Cattaraugus County, New York

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume II — Jurisdictional Annexes

September 2025

TETRA TECH

Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan

September 2025
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for local hazard mitigation. Such planning efforts can generate a unified local voice on hazard mitigation, with cross-jurisdictional support for a hazard mitigation plan's recommended mitigation actions. They also help to form working relationships among participants' emergency managers, floodplain administrations, and other development agencies (FEMA 2021). Eligible participants for multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plans are local governments defined as follows in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 201 (Mitigation Planning):

> "Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity." (44 CFR Section 201.2)

In multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning, every participating jurisdiction must meet the federal requirements for local mitigation planning. This means that each jurisdiction must actively participate in the planning process and must officially adopt the plan (44 CFR Section 201.6a(4)).

For the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), a Planning Partnership was formed to leverage resources and to meet the federal local mitigation planning requirements for as many eligible governments in the County as possible. Members of the Planning Partnership consisted of representatives from each participating jurisdiction. Cattaraugus County was the lead agency for this planning effort and directed the planning process with assistance from a contract planning consultant (Tetra Tech). A Steering Committee with broad representation across the county provided guidance and direction for the HMP planning process. Each participating planning partner has prepared a jurisdictional annex to this plan.

This chapter describes the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership, its responsibilities throughout the planning process, and the jurisdictional annexes developed as a result of the plan update efforts. The remaining chapters in this volume of the HMP present the annexes for each participating jurisdiction.

1.2 PLANNING PARTNER INVOLVEMENT

1.2.1 Initial Solicitation

Cattaraugus County solicited the participation of all eligible jurisdictions in the County at the commencement of this project. The following is a list of the jurisdictions that participated in the update process and have met the minimum requirements of participation as established by the County and the Steering Committee:

- Cattaraugus County
- Town of Allegany
- Village of Allegany
- Town of Ashford
- Town of Carrollton
- Village of Cattaraugus
- Town of Coldspring
- Town of Conewango
- Town of Dayton
- Village of Delevan
- Town of East Otto
- Town of Ellicottville
- Village of Ellicottville
- Town of Farmersville
- Town of Franklinville
- Village of Franklinville
- Town of Freedom
- Village of Gowanda
- Town of Great Valley
- Town of Hinsdale
- Town of Humphrey
- Town of Ischua
- Town of Leon
- Town of Little Valley
- Village of Little Valley
- Town of Lyndon
- Town of Machias
- Town of Mansfield
- Town of Napoli
- Town of New Albion
- City of Olean
- Town of Olean
- Town of Otto
- Town of Perrysburg
- Town of Persia
- Town of Portville
- Village of Portville
- Town of Randolph
- Town of Red House
- City of Salamanca
- Town of Salamanca
- Village of South Dayton
- Town of South Valley
- Town of Yorkshire

1.2.2 Planning Partner Expectations

The following list of planning partner expectations was agreed to in each letter of intent to participate:

- Identify municipal representatives to serve as the planning points of contacts. These people were responsible for representing the community and assuring that these participation expectations are met by their community.
- Support the Steering Committee selected to oversee the development of this plan.
- Provide representation at municipal Planning Committee meetings
- Provide data and information about the community as requested by the Steering Committee or the contract consultant, including:
  - Structure and facility inventory data
  - New development and anticipated development
  - Natural hazard risk areas
  - Natural hazard events and losses that have impacted the community in the last five years
  - Plans, studies, reports, and ordinances addressing natural hazard risk
  - Mitigation activity in the community in the last five years, including progress on previously identified mitigation actions.
- Support public outreach efforts in the community, which may include:

The **Planning Partnership** is responsible for developing and reviewing draft sections of the hazard mitigation plan, creating the mitigation strategy for their jurisdiction, and adopting the final plan. Members of the Planning Partnership have the expertise to develop the plan and have their jurisdiction's authority to implement the mitigation strategy developed during the planning process.

  - Providing notices of the planning project on the municipal website with links to a County project website
  - Providing notice of the planning project, the availability of plan documents, and notice of public meetings via available local media (e.g. newsletters, flyers, email blasts, social media, etc.)
  - Advertising and supporting public meetings in the area
  - Supporting outreach to National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss property owners in the community.
- Assist with the identification of stakeholders within the community who should be informed and potentially involved with the planning process.
- Complete data and information collection survey forms in a timely manner.
- Identify specific mitigation actions to address each of the natural hazards posing significant (or high or medium) risk to the community.
- Involve the local NFIP Floodplain Administrator in the planning process.
- Review draft plan sections when requested and provide comment and input as appropriate.
- Adopt the plan by resolution of the local governing body after FEMA conditional approval.
- Periodically provide the Steering Committee with reports of municipal staff and volunteer labor spent on the planning process.

Under the plan implementation and maintenance protocol established in Volume I of the HMP, it is intended that the Planning Partnership will remain active to support maintenance of the HMP after the plan has been adopted. By adopting this plan, each planning partner agrees to the plan implementation and maintenance protocol. Given that individual commitments change over time, it will be the responsibility of each jurisdiction and its points of contact to inform the County's coordinator for this HMP of any changes in representation.

1.3 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEX PREPARATION PROCESS

Jurisdictional annexes provide a unique, stand-alone guide to mitigation planning for each jurisdiction participating in a multi-jurisdiction HMP. The Cattaraugus County HMP is organized so that there is an annex for Cattaraugus County and for every jurisdiction within the County's borders. This volume of the HMP includes an annex for each jurisdiction in Cattaraugus County, including those that did not fully participate.

Workshops and additional meetings (in person, by email, or by teleconference) to complete the jurisdictional annexes were held with the County, the contract consultant, and the Steering Committee throughout the planning process. Details regarding these meetings are described further in Volume I.

1.3.1 Incorporation of Information from Previous HMP

In order to facilitate the update of the jurisdictional annexes, data from the 2020 Cattaraugus County HMP annexes was transferred to the most current annex format, which has evolved to meet changing federal and state criteria. Clear instructions were provided to the representatives of each planning partner. This transfer of information provided a basis to address the following:

- Changes in local capabilities and vulnerabilities
- The current status of the 2020 HMP mitigation strategy
- A new mitigation strategy to address identified issues and to increase community resiliency

1.3.2 Kickoff Meeting

The County invited all municipalities to participate in a planning partner kickoff meeting held on March 7, 2024, to provide an overview of the planning process, including meetings and worksheets that would be used to gather information for annex preparation. Key elements of the worksheets were discussed and subsequently completed by the appropriate jurisdictional personnel for each worksheet. The worksheets were collected, and the information was incorporated into each jurisdictional annex. In the event additional information was needed, the jurisdictional point of contact was contacted to provide more input into their annex.

1.3.3 Hazard Ranking Exercise

At the risk assessment meeting on September 17, 2024, the consultant summarized the findings of the risk assessment for the hazards of concern evaluated in this HMP, including an initial ranking of hazards using the risk-related ranking methodology described in Volume I. Each planning partner was asked to review the hazard ranking for its jurisdiction and revise as appropriate based on history of events, probability of occurrence, and the potential impact on people, property, and the economy. This exercise familiarized the planning partners with how to use the risk assessment as a tool to support other planning and hazard mitigation processes and to help prioritize types of mitigation actions that should be considered. Hazards that were ranked as “high” for each jurisdiction as a result of this exercise were considered to be priorities for identifying appropriate mitigation actions, although jurisdictions also identified actions to mitigate “medium” or “low” ranked hazards as appropriate.

1.3.4 Mitigation Strategy Workshop

A mitigation strategy workshop was held on September 17, 2024, to provide an overview on how to develop a strong mitigation strategy. In preparation for this workshop, the consultant provided a list of problem areas and vulnerabilities identified during the planning process, along with feedback from the citizen survey, to support the development of relevant projects for the mitigation strategy. Workshop participants received the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of a comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address hazards of concern:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

This workshop included the development of focused problem statements based on the impacts of natural hazards in the County and its communities. These problem statements provide detailed descriptions of problem areas, including known impacts on the jurisdiction (past damage, loss of service, etc.). Where possible, the statements include the street address of the problem location, adjacent streets, water bodies, and well-known structures as well as a brief description of existing site conditions (topography, terrain, hydrology). The problem statements form a bridge between the risk assessment (which quantifies impacts on each community), the capability assessment (which identifies capabilities for reducing hazard risks and supporting hazard mitigation), and the development of actionable mitigation strategies.

The County and the mitigation consultant worked with each jurisdiction to identify clear, implementable mitigation actions and to further support the completion of the jurisdictional annexes. The NYS DHSES Action Worksheet template and instructions are provided in Appendix B (NYS DHSES Planning Standards).

1.4 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEX FORMAT

The jurisdictional annex format is designed to document local compliance with the 44 CFR local mitigation planning regulations. It also achieves the following:

- Providing a locally relevant synthesis of the overall mitigation plan that can be readily presented, distributed, and maintained
- Facilitating local understanding of the community's risk from natural hazards
- Facilitating local understanding of the community's capabilities to manage natural hazard risk, including opportunities to improve those capabilities
- Facilitating local understanding of the efforts the community has taken, and plans to take, to reduce its natural hazard risk
- Facilitating the implementation of mitigation strategies, including the development of grant applications
- Providing a framework by which the community can continue to capture relevant data and information for future plan updates

The following are the elements of the jurisdictional annex.

- **Section X.1: Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:** Identifies the hazard mitigation planning primary and alternate contacts and floodplain administrator. Provides details on which departments were involved in the development of the jurisdictional annex. The widest range of departments, stakeholders, and persons familiar with the jurisdiction should be involved in the development of the jurisdictional annexes. Further detail on participants is provided in Volume I.
- **Section X.2: Community Profile:** Provides a profile of the jurisdiction, including population and socially vulnerably populations.
- **Section X.3: Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration:** Provides an inventory and evaluation of the jurisdiction's tools, mechanisms, and resources available to support hazard mitigation and natural hazard risk reduction. Tables provide an inventory of the jurisdiction's planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and fiscal capabilities, its level of participation in state and federal programs designed to promote and incentivize local risk reduction efforts, and its adaptive capacity to adjust to damage and respond to consequences.
- **Section X.4: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance:** Summarizes jurisdiction-specific information related to managing and regulating the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP.
- **Section X.5: Growth/Development Trends:** Summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.
- **Section X.6: Jurisdictional Risk Assessment:** Provides information regarding each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards. Full data and information on the hazards of concern, the methodology used to develop the vulnerability assessments, and the results of those assessments that serve as the basis of these local hazard rankings may be found in Volume I.
  - ***Hazard Area:*** Each annex includes a map (or series of maps) illustrating identified hazard zones and critical facilities. The maps also show areas of known or anticipated future development, as available.
  - ***Hazard Event History:*** Identifies hazard events that have caused significant impacts within the jurisdiction, including a summary characterization of those impacts identified by the jurisdiction.

- ***Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities:*** Each jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability. The local hazard ranking identifies each jurisdiction's local degree of risk to each hazard, supporting the selection and prioritization of actions to reduce the highest levels of risk for each community.
- ***Critical Facilities:*** Identifies potential flood losses to critical facilities in the jurisdiction based on the flood vulnerability assessment process presented in Volume I.
- ***Identified Issues:*** Presents other specific hazard vulnerabilities as identified by the jurisdiction.

- **Section X.7: Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization:** Discusses and provides the status of past mitigation actions and status and describes proposed hazard mitigation actions and prioritization.
  - ***Past Mitigation Action Status:*** Where applicable, a review of progress on the jurisdiction's prior mitigation strategy is presented, identifying the disposition of each prior action in the jurisdiction's updated mitigation strategy. Other completed or ongoing mitigation activities that were not specifically part of a prior local mitigation strategy may be included in this subsection as well.
  - ***Completed Mitigation Actions Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy:*** Other completed or ongoing mitigation activities that were not specifically part of a prior local mitigation strategy may be included in this subsection as well.
  - ***Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the Plan Update:*** Tables and action worksheets at the end of each annex present the jurisdiction's updated mitigation strategy, a summary of the local mitigation strategy prioritization and a summary of the action categories and hazards addressed.

Each jurisdiction's annex is a living document that will continue to be improved as resources permit. Continued efforts to maintain the annex will ensure that it remains current and will improve its effectiveness as the key tool, reference, and guiding document by which the jurisdiction will implement hazard mitigation locally.

1.5 COVERAGE UNDER THE PLAN

All 45 original planning partners fully met the participation requirements specified by the Steering Committee and have annexes included in this volume. Those that did not meet the requirements will not be able to seek FEMA or state approval at the time of plan submittal, nor will they be eligible to obtain FEMA grant funding. Table 1-1 lists the status of each jurisdiction. Note that participation in scheduled Planning Partnership meetings provides only a partial indication of the level of participation of each jurisdiction. Appendices in Volume I provide details on further participation and meeting attendance.

Table 1-1. Jurisdictional Status

	Attended Workshops, Meetings, and Calls	Provided Update on Past Projects	Submitted Mitigation Actions for Current Plan	Seeking Approval for Adoption (meets all previous requirements)
Cattaraugus County	X	X	X	X
Town of Allegany	X	X	X	X
Village of Allegany	X	X	X	X
Town of Ashford	X	X	X	X
Town of Carrollton	X	X	X	X
Village of Cattaraugus	X	X	X	X
Town of Coldspring	X	X	X	X

	Attended Workshops, Meetings, and Calls	Provided Update on Past Projects	Submitted Mitigation Actions for Current Plan	Seeking Approval for Adoption (meets all previous requirements)
Town of Conewango	X	X	X	X
Town of Dayton	X	X	X	X
Village of Delevan	X	X	X	X
Town of East Otto	X	X	X	X
Town of Ellicottville	X	X	X	X
Village of Ellicottville	X	X	X	X
Town of Farmersville	X	X	X	X
Town of Franklinville	X	X	X	X
Village of Franklinville	X	X	X	X
Town of Freedom	X	X	X	X
Village of Gowanda	X	X	X	X
Town of Great Valley	X	X	X	X
Town of Hinsdale	X	X	X	X
Town of Humphrey	X	X	X	X
Town of Ischua	X	X	X	X
Town of Leon	X	X	X	X
Town of Little Valley	X	X	X	X
Village of Little Valley	X	X	X	X
Town of Lyndon	X	X	X	X
Town of Machias	X	X	X	X
Town of Mansfield	X	X	X	X
Town of Napoli	X	X	X	X
Town of New Albion	X	X	X	X
City of Olean	X	X	X	X
Town of Olean	X	X	X	X
Town of Otto	X	X	X	X
Town of Perrysburg	X	X	X	X
Town of Persia	X	X	X	X
Town of Portville	X	X	X	X
Village of Portville	X	X	X	X
Town of Randolph	X	X	X	X
Town of Red House	X	X	X	X
City of Salamanca	X	X	X	X
Town of Salamanca	X	X	X	X
Village of South Dayton	X	X	X	X
Town of South Valley	X	X	X	X
Town of Yorkshire	X	X	X	X

2. COUNTY OF CATTARAUGUS

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the County of Cattaraugus with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and risk to the general public. The annex presents a general overview of Cattaraugus, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Cattaraugus's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

2.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The County of Cattaraugus identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many County departments. The Secretary to Commissioner of Public Works and the NIMS Coordinator represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 2-1 summarizes County officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the County's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Kimberly Merrill, Secretary to Commissioner Address: 8810 Route 242, Jack Ellis Drive, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 938-9121 ext. 2480 Email: kamerrill@cattco.org	Name/Title: Naomi Gennings, NIMS Coordinator Address: 303 Court St., Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 938-2212 Email: nagennings@cattco.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
NFIP Administration is performed at the jurisdictional level.	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Mark C. Burr, P.E., Director of Engineering Method of Participation: Annex review	
Name/Title: Michael J. Prinino, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Method of Participation: Annex review	
Name/Title: James Lawrence, Emergency Preparedness Director of the Health Department Method of Participation: Annex review	
Name/Title: Chris Baker, Director of Emergency Services and County Fire Coordinator Method of Participation: Annex review	
Name/Title: Mary O'Leary, Director of Community Services Method of Participation: Annex review	
Name/Title: Kathy Ellis, Commissioner of Public Works Method of Participation: Annex review	

2.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Cattaraugus County lies in the Southwestern region of New York State. The county is bordered to the north by Erie and Wyoming Counties, to the east is Allegany County, to the south is the State of Pennsylvania, and to the west is Chautauqua County. The county was formed in 1808 from Genesee County and originally named "Town of Olean." Cattaraugus County has a total area of 1,324 square miles (including both land and water).

The major river of Cattaraugus County is the Allegheny River, located in the southern portion of the county. To the north, Cattaraugus Creek forms the border between Cattaraugus County and Erie County and flows westerly into Lake Erie. Great Valley Creek and Little Valley Creek drain the central portion of the county into the Allegheny River. Other important waterways within the County include Ischua, Oil, Olean, Tunungwant, Conewango, Little Conewango, Mansfield, and Caneadea Creeks.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.5 percent is non-English speaking, 17.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.7 percent is considered disabled.

2.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Cattaraugus County performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Cattaraugus County to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing County procedures.

2.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 2-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Cattaraugus County.

Table 2-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
All codes, ordinances, and regulations are administered at the municipal level.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Vision 2025 Comprehensive Plan, Moving Cattaraugus County Forward	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes the following goals: • Goal 1: Support protecting the farmland, forests, and communities of the County • Goal 2: Promote economic development opportunities • Goal 3: Promote agricultural heritage and economy • Goal 4: Promote tourism and foster local arts and cultural organizations • Goal 5: Support stewardship of the County's wetlands, forests, mineral resources, rivers, and other environmental assets • Goal 6: Revitalize and restore cities, villages, and hamlets • Goal 7: Promote transportation • Goal 8: Promote healthy and safe communities				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	County	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? County entities will submit desired capital projects to County Administrator's Office with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable, and upgrading infrastructure to meet current design and climate objectives. The DPW also integrates hydraulically deficient bridges and culverts into the long-term capital program strategy.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Floodplain management/Watershed plans are managed at the local/municipal level.				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Stormwater management plans are managed at the local/municipal level.				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Open space plans are managed at the local/municipal level.				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Urban water management is administered by the cities of Olean and Salamanca, respectively.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	Habitat Management Plan for Allegheny Reservoir Wildlife Management Area	State	NYSDEC
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to provide the overall context of the habitat on the WMA/MUA and identify the target species for management; identify habitat goals for WMA/MUA-specific target species, contemplating juxtaposition of all habitat types to guide the conservation, and management of sensitive or unique species or ecological communities; identify acreage-specific habitat goals for the WMA/MUA to guide management actions; provide specific habitat management prescriptions that incorporate accepted best management practices; establish a forest management plan to meet and maintain acreage goals for various forest successional stages; address management limitations such as access challenges (e.g., topography); and provide the foundation for evaluating the effectiveness of habitat management.				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Economic Strategic Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This plan provides a policy direction for economic growth, builds upon County strengths and assets, and identifies strategies, programs, and projects to improve the local economy.				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Community wildfire protection plans are administered by local fire companies.				
Community Forest Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus Unit Management Plan	State	NYSDEC
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? NYSDEC has developed a Cattaraugus Unit Management Plan (UMP) which describes the proposed management activities for these lands. In addition to management objectives, the UMP contains detailed information on natural features, recreational infrastructure, geology, natural and human history, habitats, wildlife, fisheries and much more.				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Coordinated Public Transit-Human Services Transportation Plan	County	County Administrator's Office
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan seeks to provide a framework for the coordination of transportation services for aging adults, persons with disabilities, and individuals with economic disadvantages within the planning area.				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The New York State Plan exists as guidance for the County's climate action/resilience/sustainability initiatives.				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
County Emergency Preparedness Assessment	Yes	County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This plan is written by performing an analysis on a county's risk and capabilities using a standardized methodology. Potential response limitations and funding gaps, as well as resource needs, are also discussed. The session concludes with a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) to identify opportunities for future growth and better understand major threats to the county's emergency preparedness operations.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	CEMP	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan located within the County's CEMP. The purpose of this plan is to facilitate pre-disaster planning in a way that guides long-term recovery efforts (five years or more) following a disaster. The plan identifies roles and responsibilities of key people, departments, and agencies; address the need for temporary regulations such as post-disaster building moratoria; address potential impacts to historic resources; address potential impacts to non-conforming uses; and address location and other provisions for temporary housing.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

2.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 2-3 summarizes the capabilities of Cattaraugus County to oversee and track development.

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	No	The County Planning Board would review and make comments on various permit applications. They do not, however, issue the permits – applications are referred back to the local jurisdiction.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	If performed, permit tracking by hazard area is handled locally.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20 percent. A buildable land analysis is noted in Chapter 3 (County Profile).

2.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Cattaraugus County and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Division serves as staff for the County Planning Board, which must act upon referrals from local municipalities sent to the County under Sections 239 l and m of New York State General Municipal Law. The staff makes recommendations to the County Planning Board regarding these referrals. In addition, the staff also makes recommendations on State Environmental Quality Reviews (SEQR).
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	Local jurisdictional capability
Planning Department	Yes	The County is involved in many inter-municipal and countywide plans and development projects. Work in this area is often performed with partners where the County Planning staff has a defined role representing the County's interest in the project or activity.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Works to improve all the communities of Cattaraugus County through retention and expansion of employment; encouraging private sector investment; fostering entrepreneurship; and promoting the County as a tourism destination, place to locate a business and as a truly great place to reside and raise a family.
Public Works/Highway, Engineering, Fleet, & Refuse Divisions	Yes	The lion's share of the financial and human resources in the Public Works Department is devoted to the maintenance of the 395 miles of road, 265 bridges, 258 culverts and 1,530 drainage structures under County jurisdiction. There are approximately 170 employees within the Department of Public Works. The Department is comprised of a robust Highway Division as well as an Engineering Division, Fleet Division, Refuse Division, and Weights & Measures.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	No	Local jurisdictional capacity
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Office of Emergency Services is made of Emergency Management, Fire Service, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS).
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Department of Buildings and Grounds oversees the maintenance and repair of county facilities and grounds.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Public Works Department is devoted to the maintenance of the 395 miles of road, 265 bridges, 258 culverts and 1,530 drainage structures under County jurisdiction.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Public Works, Emergency Service with municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other: Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board (AFPB) is an 11-member board advises the Cattaraugus County Legislature on agricultural issues and is tasked with implementing the Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	EDPT/Director
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	DPW
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	DPW
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	DPW
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Risk management/County Attorney's Office
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	DPW & Real Property
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Department of Social Services, One Stop Career Center, Health Department, Department of the Aging, Department of Community Services, Veterans Service Agency, Youth Bureau
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	DPW/Land Surveyor
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Services
Grant writers	Yes	Department of Economic Development, Planning & Tourism
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

2.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Cattaraugus County.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

2.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 2-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Cattaraugus.

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Information Services
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Office of Emergency Services webpage
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	NY-Alert, Code Red, Everbridge
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Per NYS Education System, every school must have their own emergency plans.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Department of Social Services, One Stop Career Center, Health Department, Department of the Aging, Department of Community Services, Veterans Service Agency, Youth Bureau
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Facebook, Everbridge, NY Alert, IPAWS, Press Release

2.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 2-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Cattaraugus County.

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	County	August 2019
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

2.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 2-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the County’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 2-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

2.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 2-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

2.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 2-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Cattaraugus County.

Table 2-9. Cattaraugus NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	419
# Claims (Losses)	858
Total Loss Payments	$6,595,974.77
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	82
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	2
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

2.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 2-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Cattaraugus County.

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Floodplain Administration is conducted at the local municipal level.	

2.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 2-11 through Table 2-13.

Table 2-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	44	4	63	116
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2020				
Total Permits	43	1	71	122
Permits within SFHA	0	0	2	2
2021				
Total Permits	50	4	72	133
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2022				
Total Permits	64	5	47	129
Permits within SFHA	1	1	1	3
2023				
Total Permits	62	2	60	138
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2024				
Total Permits	21	0	1	22
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Note: Refer to Volume II, Chapters 3-45 for building permits issued in each local jurisdiction.
Due to old filing systems, specific permitting types are unavailable in some jurisdictions and only total permits issued were known.

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Invenergy	Commercial	1	407 Zimmer Road	None	Office & Storage
Edelweiss Farms	Agriculture	4	10826 Osmun Road	None	Farming
Invenergy Windmills	Commercial	27	Location in Freedom	None	Wind Energy
Great Lakes Cheese	Manufacturing	1	1958 Integrity Way, Franklinville, NY 14737	None	To be completed 2025
Vollentine Culverts	Infrastructure	3	Vollentine Road	Flood	Installed 1 – 6-foot culvert, 2 – 7-foot culverts

Note: Refer to Volume II, Chapters 3-45 for recent major development and infrastructure in each local jurisdiction.

Table 2-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
US Army Corps – Thatcher Brook bypass channel	Natural Infrastructure	1	Parallel from north side of railroad tracks from Thatcher Brook to Cattaraugus Creek	Flood	In the study phase, scheduled for construction to begin early 2027
Schwab Transport	Commercial	1	10064 Pigeon Hill Road	None	Office/workshop
Fox Road Culvert	Infrastructure	1	Fox Road	Flood	Need to install 1 6-foot culvert
Corbett Hill Road Ditch Bank	Infrastructure	1	Corbett Hill Road	Flood/Erosion	Need to install rip rap on ditch banks
Solar Farm	Industrial	2 farms	Broadway Road	None	2 solar farms with a combined 33 acres. Not permitted yet.
North Otto Road	Storm sewer Drainage	1	CR12 going North 900 feet	Poor drainage, water crossing road, freezes in winter	Cattaraugus County Road and job
Wind Farm	Industrial	1	Unknown	None	Leases being acquired but construction not started
Solar Farms	Industrial	3	Unknown	None	Application process begun but construction not started

Note: Refer to Volume II, Chapters 3-45 for anticipated major development and infrastructure in each local jurisdiction.

2.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Cattaraugus County's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

2.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Chapter 6 through Chapter 13 provide detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. Chapter 4 (Methodology) and Chapter 14 (Hazard Ranking) provide detailed summaries for the County of Cattaraugus's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.

Hazard area extent and location maps provided in the jurisdictional annexes illustrate the probable areas impacted within the jurisdiction based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps were generated only for those hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the County of Cattaraugus has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.

2.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Cattaraugus County is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 2-14 provides details on loss and damage in Cattaraugus County during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Cattaraugus County

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Cattaraugus County
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	$4,869,444.51 was submitted to FEMA and $4,145,841.72 was actually approved. We are submitting about $200,000 for CAT Z
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses incurred to the County.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Additional snow removal needs.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

2.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Cattaraugus County.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Cattaraugus reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the County indicated the following:

- The Dam and Levee Failure hazard was decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' as all County dams are maintained and inspected on an annual basis by NRCS, NYS DEC, and Cattaraugus County Soil & Water Conservation District. There have been no areas of concern regarding dam or levee failure based on these inspections.
- The Wildfire hazard was decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' as there is ample adaptive capacity within Cattaraugus County fire districts to address wildfire hazards.

Table 2-15 shows Cattaraugus's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 2-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Refer to Volume II, Chapters 3-45 for critical facilities across the County.					

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Cattaraugus County:

- Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam *(Town of Randolph)*
- Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam *(Town of Napoli)*
- Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam *(Town of Conewango)*
- Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam *(Town of Randolph)*
- Harwood Lake Dam *(Town of Farmersville)*
- Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam *(Town of Mansfield)*
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 *(Town of Machias)*
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 *(Town of Farmersville)*
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 *(Town of Franklinville)*
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 *(Town of Lyndon)*
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a *(Town of Franklinville)*
- Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam *(Town of Ellicottville)*

2.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Cattaraugus County's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Cattaraugus County identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in the County which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - CR05/Mosher Hollow Road (Town of New Albion, Town of Leon – "Kendall's Corners")
  - CR05/Mosher Hollow Road (Town of Dayton – near intersection of State Route 353 & CR05)
  - CR26/Gile Hollow Road (Town of Hinsdale)
  - CR27/Haskell Road (Town of Portville)
  - CR44/Flat Iron Road (Town of Conewango)
  - CR60/West River Road (Town of Allegany)
  - CR69/Cadiz Road (Town of Franklinville)

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the County are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts.
- There are 12 high hazard potential dams in the County which have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby. These dams, listed below, are located in nine of the County's local jurisdictions. In addition, there are two high hazard potential dams located outside of Cattaraugus County (Cuba Lake Dam in neighboring Allegany County and Springville Dam in Erie County) which have the potential to impact its local jurisdictions.
  - Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam (Town of Randolph)
  - Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam (Town of Napoli)
  - Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam (Town of Conewango)
  - Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam (Town of Randolph)
  - Harwood Lake Dam (Town of Farmersville)
  - Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam (Town of Mansfield)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 (Town of Machias)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 (Town of Farmersville)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 (Town of Franklinville)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 (Town of Lyndon)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a (Town of Franklinville)
  - Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam (Town of Ellicottville)
- In addition to the 12 high hazard potential dams within the County, there are 14 intermediate hazard dams, which have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby. These dams, listed below, are located in ten of the County's local jurisdictions. In addition, there are two high hazard potential dams located outside of Cattaraugus County (Cuba Lake Spillway Dam in neighboring Allegany County and Conewango Creek Site 6 Dam in Chautauqua County) which have the potential to impact its local jurisdictions.
  - Lime Lake Outlet Dam (Town of Machias)
  - Rainbow Lake Dam (Town of East Otto)
  - Quaker Run Dam (Town of Coldspring)
  - Cabic Pond Dam (Town of New Albion)
  - Efner Davis Pond Dam (Town of Machias)
  - Conewango Creek Site 13 Dam (Town of New Albion)
  - Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #3 (Town of Farmersville)
  - William O Nannen Pond Dam (Village of Ellicottville)
  - Camp Chautauqua Pond Dam (Town of Randolph)
  - Sunset Saddle Dam (Town of Ellicottville)
  - Red House Lake Dam (Town of Red House)
  - Rotary Lake Dam (Town of Freedom)

  - Edgar Ploetz Recreational Pond Dam (Town of Ellicottville)
  - Richard Weishan Pond Dam (Town of East Otto)
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. There are 82 repetitive loss properties across the County, but other properties may be impacted by flooding. The County has identified the following locations that would be good candidates for targeting mitigation:
  - East Otto: Hammond Hill, 13 homes/cottages
  - Ashford Triangle: three (3) houses total
  - Little Valley: one (1) home
  - Coldspring: one (1) home
- Properties located within a triangular parcel of land, known as the Ashford Triangle, bordered by White Street, County Road No. 53, and County Road No. 32 in the Town of Ashford, NY, Cattaraugus County have experienced repetitive damage due to flood events (Tax parcel nos. 29.011-2-28.2, 29.011-2-28.1, and 29.011-2-30).
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The County does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Power and communications outages put the public and critical facilities at risk. OES and Sheriff's office have worked to improve communications throughout the County, including radio system updates, integration of digital communication technology, and coordination with municipalities to incorporate early warning systems. Additionally, backup generators were installed or upgraded at all remote communications sites.
- The County has a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern; however, the information should be updated to include mitigation strategies to reduce long-term risk to the general public and properties. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.
- Development in the floodplain can increase risk to property and life. Flooding events have resulted in damages to residential and commercial properties. Restricting development in floodplains reduces the risk of future damages.
- The County faces significant risk from the flood hazard; however, there is no warning system in place to detect when waters are breaching banks and to notify the public of the impending hazard. Flood waters can cause negative impacts to private and public property, close routes for travel and evacuation, and have the potential to cause health risks due to contaminated waters and debris. Flash floods are a rapid rise of water along a stream or low-lying urban area. They occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. With such limited time for response, flood gauging is necessary for adequate warning.
- Randolph Highway Barn, Allegany Transfer Station, and Portville Transfer Station are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Barns require backup power: Markhams (100 kw); Randolph (100 kw); West Valley (100 kw), currently have unsustainable, portable generators, but require automatic, fixed units in order to produce energy supply to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a utility or power failure; the Board of Elections facility (207 Rock City Street, Little Valley) does not have any current source of back-up power. High winds associated

with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- A dam and/or levee failure is considered a low frequency event, meaning the likelihood of a failure is low; however, should a failure occur, the consequences could be high. Because of the low probability of occurrence, training for such events is uncommon and often not conducted. Emergency drills for low frequency events such as dam and/or levee failure must occur so first responders are aware of the procedures to follow and how to mitigate any identified gaps in their training. Conducting these trainings in collaboration with dam and/or levee owners can also make the owners aware of any vulnerabilities their infrastructure may have.
- FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- Local jurisdictional Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs) may be outdated and do not incorporate hazard mitigation principles. Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Scour on several County bridges has developed due to erosion. This erosion may have occurred due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may have caused flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions:
  - Conewango 06
  - Conewango 14
  - Ellicottville 49
  - East Otto 12
  - East Otto 23
  - Farmersville 05
  - Farmersville 25
  - Freedom 25
  - Leon 36
  - Little Valley 06
  - Lyndon 03
  - Mansfield 12
  - Mansfield 37
  - Mansfield 51
  - Mansfield 62
  - Napoli 08
  - Otto 03
  - Otto 04

- South Valley 04
- South Valley 05
- South Valley 08
- Yorkshire 20

- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. Local jurisdictions need to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- Seneca Nation of Indians has territorial lands within Cattaraugus County, therefore hazards within Cattaraugus County, including all the hazards identified within this plan, may also impact Tribal lands. Increasing communications across entities can reduce hazard risk on shared lands.
- There are 40 dams and seven federally accredited levee systems within Cattaraugus County. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

2.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

2.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-17 indicates progress on the County's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

2.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-17, Cattaraugus identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- County Road No. 32 (West Valley Road) Ashford Slide Slope Failure – HMGP 4567-0015 Geotechnical engineering study

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Cattaraugus has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Various culvert replacement and hydraulic upsizing throughout the County have been accomplished and further planned for future action. To date, an HMGP acquisition project has been successfully complete, wherein two (2) flood-prone properties were removed from the 100-year flood plain (HMGP 4397-0005). Additionally, two (2) hazard mitigation projects are approved and in progress: HMGP 4480-0053 (New Albion Lake Culvert Replacement) and HMGP 4480-0067 (New Albion Culvert No. 27).

- The County has made progress identifying poor soils and landslides within the Cattaraugus Creek basin, including areas within the Towns of Perrysburg, Persia, Otto, East Otto, Ashford, Yorkshire, and New Albion. It is the intent to identify areas of poor soils and provide additional guidance regarding development within these areas.

Table 2-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Cattaraugus County-001	Develop emergency communications plans and emergency power backup plans.	All Hazards	County OES	Problem: Power and communications outages put the public and critical facilities at risk. Solution: Continue to work with critical facilities to develop emergency communications plans and emergency power backup plans. The County will also work to update potential emergency sheltering options.	1. In Progress 2. OES and Sheriff's office continue to improve communications throughout the County, to include radio system updates, integration of digital communication technology, and coordination with municipalities to incorporate early warning systems. Additionally, backup generators were installed or upgraded at all remote communications sites (Sheriff's Department).	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-002	Continuous Public Education	All Hazards	County EDPT	Problem: Need to enhance public education and outreach Solution: Continuous Public Education – This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers, storm drain maintenance procedures.	1. In Progress 2. OES distributes information at the Cattaraugus County fair. EDPT aids in posting information on the County website. Information needs to be updated.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-003	Smart Growth	Flood	County EDPT	Problem: Development in the floodplain can increase risk to property and life.	1. In Progress 2. New County/community flood maps are in the	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Educate municipalities on “Smart Growth” practices in the floodplains.	process of being developed by FEMA Region 2	
2020-Cattaraugus County-004	Evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed.	Flood	County OES	Problem: Flash flooding, limited time; flood gauging is necessary for adequate warning. Solution: Evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed. Pursue development of a flood warning system.	1. In progress 2. Additional rain gauges have been added to the Allegheny River at Red House and to Thatcher Brook	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-005	Replace and Upsize Undersized Culverts	Flood, Severe Storm	County DPW	Problem: The county has identified numerous culverts that require upsizing. Undersized culverts are prone to damages and contribute to flooding Solution: The county will work to upsize the identified culverts during replacement.	1. In Progress 2. Identification of culverts is continuing, with plans to upsize.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-006	Implement/ Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Officials responsible for floodplain management would benefit greatly from training opportunities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. Discontinue 2. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to local code enforcement or code enforcement programs. This educational enrichment is needed in this area but should be transferred to the New York State Department of State, Building Standards and Codes.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to local code enforcement or code enforcement programs. This educational enrichment is needed in this area but should be transferred to the New York State Department of State, Building Standards and Codes.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Cattaraugus County-007	Residential Property Flood Mitigation.	Flood	County DPW Mun. NFIP Flood-plain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The county has identified the following locations that would be good candidates for targeting mitigation.: • East Otto: Hammond Hill, 13 homes/cottages – flood • Ashford Triangle: two (2) locations, five (5) houses total – flood • Little Valley: one (1) home – flood • Coldspring: one (1) home – County Solution: The county will work with towns to conduct outreach to flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information regarding mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the county will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/ purchase/ moving/ elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	1.In progress/completed 2. East Otto – in progress Ashford Triangle – Cattaraugus County Soil & Water Conservation District will be researching grant opportunities in coordination with DPW to engage a consultant for engineering feasibility study for solutions to this highly flood-prone, long-standing vulnerable area. This is related specifically to the triangle vicinity. Two (2) of the five (5) properties in this problem area were acquired and structures removed as part of HMGP 4397-0005. Little Valley – ongoing Coldspring – ongoing	1. Include 2. Please see adjusted wording to Ashford triangle 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-008	Landslide Mitigation	Landslide	County DPW	Problem: The county has identified numerous homes that would benefit from buyout due to landslide risk. • Village of Cattaraugus: 20 homes – landslide • Yorkshire: two (2) homes – landslide	1. Discontinue 2. These residential areas/identification of these properties should be referred to local municipal jurisdictional oversight.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. These residential areas/identification of these properties should be referred to local municipal

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The county will work with local towns and villages to identify property owners that may be interested in buyout due to landslide risk and assist with grant applications.	The County cannot assist in projects not impacting County infrastructure; however, would support municipal efforts to mitigate these hazards. That said, the County should not be the origin point for municipalities' applications.	jurisdictional oversight. The County cannot assist in projects not impacting County infrastructure; however, would support municipal efforts to mitigate these hazards. That said, the County should not be the origin point for municipalities' applications.
2020-Cattaraugus County-009	Critical Facility Flood Protection	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Randolph Highway Barn, Allegany Transfer Station, and Portville Transfer Station are exposed to flooding. Solution: The County will facilitate a feasibility assessment to determine the most appropriate mitigation action to protect critical facilities to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Flood-proofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the county will carry out that option.	1. In progress 2. Feasibility study in the process of beginning.	1. Include 2.Add fourth option to be considered/studied, under "mobile flood barriers": add "relocation." 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-010	Highway Barns Backup Power	Utility Failure	County DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The following Highway Barns require backup power: Markhams (100 kw); Randolph (100 kw); West Valley (100 kw). Solution: The County will purchase and install the backup power generators and necessary	1. In progress 2. Financial constraints	1. In progress 2. Markhams, Randolph, and West Valley do have generators, but they are portable. They need to be upgraded to automatic, fixed units. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				electrical components at the identified facilities.		
2020-Cattaraugus County-011	Investigate a Tree Maintenance program to identify susceptible trees.	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Ice Storm, Utility Interruption	County DPW	Problem: The County does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the county. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. Solution: The County will develop a tree trimming maintenance program. The program will include conducting tree inventories and working with utility companies to determine which trees may pose a threat in the event of a storm. Once identified, the County will perform or hire a contractor to perform needed work to remove or maintain high-risk trees.	1. Discontinue 2. The County addresses routine tree maintenance as part of a robust annual Highway maintenance program. This is an action that does not need to be uniquely identified as the work is encumbered in DPW's regular activities.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County addresses routine tree maintenance as part of a robust annual Highway maintenance program. This is an action that does not need to be uniquely identified as the work is encumbered in DPW's regular activities.
2020-Cattaraugus County-012	Develop educational training for Municipal Code Enforcement Officers.	All Hazards	County DPW	Problem: There is a lack of training regarding incorporation of hazard mitigation concepts. Solution: The County will conduct training for Municipal Code Enforcement Officers and identify trainings available from state and private organizations.	1. Discontinue 2. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to local code enforcement or code enforcement programs. This educational enrichment is needed in this area but should be transferred to the New York State Department of State, Building Standards and Codes.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to local code enforcement or code enforcement programs. This educational enrichment is needed in this area but should be transferred to the New York State Department of State, Building Standards and Codes.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Cattaraugus County-013	Stream Clearing	Flood, Severe Storm	County DPW Municipality/ Private	Problem: Streams that clog with debris can contribute to flooding. Solution: The county will conduct stream clearing and provide assistance to local municipalities to maintain local waterways.	1. Discontinue 2. The County addresses routine streambank and debris maintenance as part of a robust annual Highway maintenance program. This is an action that does not need to be uniquely identified as the work is encumbered in DPW's regular activities. Additionally, the County regularly engages in shared services with all municipal jurisdictions throughout the year.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County addresses routine streambank and debris maintenance as part of a robust annual Highway maintenance program. This is an action that does not need to be uniquely identified as the work is encumbered in DPW's regular activities. Additionally, the County regularly engages in shared services with all municipal jurisdictions throughout the year.
2020-Cattaraugus County-014	Conduct emergency drills.	All Hazards	County OES	Problem: Emergency drills need to be conducted, specifically for low frequency events such as dam failure. Solution: The County will conduct emergency drills.	1. In progress 2. Emergency services and the Department of Public Works continue to participate in drills for dam failure	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-015	Protect County Dams to the 500-year Flood Level	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Numerous dams are located in Cattaraugus County. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1, Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4, Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a, Point Peter Dam, Cabic Pond Dam, and Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam are identified as being located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Solution: The county will contact the facility managers of privately owned dams and	1. Discontinue 2. The County already has a dam safety program through NRCS. All dams are regularly inspected per NYSDEC standard, as well. Protection elements are identified through routine inspection and actions taken as needed.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County already has a dam safety program through NRCS. All dams are regularly inspected per NYSDEC standard, as well. Protection elements are identified through routine inspection and actions taken as needed.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				discuss options for protecting the dams to the 500-year flood level. For county owned dams, the County DPW will survey the dams to determine what protections are necessary and carry out the necessary upgrades.		
2020-Cattaraugus County-016	Countywide FIRM Update	Flood	County DPW, Flood-plain Administrators, FEMA	Problem: Best available flood mapping is needed. Solution: The county will work with FEMA to update flood hazard mapping	1. In progress 2. FEMA Region 2 continues to update FIRM maps for the County (including digital access development)	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-017	Incorporate disaster mitigation into comprehensive plans	All Hazards	County EDPT and local municipal agencies	Problem: Comprehensive plans need to incorporate disaster mitigation Solution: Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of all draft plans by EDPT (County).	1. In progress 2. OES continues to work with municipalities to update their respective comprehensive plans	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-018	Identify and monitor bridges for scouring	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Scouring of bridges can result in bridge failure. Solution: The County will identify and monitor bridges for scouring and work to identify funding sources to support mitigation to control scouring.	1. In progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-019	Identification of Temporary and Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: Municipalities in the county need to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and permanent housing. Solution: The county will work with local municipalities to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. In progress 2. County and jurisdictional priorities focused elsewhere.	1. Include 2. Alter to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Cattaraugus County-020	NFIP Technical Assistance	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Administration of municipal flood damage prevention/floodplain management programs across the county may not sufficiently address flood risk and NFIP compliance requirements. Solution: County staff will be made available to review each municipality's floodplain administration regulations, permitting practices, compliance history, etc. and work with municipal FPAs to identify enhancements that can be made to ensure continued municipal compliance with the NFIP.	1. Discontinue 2. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to municipal flood damage prevention/floodplain management programs.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County does not have oversight nor any coordination authority with regard to municipal flood damage prevention/floodplain management programs.
2020-Cattaraugus County-021	Board of Elections Backup Power	Utility Failure	County DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Board of Elections facility at 207 Rock City Street in Little Valley requires backup power. Solution: The County will purchase and install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components at the Board of Elections facility.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Cattaraugus County-022	Ashford Triangle Acquisition Project	Flooding; Severe Storm; Utility Interruption	DPW	Problem: Properties located within a triangular parcel of land bordered by White Street, County Road No. 53, and County Road No. 32 in the Town of Ashford, NY, Cattaraugus County have experienced repetitive damage due to flood events (Tax parcel nos. 29.011-2-28.2, 29.011-2-28.1, and 29.011-2-30).	1. No Progress 2. There seems to be a lack of interest from the property owners involved regarding voluntary acquisition of their residential parcels. However, Cattaraugus County Soil & Water	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Acquire the three (3) residences, demolish the existing structures and turn into green space.	Conservation District and DPW will coordinate efforts to solicit grant funding for a feasibility study to better assess mitigation strategies in this area.	
2020-Cattaraugus County-023	Ashford Property Acquisition Project	Flooding; Severe Storm; Utility Interruption	DPW	Problem: Properties located off of County Road No. 32 in the Town of Ashford, NY, Cattaraugus County have experienced repetitive damage due to flood events (Tax parcel nos. 29.002-1-26.2 & 29.011-2-21). Solution: Acquire the two (2) residences, demolish the existing structures and turn into green space.	1. Complete 2. Project complete with funding through HMGP 4397-0005.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete with funding through HMGP 4397-0005.

2.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Cattaraugus County participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Cattaraugus County would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in County priorities.

Table 2-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 2-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 2-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 2-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-CattaraugusCo-01	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-03	High Hazard Potential Dams	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-04	Intermediate Hazard Potential Dams	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-05	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-06	Ashford Triangle Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-07	Landslide Prone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-08	Emergency Planning	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-09	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-10	Smart Growth Planning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-11	Flood Warning System	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-12	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-13	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-CattaraugusCo-14	Dam and Levee Failure Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-15	Outdated FIRMs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-16	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Updates	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-17	County Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-18	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-19	Seneca Nation Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusCo-20	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-01. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in the County which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • CR05/Mosher Hollow Road (Town of New Albion, Town of Leon – “Kendall’s Corners”) • CR05/Mosher Hollow Road (Town of Dayton – near intersection of State Route 353 & CR05) • CR26/Gile Hollow Road (Town of Hinsdale) • CR27/Haskell Road (Town of Portville) • CR44/Flat Iron Road (Town of Conewango) • CR60/West River Road (Town of Allegany) • CR69/Cadiz Road (Town of Franklinville)	
Description of the Solution:	The County will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the County’s reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	Action: No Action	Evaluation: Current problem exists

	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the County are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts.	
Description of the Solution:	The County Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in the County that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-03. High Hazard Potential Dams

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners, Town of Randolph, Town of Napoli, Town of Conewango, Town of Farmersville, Town of Mansfield, Town of Machias, Town of Franklinville, Town of Lyndon, Town of Ellicottville, Allegany County, Erie County
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There are 12 high hazard potential dams in the County which have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby. These dams, listed below, are located in nine of the County's local jurisdictions. In addition, there are two high hazard potential dams located outside of Cattaraugus County (Cuba Lake Dam in neighboring Allegany County and Springville Dam in Erie County) which have the potential to impact its local jurisdictions. • Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam (Town of Randolph) • Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam (Town of Napoli) • Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam (Town of Conewango) • Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam (Town of Randolph) • Harwood Lake Dam (Town of Farmersville) • Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam (Town of Mansfield) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 (Town of Machias) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 (Town of Farmersville) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 (Town of Franklinville) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 (Town of Lyndon) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a (Town of Franklinville) • Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam (Town of Ellicottville)
Description of the Solution:	The County will work with local jurisdictions to address the listed needed or suggested upgrades, repairs, and additional measures noted in each county-owned dam assessment inspection. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the County will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures. In stances where the County does not own the dam, the County will work with local jurisdictions to make contact with the dam owner and identify and implement any upgrades, repairs, or additional measures to decrease the risk of dam failure. The County will seek to perform updated dam assessments to each of the county-owned dams within the next five years.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Local Jurisdiction Budgets, Dam Owners
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.

Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	ction		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem persists
	Utilize information from NYS DEC		Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
	Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams		Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-04. Intermediate Hazard Potential Dams

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners, Town of Machias, Town of East Otto, Town of Coldspring, Town of New Albion, Town of Farmersville, Village of Ellicottville, Town of Ellicottville, Town of Randolph, Town of Red House, Town of Freedom, Allegany County, Chautauqua County
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	In addition to the 12 high hazard potential dams within the County, there are 14 intermediate hazard dams, which have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby. These dams, listed below, are located in ten of the County's local jurisdictions. In addition, there are two high hazard potential dams located outside of Cattaraugus County (Cuba Lake Spillway Dam in neighboring Allegany County and Conewango Creek Site 6 Dam in Chautauqua County) which have the potential to impact its local jurisdictions. • Lime Lake Outlet Dam (Town of Machias) • Rainbow Lake Dam (Town of East Otto) • Quaker Run Dam (Town of Coldspring) • Cabic Pond Dam (Town of New Albion) • Efner Davis Pond Dam (Town of Machias) • Conewango Creek Site 13 Dam (Town of New Albion) • Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #3 (Town of Farmersville) • William O Nannen Pond Dam (Village of Ellicottville) • Camp Chautauqua Pond Dam (Town of Randolph) • Sunset Saddle Dam (Town of Ellicottville) • Red House Lake Dam (Town of Red House) • Rotary Lake Dam (Town of Freedom) • Edgar Ploetz Recreational Pond Dam (Town of Ellicottville) • Richard Weishan Pond Dam (Town of East Otto)
Description of the Solution:	The County will work with local jurisdictions to contact the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Local Jurisdiction Budgets, Dam Owners
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.

Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem persists
	Utilize information from NYS DEC		Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
	Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams		Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-05. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdiction Floodplain Administrators, Homeowners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. There are 82 repetitive loss properties across the County, but other properties may be impacted by flooding. The County has identified the following locations that would be good candidates for targeting mitigation: • East Otto: Hammond Hill, 13 homes/cottages • Ashford Triangle: three (3) houses total • Little Valley: one (1) home • Coldspring: one (1) home	
Description of the Solution:	The County will work with local jurisdictions to conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition, purchase, moving, elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD depending on mitigation method	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Local Jurisdiction Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities of each local jurisdiction.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, and riverine flooding events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.

	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-06. Ashford Triangle Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Soil and Water Conservation District	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, Town of Ashford	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Properties located within a triangular parcel of land, known as the Ashford Triangle, bordered by White Street, County Road No. 53, and County Road No. 32 in the Town of Ashford, NY, Cattaraugus County have experienced repetitive damage due to flood events (Tax parcel nos. 29.011-2-28.2, 29.011-2-28.1, and 29.011-2-30).	
Description of the Solution:	Cattaraugus County Soil and Water Conservation District and Public Works will coordinate efforts to solicit grant funding for a feasibility study to better assess mitigation strategies in this area.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk. This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue. This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities of the Town of Ashford. This action improves the County's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, and riverine flooding events. Removing structures from floodprone areas will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-07. Landslide Prone Roads

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The County does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The County Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in the County which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent, and to identify areas where soils are soft and may have an increased vulnerability to the landslide hazard. Once identified, the Engineer will work with Public Works to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures. This study may also be used to identify locations where future development should not occur due to heightened risk of landslides.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and soft soils and provide Engineering and Public Works with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the County may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks to these populations and their property.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the County's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	County will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform the location of future development	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-08. Emergency Planning

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office, Facility Managers	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Power and communications outages put the public and critical facilities at risk. The Office of Emergency Services and Sheriff's Office have worked to improve communications throughout the County, including radio system updates, integration of digital communication technology, and coordination with local jurisdictions to incorporate early warning systems. Additionally, backup generators were installed or upgraded at all remote communications sites.	
Description of the Solution:	The Office of Emergency Services and the Sheriff's Office will continue to work with critical facilities to develop emergency communications plans and emergency power backup plans. The Office of Emergency Services will also work to update potential emergency sheltering options.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Facility Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Have critical facilities perform their own assessments.	Assessments may miss key information.
Have critical facilities write their own plans.	Plans may miss key information.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-09. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions, NYS DHSES	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The County has a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern; however, the information should be updated to include mitigation strategies to reduce long-term risk to the general public and properties. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.	
Description of the Solution:	Create and update outreach materials, or utilize those from NYS DHSES, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include County events, the County newsletters, social media, the County website, and having the materials on display for the public at County libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern. Created and updated materials will be shared with local jurisdictions for their outreach programs.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the County by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the County.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the County.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the County
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-10. Smart Growth Planning

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Department of Economic Development, Planning and Tourism	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Development in the floodplain can increase risk to property and life. Flooding events have resulted in damages to residential and commercial properties. Restricting development in floodplains reduces the risk of future damages.	
Description of the Solution:	Cattaraugus County Department of Economic Development, Planning and Tourism will educate local jurisdictions on “Smart Growth” practices in the floodplains and how to integrate these practices into local planning and regulatory.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Smart growth practices are a range of development and conservation strategies that help protect the natural environment and make communities more attractive, livable, and economically vibrant.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Smart growth practices can improve pedestrian and bicycle amenities, promote public transit, create a range of housing opportunities and choices, and foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place, all of which can improve the living environment of the population.	
Impact on Future Development:	Smart growth practices can lessen the environmental impacts of development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Smart growth practices can enhance local jurisdiction’s planning and regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Smart growth practices can assist in mitigating risks from hazards.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Local jurisdictions do not incorporate Smart Growth into plans	Practices are not fully ingrained into capabilities
Local jurisdictions do not incorporate Smart Growth into regulations	Practices are not fully ingrained into capabilities

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-11. Flood Warning System

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	NWS, USGS, Local Jurisdictions	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The County faces significant risk from the flood hazard; however, there is no warning system in place to detect when waters are breaching banks and to notify the public of the impending hazard. Flood waters can cause negative impacts to private and public property, close routes for travel and evacuation, and have the potential to cause health risks due to contaminated waters and debris. Flash floods are a rapid rise of water along a stream or low-lying urban area. They occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam. With such limited time for response, flood gauging is necessary for adequate warning.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed and construct the system where necessary. As needed, the County will consult with the National Weather Service (NWS) and the United States Geographical Survey (USGS) to identify appropriate areas for flood gauges.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, NWS, USGS, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will improve the alert and warning capabilities of the County by being able to alert and notify the public, business owners, and visitors of potential or impending flooding conditions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations who are impacted by flooding conditions would have an earlier warning of impending or possible flooding conditions.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines which are impacted by flooding conditions would have an earlier warning of impending or possible flooding conditions.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the existing warning system capabilities of the County by expanding these capabilities to include a flood warning system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. The projection for an increase in heavy rainfall events means there is a heightened chance of flooding events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on the NWS updates	Do not provide real-time information, delay in information could impact the village on responding properly
Conduct manual readings by emergency personnel	Inaccurate and time consuming

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-12. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Randolph Highway Barn, Allegany Transfer Station, and Portville Transfer Station are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers • Relocation of facility Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the County will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the County.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all facilities	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-13. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, Cattaraugus County Board of Elections	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Barns require backup power: Markhams (100 kw); Randolph (100 kw); West Valley (100 kw), currently have unsustainable, portable generators, but require automatic, fixed units in order to produce energy supply to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a utility or power failure; the Board of Elections facility (207 Rock City Street, Little Valley) does High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The County will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	-
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-14. Dam and Levee Failure Training

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	A dam and/or levee failure is considered a low frequency event, meaning the likelihood of a failure is low; however, should a failure occur, the consequences could be high. Because of the low probability of occurrence, training for such events is uncommon and often not conducted. Emergency drills for low frequency events such as dam and/or levee failure must occur so first responders are aware of the procedures to follow and how to mitigate any identified gaps in their training. Conducting these trainings in collaboration with dam and/or levee owners can also make the owners aware of any vulnerabilities their infrastructure may have.		
Description of the Solution:	The Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services and Public Works will participate in emergency drills for low frequency events such as dam and/or levee failure. These trainings will be held in collaboration with dam and/or levee owners to make the owners aware of any vulnerabilities their infrastructure may have.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, HSPG		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5, 7		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and/or levees and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and/or levees and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams and/or levees are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of response and protection procedures to a dam and/or levee failure event.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam and/or levee event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hold trainings without dam and/or levee owners	Dam and/or levee owners may not become aware of any vulnerabilities to their infrastructure
	Perform drills and trainings without input from SMEs	Drills and trainings may not have all necessary information

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-15. Outdated FIRMs

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA, Local Jurisdictions	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will actively participate in the remapping process in partnership with NYS DEC, NYS DHSES, FEMA, and Local Jurisdictions. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, State Budget, County Budget, Local Jurisdictional Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Cattaraugus County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
County creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
FEMA updates maps without County input	Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-16. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Updates

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services		
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Local jurisdictional Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs) may be outdated and do not incorporate hazard mitigation principles. Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.		
Description of the Solution:	Local jurisdictions will update their Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reducing the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The local jurisdictions will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review, as required.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budgets, EMPG		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5		
Benefits:	The CEMP details what each local jurisdiction will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit each local jurisdiction to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which each local jurisdiction performs following the CEMP.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for each local jurisdiction.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in a CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	County integrates hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Each local jurisdiction CEMP will remain not updated

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-17. County Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on several County bridges has developed due to erosion. This erosion may have occurred due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may have caused flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions: • Conewango 06 • Conewango 14 • Ellicottville 49 • East Otto 12 • East Otto 23 • Farmersville 05 • Farmersville 25 • Freedom 25 • Leon 36 • Little Valley 06 • Lyndon 03 • Mansfield 12 • Mansfield 37 • Mansfield 51 • Mansfield 62 • Napoli 08 • Otto 03 • Otto 04 • South Valley 04 • South Valley 05 • South Valley 08 • Yorkshire 20
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the County are structurally sound to continue in operation.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems	
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive	

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-18. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. Local jurisdictions need to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services will work with local jurisdictions to identify local and regional locations for temporary sheltering.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Local Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most at risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability for local jurisdictions by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the County, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Allow local jurisdictions to sign MOU with the County to use its facilities	Reliant on County opening facilities and facilities being available
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-19. Seneca Nation Partnership

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, Seneca Nation of Indians	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Seneca Nation of Indians has territorial lands within Cattaraugus County, therefore hazards within Cattaraugus County, including all the hazards identified within this plan, may also impact Tribal lands. Increasing communications across entities can reduce hazard risk on shared lands.	
Description of the Solution:	Cattaraugus County and the Seneca Nation of Indians will increase communications and shared efforts to reduce hazard risks across shared lands.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6	
Benefits:	This action will increase the number of available capabilities to reduce hazard risks across Cattaraugus County and within Seneca Nation territories, enabling both entities to further implement short-term and long-term mitigation actions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations within both jurisdictions will have increased resiliency as capabilities are shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the number of available capabilities to reduce hazard risks across Cattaraugus County and within Seneca Nation territories.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Sharing resources can increase available capabilities to reduce hazard risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only certain County entities will partner with Seneca Nation of Indians	Not all shared problems may be mitigated
Only certain Seneca Nation of Indians entities will partner with Cattaraugus County	Not all shared problems may be mitigated

Action 2025-CattaraugusCo-20. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Cattaraugus County Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Jurisdictions, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There are 40 dams and seven federally accredited levee systems within Cattaraugus County. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	Cattaraugus County will partner with local jurisdictions which have dams or levees within their jurisdictional boundaries to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget(s), Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

3. TOWN OF ALLEGANY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Allegany with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Allegany, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Allegany's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

3.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Allegany identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 3-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Moshier, Highway Superintendent Address: 1502 Upper Branch Run Road, Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-790-1182 Email: alleganyhighway@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Jim Hitchcock, Town Council Address: 114 N. First Street, Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-372-0064 Email: jhitchcock@townofalleganyny.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jerry Dzuroff, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 52 West Main Street., Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-373-1540 x2 Email: buildingandzoning@townofallegany.com	

3.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Allegany lies on the south border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Allegany has a total area of 71.59 square miles. Allegany River flows through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Humphrey, the west border is formed by the Town of Carrollton and Town of Great Valley, to the east is the City of Olean and northeast is the Town of Hinsdale. The town is bordered to the south by the townships of Foster and Otto in McKean County, Pennsylvania. The Village of Allegany is located within the town. There are seven hamlets located within the town: Chipmonk, Crestview, Four Mile, Harrisburg, Knapp Creek, Nichols Run, and Rock City.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors

including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.6 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 19.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.3 percent is non-English speaking, 10.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.2 percent is considered disabled.

3.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Allegany performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Allegany to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

3.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 3-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Allegany.

Table 3-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1 of 2023: Fire Prevention & Building Code	State and Local	Building and Zoning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance III, 2016	Local	Building and Zoning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promote and protect, to the fullest extent practicable, the environment of the Town and the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people. To accomplish this intent, in accordance with the Town's Comprehensive Plan, the Town				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Board finds it necessary and advisable to divide the area of the Town of Allegany into districts or zones, and to regulate the following elements of land use and development: (1) The location, spacing, size, height, and use of buildings and other structures, in relation to surrounding properties and uses. (2) The percentage of lot area which may be occupied, building setback lines, the sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces, and overall site plans. (3) The use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation, public facilities and other purposes. (4) It is further the intent of this Zoning Ordinance to incorporate the land use-related goals of the Route 417 Corridor Management Plan, which are: (a) Improve traffic safety and pedestrian conditions. (b) Improve visual attractiveness. (c) Encourage innovative, quality architectural and site design. (d) Enhance the Town's tax base. (e) Minimize land use conflicts.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Building and Zoning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Allegany Comprehensive Plan, 2011	Local	Plan Advisory Committee
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes policies that will guide future development in the Town of Allegany in order to promote viable economic development, to enhance its family-centered and small-town character, to enhance the livability and attractiveness of the community, and to preserve natural resources. The overarching purpose of the plan is to protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Town, while giving due consideration to the needs of the people of the region of which the town is a part.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

3.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 3-3 summarizes the capabilities of Allegany to oversee and track development.

Table 3-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes N/A	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Included in updates of the Comprehensive Plan.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the most recent Comprehensive Plan update in 2011, 19 percent of the land in the Town is vacant and could be built out.

3.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 3-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Allegany and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 3-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The responsibilities include reviewing the site plans of town projects and assessing their environmental impacts, the granting of Special Use Permits, and the implementation of subdivision regulations.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals is responsible for deciding to grant variances for certain activities which conform to the adopted zones ordinance of the Town of Allegany. The Board acts only after the Zoning Officer has ruled that particular projects do not meet the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town of Allegany Highway Department is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of the Town's public road infrastructure. The infrastructure includes more than 140 lane miles of roads and drainage systems. The Highway Department also maintains a fleet of approximately 30 vehicles and construction equipment.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Town Code Enforcement Officer enforces the building and zoning ordinances of the Town
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Village of Allegany, City of Olean
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	Yes	Town Recreation Department: The purpose of the Allegany Recreation Department is to provide recreational services for the youth in the Allegany Community. The Department manages and operates a Youth Recreation Center at the Fourth & Maple Complex and the Senior Center. Town Water and Sewer Department: The Allegany Water Department is committed to ensuring that the collection, treatment, storage, transmission, and distribution of water is done in a professional manner intended to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community. To provide potable water that is satisfactory for drinking in its physical, chemical, and biological characteristics meeting or exceeding all federal, state, and local drinking water requirements. To produce adequate quantities of water to meet the demands for consumption, industrial uses, and fire suppression in a cost-effective manner that preserves the public's investment in the Water System.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	The purpose of the Allegany Recreation Department is to provide recreational services for the youth in the Allegany Community. The Department manages and operates a

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Youth Recreation Center at the Fourth & Maple Complex and the Senior Center.
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

3.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 3-5 summarizes financial resources available to Allegany.

Table 3-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

3.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 3-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Allegany.

Table 3-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County – Gowanda Emergency Notification System
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The purpose of the Allegany Recreation Department is to provide recreational services for the youth in the Allegany Community. The Department manages and operates a Youth Recreation Center at the Fourth & Maple Complex and the Senior Center.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

3.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 3-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Allegany.

Table 3-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Registered	May 12, 2023
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

3.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 3-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 3-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

3.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 3-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

3.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 3-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Allegany.

Table 3-9. Allegany NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	39
# Claims (Losses)	21
Total Loss Payments	$67,136.31
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

3.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 3-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Allegany.

Table 3-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along Waterbodies
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None the Town is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Visual inspection and FEMA requirements
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	FEMA requirements
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 27, 1999 CAV: October 9, 2020
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 11, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Flood risk is considered
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

3.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 3-11 through Table 3-13.

Table 3-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 3-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 3-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

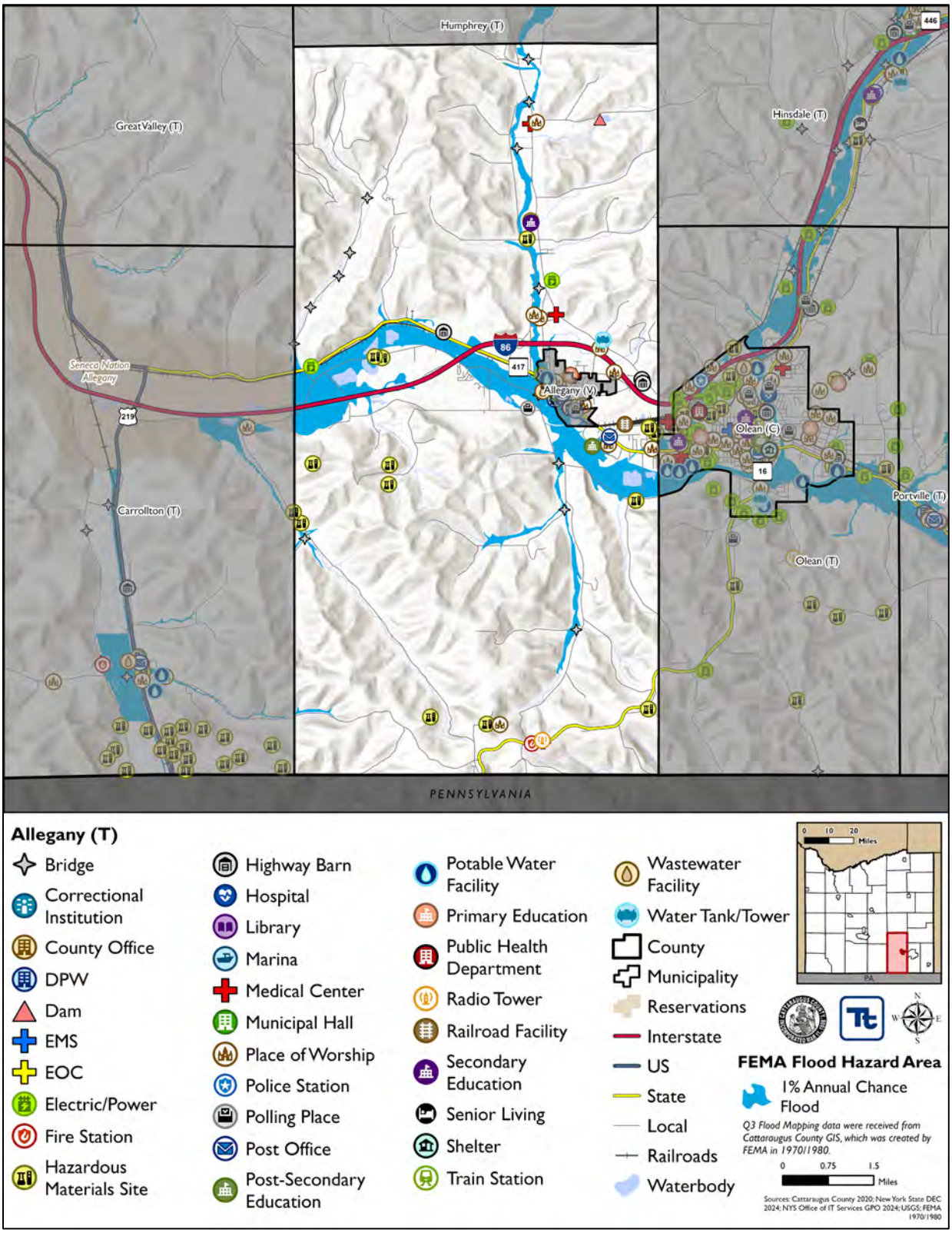
3.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Allegany's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

3.6.1 Hazard Area

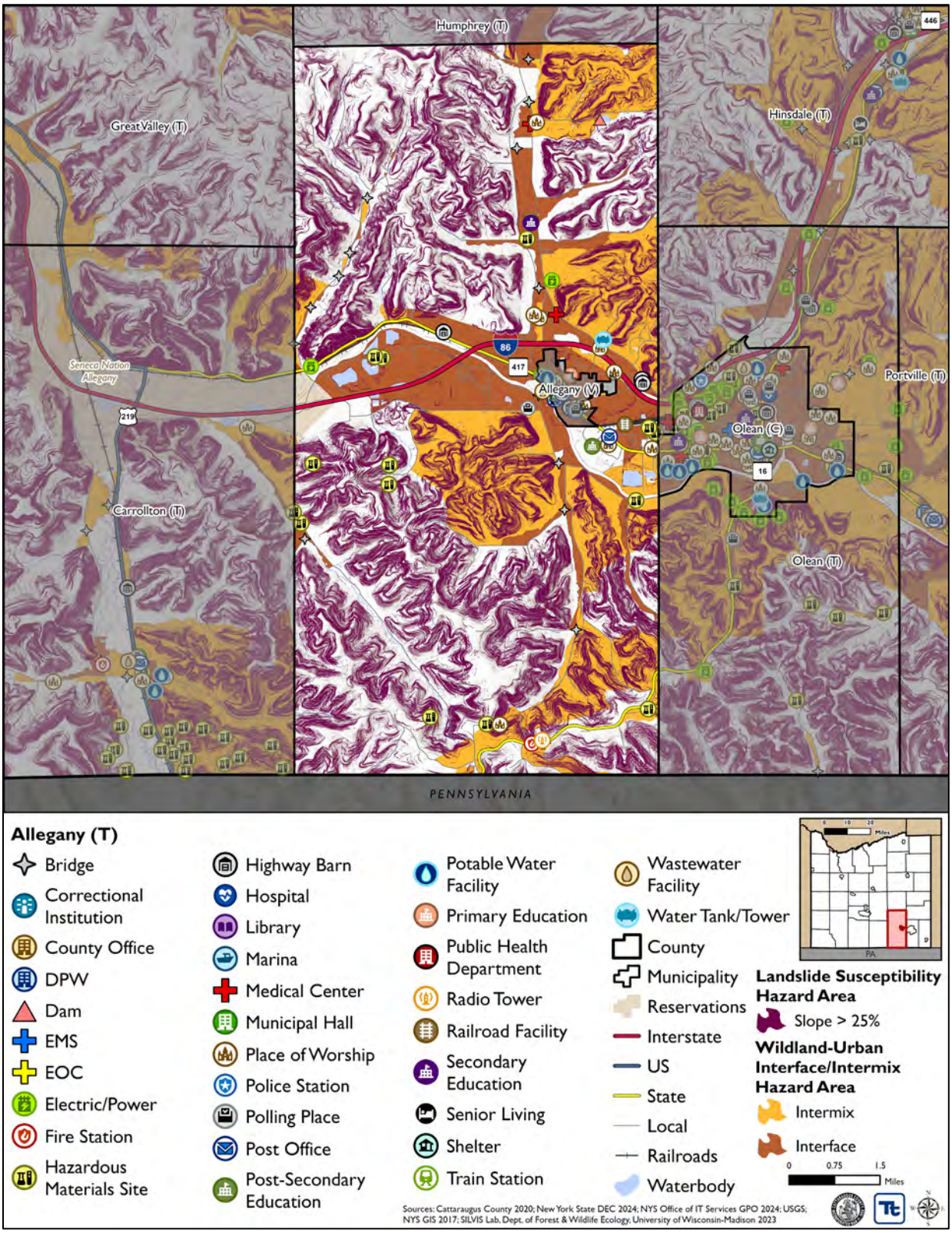
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 3-1 through Figure 3-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Allegany has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 3-1. Allegany Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 3-2. Allegany Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



3.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Allegany is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 3-14 provides details on loss and damage in Allegany during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 3-14. Hazard Event History in Allegany

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Allegany
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

3.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Allegany.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Allegany reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 3-15 shows Allegany's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 3-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Low
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 3-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 3-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Allegany 04	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 36	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 49	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 55	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 58	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 62	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Allegany 66	Bridge	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-16	-
Believers Chapel Inc.	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
First Free Methodist	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
Living Waters Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
Order Of Friars	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
Potter Lumber Co. LLC	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
Saint Bonaventure University	Post-Secondary Education	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-
Village of Allegany	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-AlleganyT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

3.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Allegany's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Allegany identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. There are several critical facilities located in the special flood hazard area which may be vulnerable to flooding including:
  - Believers Chapel Inc.
  - First Free Methodist
  - Living Waters Church
  - Order Of Friars
  - Potter Lumber Co. LLC
  - Saint Bonaventure University
  - Village of Allegany Wastewater Facility
- There is not an emergency center on the southern side of the Allegany River. During an emergency, EMS has to drive a longer distance to and from the emergency center to care for residents on the southern side of the Allegany River. Treacherous road conditions during severe storms and severe winter storms can make travel even longer. Flooded roadways as a result of severe storms has the potential to close roads; landslides have the potential to occur on stretches of roads which traverse near steep slopes as a result of the heavy rains.

- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Large boulders and other obstructions from landslides can cause potential traffic accidents. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Garage, which houses the Town vehicles and highway equipment, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Stormwater flooding is a problem throughout the town.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Allegany 04
  - Allegany 36
  - Allegany 49
  - Allegany 55
  - Allegany 58
  - Allegany 62
  - Allegany 66
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

3.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

3.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 3-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

3.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Allegany did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 3-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Allegany-001	Build an adequate emergency center on the southern side of the Allegheny River.	All Hazards	Town CEO, Emergency Management	Problem: There is not an emergency center on the southern side of the Allegany River. During an emergency, EMS has to drive a longer distance to and from the emergency center to care for residents on the southern side of the Allegany River. Solution: Work with an architect and construction company to develop plans and determine the best location and design for an adequate emergency center on the southern side of the Allegany River. This will reduce the commute time to and from the emergency center which could result in saving more lives as patients get treated faster.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-002	Removal of large boulders and other obstructions in highway right of way.	Severe Winter storm (Ice Storms)	Town	Problem: Large boulders and other obstructions can cause potential traffic accidents Solution: Remove boulders and obstructions in highway right of way.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-003	Backup power generators for the highway garage	All Hazards	Town Highway Department, Town Engineer	Problem: Back up power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Highway Garage lacks permanent power source. The Highway Garage houses town vehicles and highway equipment. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				backup power to the Highway Garage. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Town of Allegany-004	Update the town's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The town's flood damage prevention ordinance was last updated in 1987 Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-005	Work with the Saint Bonaventure University facility owner on how they can protect their buildings.	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Saint Bonaventure University is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-006	Work with Potter Lumber CO. LLC facility owner on how they can protect their building.	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Potter Lumber CO. LLC facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual change flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of	Work with Believers Chapel Inc	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Believers Chapel Inc is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Allegany -007	facility owner on how they can protect their building.			protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.		
2020-Town of Allegany -008	Work with the First Free Methodist facility owner on how they can protect their building.	Flood	FPA	Problem: First Free Methodist facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany -009	Work with Living Waters Church facility owner on how they can protect their building.	Flood	FPA	Problem: Living Waters Church is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany -010	Work with the Order of Friars facility owner on how they can protect	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Order of Friars facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	their building.			Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.		
2020-Town of Allegany-011	Work with the village on how they can protect their Wastewater Treatment Plant to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Village of Allegany's Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-012	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of available training	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-013	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	structures from wildfires					
2020-Town of Allegany-014	Identify temporary and permanent housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Mayor/Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Allegany currently does not have a temporary or permanent housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-015	Trim tree limbs away from buildings and structures.	Storms (Ice, winter, severe), tornadoes	Municipalities and W.C. Hwy Dept	Problem: The town does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. Solution: The town will develop a tree trimming maintenance program and remove trees that pose a threat to structures	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Allegany-016	Repair present and install new stormwater drainage system	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Board	Problem: Stormwater flooding is a problem throughout the town. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine upgrades to the stormwater drainage system.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of	Update the Emergency	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has an outdated emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Allegany -017	Operations Plan			Solution: Update the town's emergency operation plan		
2020-Town of Allegany -018	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has outdated building codes. Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. Complete 2. Town adopted updated building codes in 2023	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town adopted updated building codes in 2023

3.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Allegany participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Allegany would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 3-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 3-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 3-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X		X
Utility Failure	X	X	X					X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 3-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AlleganyT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-02	Emergency Center Facility	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	**10**	Medium
2025-AlleganyT-03	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyT-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-08	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-09	Tree Maintenance Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyT-10	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyT-11	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-12	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-AlleganyT-13	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AlleganyT-14	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-15	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-16	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyT-17	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-AlleganyT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. There are several critical facilities located in the special flood hazard area which may be vulnerable to flooding including: • Believers Chapel Inc. • First Free Methodist • Living Waters Church • Order Of Friars • Potter Lumber Co. LLC • Saint Bonaventure University • Village of Allegany Wastewater Facility	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists

	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-AlleganyT-02. Emergency Center Facility

Lead Agency:	Building and Zoning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Contractors	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is not an emergency center on the southern side of the Allegany River. During an emergency, EMS has to drive a longer distance to and from the emergency center to care for residents on the southern side of the Allegany River. Treacherous road conditions during severe storms and severe winter storms can make travel even longer. Flooded roadways as a result of severe storms has the potential to close roads; landslides have the potential to occur on stretches of roads which traverse near steep slopes as a result of the heavy rains.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with an architect and construction company to develop plans and determine the best location and design for an adequate emergency center on the southern side of the Allegany River. This will reduce the commute time to and from the emergency center which could result in saving more lives as patients get treated faster.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by engineering study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 6	
Benefits:	This action will reduce the travel time for EMS to transport patients to an emergency center. Currently, on the south side of the Allegany River there is not an emergency center. The construction of a new emergency center can remove future risk of long travels on clear days and during severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may require additional health needs compared to the general population. The construction of this facility would create a new, closer facility which could support the needs of socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development on the southern side of the Allegany River would have a nearby emergency center.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The safety and security lifeline will have a new critical facility; the transportation lifelines may not be as congested due to the shortened time which would be required for travel to the facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance response capabilities of the Town by creating a new emergency center.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Intense periods of rainfall can create visibility issues, as well as occurrences of flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Build a clinic	Emergency services not provided
Build an emergency center in a different location	It still would be a long commute for the population on the southern side of the Allegany River.

Action 2025-AlleganyT-03. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Large boulders and other obstructions from landslides can cause potential traffic accidents. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk throughout Town. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation by mitigating potential roadway hazards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-AlleganyT-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Garage, which houses the Town vehicles and highway equipment, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-AlleganyT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building and Zoning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-AlleganyT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building and Zoning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-AlleganyT-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-AlleganyT-08. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-AlleganyT-09. Tree Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Companies, Property Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify Town right of way in targeted areas and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel. Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-AlleganyT-10. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Stormwater flooding is a problem throughout the town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AlleganyT-11. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-AlleganyT-12. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building and Zoning Department, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-AlleganyT-13. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-AlleganyT-14. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Building and Zoning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-AlleganyT-15. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-AlleganyT-16. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Allegany 04 • Allegany 36 • Allegany 49 • Allegany 55 • Allegany 58 • Allegany 62 • Allegany 66	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AlleganyT-17. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

4. VILLAGE OF ALLEGANY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Allegany with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Allegany, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Allegany's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

4.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Allegany identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Code Enforcement Officer represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 4-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 4-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Helgager, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 106 East Main Street, Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-373-1460 Email: j.helgager@gmail.com	Name/Title: Anthony Papasergi, Highway Superintendent Address: 106 East Main Street, Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-373-1460 Email: apapasergi@allegany.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: John Helgager, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 106 East Main Street, Allegany, NY 14706 Phone Number: 716-373-1460 Email: j.helgager@gmail.com	

4.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Allegany is located in the eastern part of the Town of Allegany in Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Village of Allegany has a total area of 0.71 square miles. The village is located north of the Allegany River and New York State Route 417 passes through the village. The village is bordered to the west of the city of Olean.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4.2 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 26 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.2 percent is non-English speaking, 20.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.9 percent is considered disabled.

4.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Allegany performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Allegany to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

4.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 4-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Allegany.

Table 4-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2022.2, providing for the Administration & Enforcement of the NY State Uniform Fire Prevention & Building Code	State and Local	Village Clerk
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Village of Allegany Zoning Law, 7-7-03	Local	Village Clerk
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Promote and protect, to the fullest extent practicable, the environment of the Village and the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people. To accomplish this intent, in accordance with the Village 's Comprehensive Plan, the Village Board finds it necessary and advisable to divide the area of the Village of Allegany into districts or zones, and to regulate the following elements of land use and development: (1) The location, spacing, size, height, and use of buildings and other structures, in relation to surrounding properties and uses. (2) The percentage of lot area which may be occupied, building setback lines, the sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces, and overall site plans. (3) The use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation, public facilities and other purposes. (4) It is further the intent of this Zoning Ordinance to incorporate the land use-related goals of the Route 417 Corridor Management Plan, which are: (a) Improve traffic safety and pedestrian conditions. (b) Improve visual attractiveness. (c) Encourage innovative, quality architectural and site design. (d) Enhance the Town's tax base. (e) Minimize land use conflicts.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	LL1-2005 Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Provides for the future growth and development of the Village of Allegany and for the purpose of affording adequate facilities for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	LL1-2005 Subdivision Regulations	Local and County	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? If a cluster development includes multiple family dwellings, either as a part of the proposal or the entire proposal, the applicant shall submit a site plan that shows the open space areas; building locations; building elevations; and driveways, streets and parking areas. A landscaping plan is also required.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	B2.18	Local	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? To protect residents and property from adverse effects of stormwater runoff caused by the modification of existing drainage systems during construction, reconstruction, or development on one or more parcels of land, and to promote water quality.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #2: 1987, Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan	Local	Administration
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes policies that will guide future development in the Village of Allegany in order to promote viable economic development, to enhance its family-centered and small-town character, to enhance the livability and attractiveness of the community, and to preserve natural resources. The overarching purpose of the plan is to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the Village, while giving due consideration to the needs of the people of the region of which the Village is a part.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

4.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 4-3 summarizes the capabilities of Allegany to oversee and track development.

Table 4-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes N/A	- Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-
• If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	N/A	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Approximately 90% built out.

4.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 4-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Allegany and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 4-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board works to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the Village of Allegany. It hears and determines all applications for Special Use Permits and does Site Plan Review and approval or denial. The Board also works with the Board of Trustees on local laws and with the Code Enforcement Officer.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals has the responsibility to conduct hearings on issues appealed to it. These matters may be appeals from decisions of the Code Enforcement Officer, and questions involving interpretation of the Zoning Law.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Staff employed at the DPW include a Superintendent and (4) four Maintenance Workers. This department operates and maintains a drinking water system, a sanitary sewer system, and a storm sewer system. The employees of the Department of Public Works also maintain a network of streets, Village owned buildings, vehicles, equipment, properties and park.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Code Enforcement Officers responsibility is to enforce the International Building and Fire Protection Code, the New York State Uniform Building and Fire Protection Code, local municipal building codes, zoning ordinances, and multiple residency law. Duties are performed under the general direction of the Village board with leeway allowed for the use of independent judgmental carrying out the details of their work.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Village of Allegany Police Department represents an organization whose existence is justified on the basis of community service. There are many responsibilities associated with our mission. They include enforcement of local, county, state and federal law; maintaining the peace and order of the community; protecting property and personal safety; educating the public; and assisting citizens in various situations.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town of Allegany, City of Olean
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other: Tree Board	Yes	The Village of Allegany Tree Board was formed to develop and help facilitate a plan for the development, conservation, and care of the "urban forest". Its goals are to review and update our village tree ordinance, and to develop a long-range plan for the urban forest of the village. In most cases, "urban forest" refers to trees in the village which are in or impact the public right of ways. Its primary purpose is to achieve an urban forest that is safe, healthy, diverse, pleasing to the senses, and functional. The Board welcomes input from interested and knowledgeable sources.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

4.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 4-5 summarizes financial resources available to Allegany.

Table 4-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

4.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 4-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Allegany.

Table 4-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Student volunteer from St. Bonaventure University
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	City of Olean IT Department
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm Safety program
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

4.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 4-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Allegany.

Table 4-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

4.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 4-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 4-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

4.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 4-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

4.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 4-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Allegany.

Table 4-9. Allegany NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	24
# Claims (Losses)	27
Total Loss Payments	$179,738
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	2
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

4.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 4-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Allegany.

Table 4-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	7th Street, South 7th Street, East Union Street, West Union Street, North 1st Street, South 1st Street
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If improvement is over 50 percent of the structure's existing value
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: July 22, 2002 CAV: October 9, 2020
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #2: 1987, Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended 1989

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the Village has site plan review to support requirements. Planning board considers efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

4.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 4-11 through Table 4-13.

Table 4-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	1	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	1	0	1
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 4-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 4-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

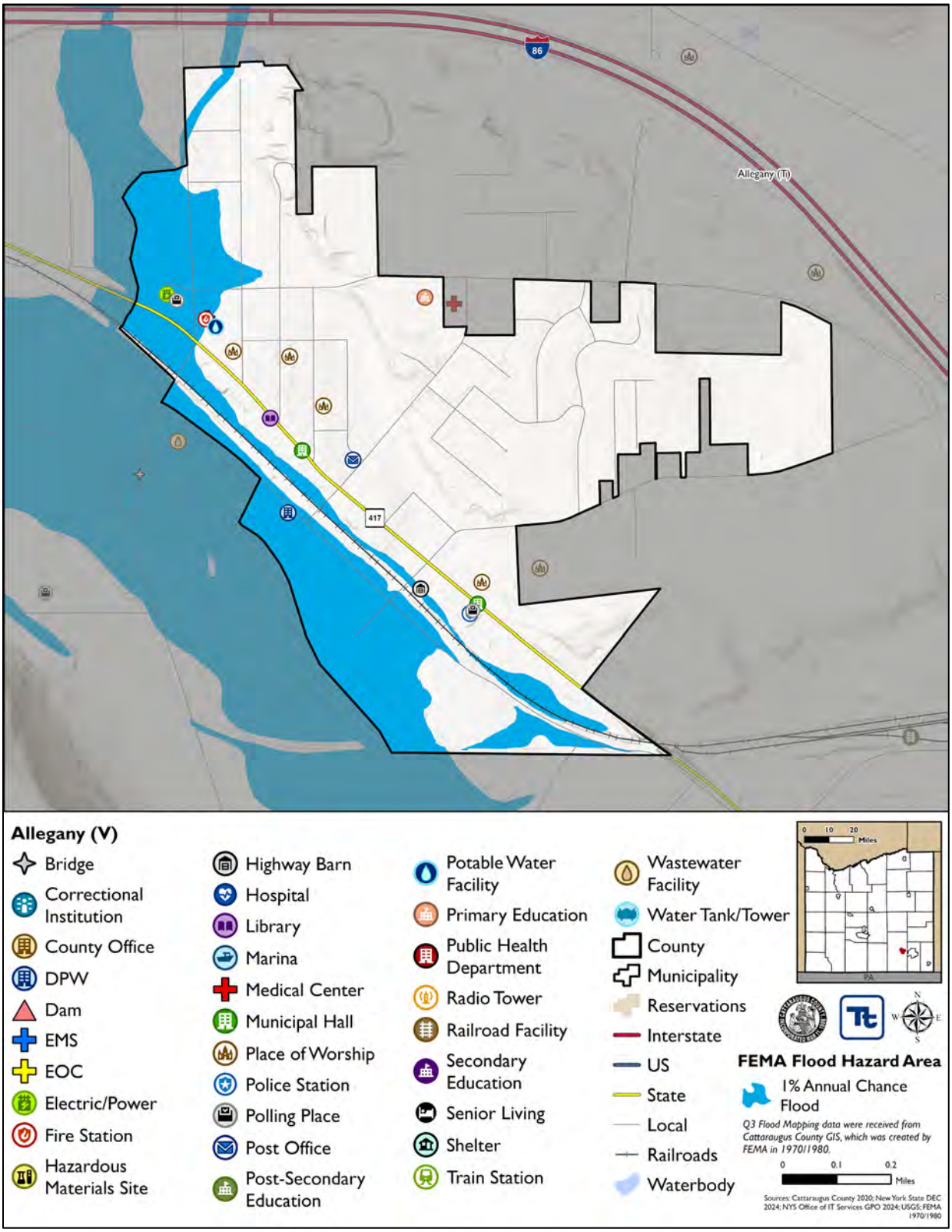
4.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Allegany's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

4.6.1 Hazard Area

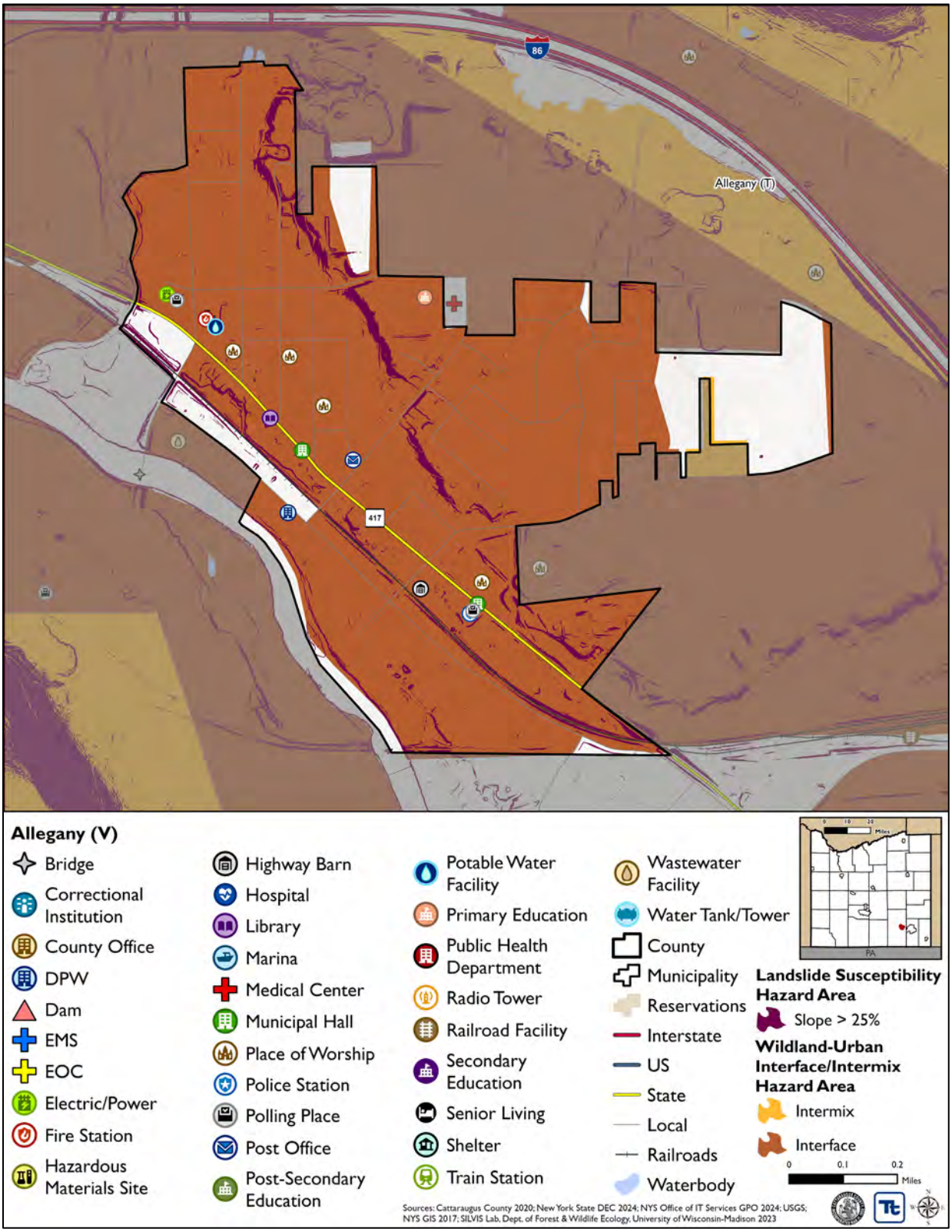
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 4-1 through Figure 4-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Allegany has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 4-1. Allegany Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 4-2. Allegany Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



4.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Allegany is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 4-14 provides details on loss and damage in Allegany during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 4-14. Hazard Event History in Allegany

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Allegany
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and wires were reported down. Localized road flooding.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	PPE distribution, masking mandates, social distancing enforced
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and wires were reported down
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	Trees and wires were reported down
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Trees and wires were reported down
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees and wires were reported down
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and wires were reported down
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DPW response to clear roads

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

4.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Allegany .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Allegany reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following:

- The Landslide hazard ranking was decreased from 'High' to 'Medium due to an additional storm/drain being installed on Harriet Street to reduce run -off onto North Fifth Street. This addition to the stormwater management system decreases the water run-off onto soils which may otherwise lead to increased risk for a landslide.

Table 4-15 shows Allegany's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 4-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 4-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 4-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Allegany	Fire Station	X	-	2025-AlleganyV-02	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Allegany Community Center	Polling Place	X	-	2025-AlleganyV-02	-
Allegany Engine Co Inc	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-AlleganyV-02	-
Allegany Rescue & EMS Inc	EMS	X	-	-	Facility was moved to a new location at a higher elevation.
Allegany Transfer Station	DPW	X	-	2025-AlleganyV-02	-
Village Of Allegany Highway Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-AlleganyV-02	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

4.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Allegany's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Allegany identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has two repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The following critical facilities are located in the special flood hazard area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts:
  - Village of Allegany Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - Allegany Transfer Station
  - Allegany Fire Station
  - Allegany TB Fire Comm
  - Allegany BD of Fire Comm
  - Village of Allegany Highway Barn
  - Allegany Community Center
  - Allegany Engine Co Inc
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in the Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - 7th Street
  - South 7th Street
  - East Union Street
  - West Union Street
  - North 1st Street

  - South 1st Street
- The Department of Public Works, Water Pump Station 1, and Water Pump Station 3 located in the Village do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- The Recycling/Transfer facility is in the floodplain at West Union and South First Street. It has a holding pond and hazardous materials that could potentially create a hazardous materials (hazmat) situation during flooding events, which may stem from severe storms. The facility is undergoing remodeling so that it will be in compliance with DEC guidelines and the 2020 Building Codes, concerning buildings built within floodplains. Estimated completion is end of 2025.
- The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

4.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

4.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 4-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

4.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 4-17, Allegany identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- An additional storm/drain being installed on Harriet Street to reduce run-off onto North Fifth Street.
- Back-up generators have been installed at the Village Municipal Office Building and the Village's main water tank, located on Buffalo Road.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Allegany has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater Management
- Continuity of Operations

Table 4-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Allegany-001	Storm sewer replacement on 7th Street	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Flooding occurs on 7th St when there are heavy rains. Solution: Improve storm sewer drainage in Village of Allegany on 7th St.:	1. In Progress 2. Working on applying for and receiving Grant Funds to upgrade systems. Finding the right financial terms for the Village is a barrier to getting funding.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-002	Protect the Village of Allegany Wastewater Treatment Plant to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: The Village of Allegany Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Wastewater Treatment Plant to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.	1. In Progress 2. Working on funding through grants and other governmental funding programs.	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-003	Protect the Allegany Transfer Station to the 0.2% annual	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: Allegany Transfer Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities	1. In Progress 2. Working on funding through grants and other governmental funding programs.	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	chance flood event			need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Allegany Transfer Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include:		critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-004	Protect the Allegany Rescue & EMS Inc to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: Allegany Rescue & EMS Inc is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Allegany Rescue & EMS Inc to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.	1. Completed 2. Allegany Rescue & EMS Inc. have moved to a new facility at a higher elevation.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Village of Allegany-005	Protect the Allegany Fire Station to the 0.2% annual	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: The Allegany Fire Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities	1. In Progress 2. Working on funding through grants and other governmental funding programs.	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	chance flood event			need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Allegany Fire Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.		critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-006	Protect the Allegany TB Fire Comm to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: The Allegany TB Fire Comm is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Allegany TB Fire Comm to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.		
2020-Village of Allegany-007	Protect the Town of Allegany Bd of Fire Comm to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: Town of Allegany BD of Fire Comm is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Allegany Bd of Fire Comm to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-008	Protect the Village of Allegany Highway Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility manager	Problem: The Village of Allegany Highway Barn is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate into singular action with other identified critical facilities in the flood hazard area. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				measures are needed at the Allegany Highway Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.		
2020-Village of Allegany-009	Improve drainage on East and West Union St	Flood, Severe Storm	Frank Snyder, Infra-structure	Problem: East and West Union Street prone to riverine flooding from the Allegany River and tributaries feeding into the river. Residential, Commercial, and industrial (HAZMAT) facilities are at risk of flooding Solution: Install drainage ditches and channeling	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate with other floodprone road actions into singular action. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-010	Improve drainage on North and South 7th Street	Flood, Severe Storm	Frank Snyder, Infra-structure	Problem: South 7th Street is prone to flooding from the Allegany River and tributaries feeding into the river. Residential, Commercial, and industrial (HAZMAT) facilities are at risk of flooding Solution: Install drainage ditches and channeling	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate with other floodprone road actions into singular action. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-011	Improve drainage on North and South First Street	Flood, Severe Storm	Village DPW, Cattaraugus County	Problem: North and South First Street is prone to riverine flooding from the Allegany River and tributaries feeding into the river. Residential,	1. No Progress 2. Limited funding available	1. Include 2. Consolidate with other floodprone road actions into singular action.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Commercial, and industrial (HAZMAT) facilities are at risk of flooding Solution: Install drainage ditches		3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-012	Purchase generator for Highway Department	All Hazards	Highway Department, Engineer, OES	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Highway Department facility lacks a permanent power source Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Highway Department. The village will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components	1. Discontinue 2. The Village has only a Department of Public Works, not Highway Department.	1. Discontinue 2. Utilize Action -013 for Village. 3. The Village has only a Department of Public Works, not Highway Department.
2020-Village of Allegany-013	Purchase generator for DPW facility	All Hazards	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Village DPW facility lacks a permanent power source. Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Village DPW. The village will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Engineering firm is working on identifying the proper size generator. Will need funding source to complete action.	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-014	Generators for Water Pump Stations (water wells #1 and #3	All hazards	DPU: Frank Snyder	Problem: Water Pump Stations (water wells #1 and #3 and sewer pump stations #1 and #2 do not have back up power. Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services	1. In Progress 2. Back-up generator has been installed at Pump Station #2.	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	and sewer pump stations #1 and #2			Solution: Purchase and install generators at water pump stations (two required at water well #1 and #3 and sewer ump stations #1 and #2)		
2020-Village of Allegany-015	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Village Board	Problem: Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is outdated Solution: Update the village's flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other Village priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-016	Potential acquisition projects that are within the floodplain	Flood	Building Code- John Helgager and Infra-structure-Frank Snyder	Problem: All of East and West Union Street properties (south side of Union Street is primarily residential properties) are located within the floodplain and prone to flooding Solution: Acquire properties within the floodplain	1. No Progress 2. Other Village priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-017	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management.	Flood	Cattaraugus County OES/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Other Village priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-018	Provide residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	Flood	Village Board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: The village will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other Village priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Change to outreach program for all hazards. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Allegany-019	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Village	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the village's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Village indicated in capabilities it does not have a CEMP.	1. Include 2. Change action to develop a CEMP 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Allegany-020	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Village	Problem: Outdated building codes Solution: Update the village's building codes	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Village codes are reviewed and updated on a scheduled basis	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Village capability
2020-Village of Allegany-021	Protect the Recycling/Transfer facility from flooding	Flood	DPU and CEO	Problem: The Recycling/Transfer facility is in the floodplain at West Union and South First Street. It has a holding pond and hazardous materials that could potentially create a HAZMAT situation during flooding events. Solution: Conduct a feasibility study to determine and implement best action to protect the Recycling/Transfer Facility from flooding	1. In Progress 2. Facility is undergoing remodeling so that it will be in compliance with DEC guidelines and the 2020 Building Codes, concerning buildings built within floodplains. Estimated completion is end of 2025.	1. Include 2. Change action to remodel the facility instead of conducting a feasibility study. 3. Not applicable

4.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Allegany participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 "Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures" (March 2007)
- FEMA "Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards" (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Allegany would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 4-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 4-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 4-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X			X			X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X			X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 4-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AlleganyV-01	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-AlleganyV-02	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyV-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyV-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyV-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-AlleganyV-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyV-07	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-AlleganyV-08	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AlleganyV-09	Recycling/Transfer Facility Remodeling	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-AlleganyV-10	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-AlleganyV-01. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has two repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Some of these properties are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area, with development requiring floodproofing.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL), such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Village Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-AlleganyV-02. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are located in the special flood hazard area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts: • Village of Allegany Wastewater Treatment Plant • Allegany Transfer Station • Allegany Fire Station • Allegany TB Fire Comm • Allegany BD of Fire Comm • Village of Allegany Highway Barn • Allegany Community Center • Allegany Engine Co Inc	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Branchport Firehouse and Branchport Free Library to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area

	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-AlleganyV-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including • 7th Street • South 7th Street • East Union Street • West Union Street • North 1st Street • South 1st Street	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AlleganyV-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Department of Public Works, Water Pump Station 1, and Water Pump Station 3 located in the Village do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-AlleganyV-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-AlleganyV-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-AlleganyV-07. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-AlleganyV-08. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board will lead the development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-AlleganyV-09. Recycling/Transfer Facility Remodeling

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Recycling/Transfer facility is in the floodplain at West Union and South First Street. It has a holding pond and hazardous materials that could potentially create a hazardous materials (hazmat) situation during flooding events, which may stem from severe storms. The facility is undergoing remodeling so that it will be in compliance with DEC guidelines and the 2020 Building Codes, concerning buildings built within floodplains. Estimated completion is end of 2025.	
Description of the Solution:	Remodel the Recycling/Transfer facility so that it will be in compliance with DEC guidelines and the 2020 Building Codes, concerning buildings built within floodplains.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, FEMA HMA, Operating Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	Reduces flood risk at the recycling/transfer facility and assists in the assurance of continuity of operations at the facility.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Precipitation projections indicated a highly likelihood of increased rainfall, which may result in a heightened risk of flooding.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-AlleganyV-10. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

5. TOWN OF ASHFORD

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Ashford with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ashford, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ashford's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

5.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Ashford identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 5-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 5-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Pfeffer, Supervisor Address: 9377 Route 240, West Valley NY 14171 Phone Number: 716-801-1838 Email: ashfordnysupervisor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Keith Butcher, Highway Superintendent Address: 5460 Fox Valley Road, West Valley NY 14171 Phone Number: (716) 942-3243 Email: ashfordnysupervisor@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Lawrence Feldman, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 9377 Route 240, West Valley NY 14171 Phone Number: 716-942-6016 Ext. 5 Email: lfeldmanceo@gmail.com	

5.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Ashford lies in the north-central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Ashford has a total area of 51.9 square miles. Cattaraugus Creek, Connoisarauley Creek, Gooseneck Creek, Indian Creek, Buttermilk Creek, and Nigh Creek all flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Towns of Concord and Sardinia (in Erie County), to the east are the Towns of Yorkshire and Machias, to the south is the Town of Ellicottville, and to the west is the Town of East Otto.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 23.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 5.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.7 percent is considered disabled.

5.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Ashford performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ashford to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

5.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 5-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Ashford.

Table 5-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law #2 2006: New York State Uniform Prevention and Building Code	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law shall provide for administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Protection and Building Code (Uniform Code) in the Town of Ashford. This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of Article 2 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided within this law, state law, or within the Uniform Code, all premises regardless of use, are subject to the provisions which follow.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1988 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Building Inspector / Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program 7. provide minimum lot size, setbacks, and other standards to regulate development.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Ashford NY Master Plan, 8/14/2019	Local	Town Board/Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan includes goals to minimize soil erosion and flooding caused from development planned in the two identified planning districts, preserve the benthic and biota in the Special Flood Hazard Area, maintain sufficient emergency services, support and expand the local tourism economy, and draft the Town of Ashford Zoning Code. The Master Plan is referred to in the following plans and codes: Zoning, Urban Development, Short Term Funding, Agriculture Protection, Water/Wastewater Development				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2006	Local	Supervisor
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan refers to the National Incident Management System and County Emergency Services.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

5.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 5-3 summarizes the capabilities of Ashford to oversee and track development.

Table 5-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Code Enforcement
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Available in the Town Master Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the 2019 Master Plan, 23.33 percent of the Town's land is vacant and could be used for future development.

5.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 5-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Ashford and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 5-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Supervisor is the Emergency Manager
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Code Enforcement
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Supervisor is the Emergency Manager
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

5.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 5-5 summarizes financial resources available to Ashford.

Table 5-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

5.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 5-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ashford.

Table 5-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Clerk Office
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Town of Ashford website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Town of Ashford website
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	WVCS works with Town of Ashford for a sheltering agreement in case of emergency evacuation

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	West Valley Senior Citizens, West Valley Food Pantry, Community Clothes Closet, Local Churches
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Town of Ashford website, CODE RED PHONE/TEXT/TTD notification system

5.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 5-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ashford.

Table 5-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

5.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 5-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 5-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate
Flood	Moderate

5.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 5-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

5.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 5-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ashford.

Table 5-9. Ashford NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	4
# Claims (Losses)	12
Total Loss Payments	$37,283
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

5.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 5-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Ashford.

Table 5-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Low lying homes in previously flood damaged areas, homes and businesses in floodplain, homes and businesses adjacent to creeks that flood
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Four via the Cattaraugus county land bank and FEMA grants
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Inspector / Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is valued at 50 percent or more of the existing structure's value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 28, 2016 CAV: December 23, 1992
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1988 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 11, 1998

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The planning board and CEO would review variances related to flood potential or similar modifications.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

5.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 5-11 through Table 5-13.

Table 5-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	9	0	0	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 5-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 5-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

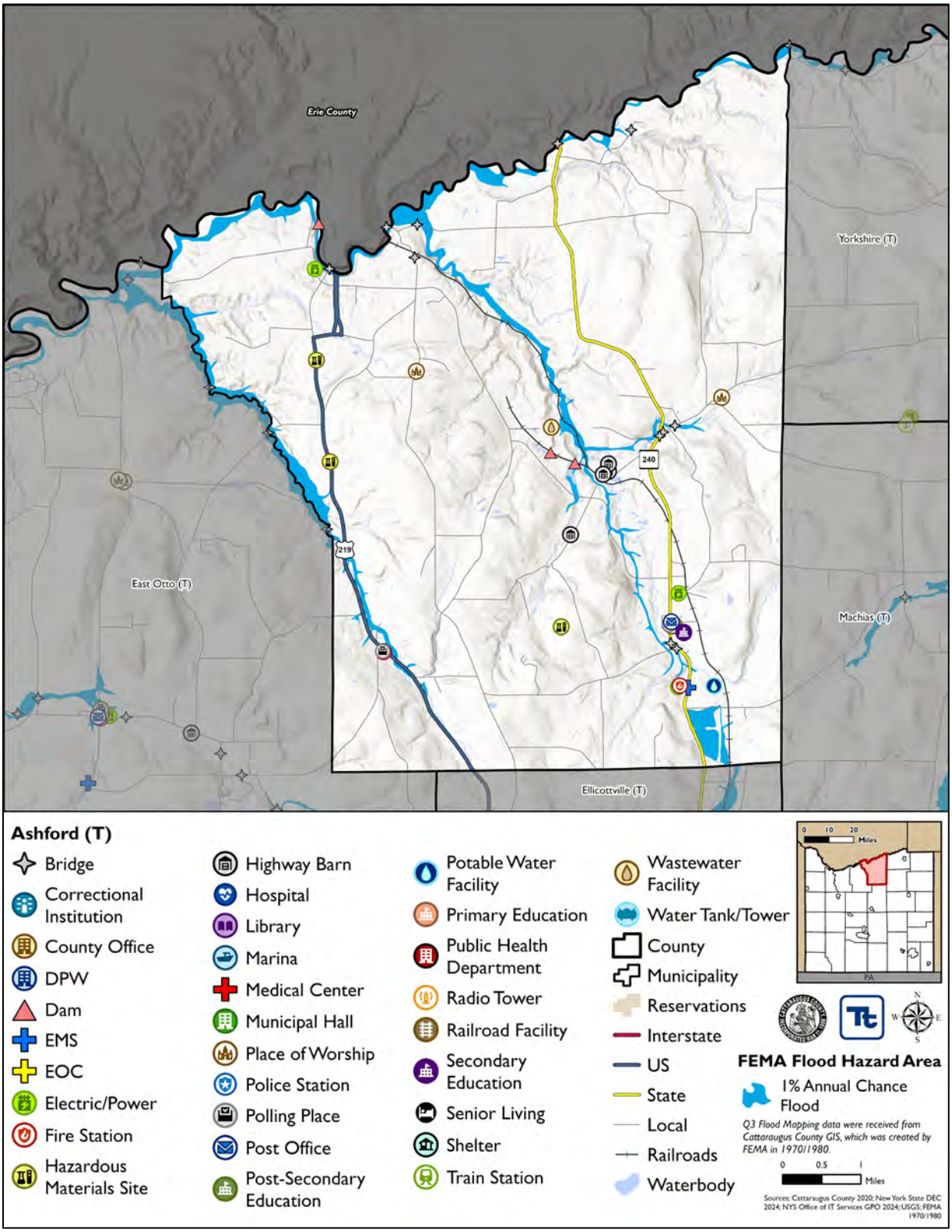
5.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ashford's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

5.6.1 Hazard Area

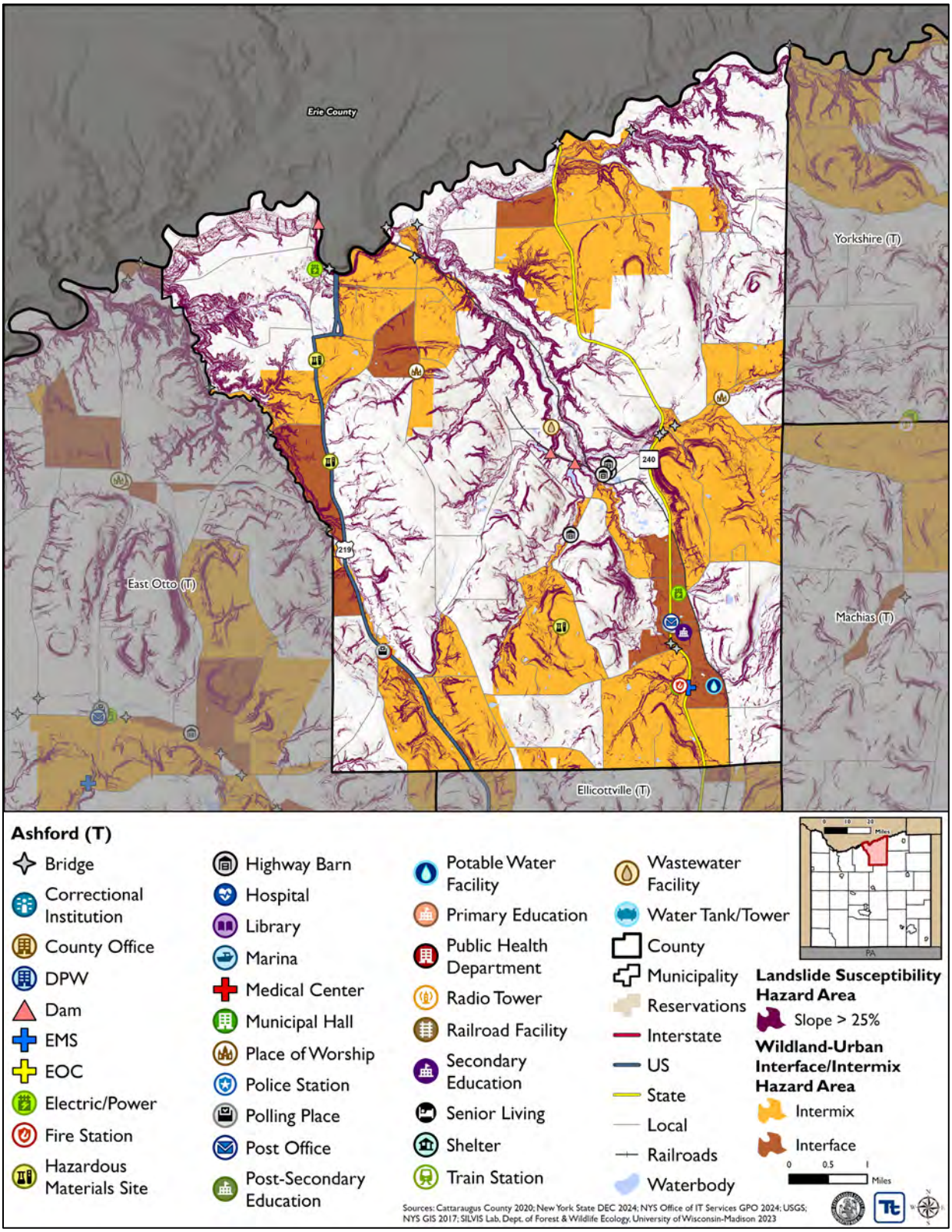
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 5-1 through Figure 5-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Ashford has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 5-1. Ashford Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 5-2. Ashford Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



5.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Ashford is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 5-14 provides details on loss and damage in Ashford during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 5-14. Hazard Event History in Ashford

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ashford
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to required mandates. There was a $250,000 in revenue loss to Town.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ashford
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

5.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Ashford .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Ashford reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 5-15 shows Ashford's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 5-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 5-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 5-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ashford 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-
Ashford 03	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-
Ashford 30	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-
Ashford 33	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-
Ashford 37	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-
East Otto 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-AshfordT-14	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

5.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Ashford's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Ashford identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in

its path. Although numerous Town roads are exposed to the landslide hazard, there is not an inventory of these roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Roads in the Ashford Triangle (between Route 240 and White Street) may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Although the town has no repetitive loss properties, homes located in this area are prone to flooding during high water events.
- The Town of Ashford lacks a zoning code. The Town Master Plan identifies the development of a zoning ordinance as a goal. A zoning code regulates the built environment, outlining allowed building uses, densities, sizes, and other associated characteristics. As a result, incorporating hazard mitigation principles into the zoning code can help jurisdictions ensure that their communities are more resilient.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Fox Valley Road is undersized or has been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- Comsourally Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. The Town must identify and implement erosion-reducing measures.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Ashford 02
  - Ashford 03
  - Ashford 30
  - Ashford 33
  - Ashford 37
  - East Otto 05
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

5.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

5.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 5-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

5.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Ashford did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 5-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Ashford-001	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Ashford is unaware of the location of the flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. Completed 2. The County has the local law stored. NYS DEC confirmed the copy was correct.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County has the local law stored. NYS DEC confirmed the copy was correct.
2020-Ashford-002	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. In Progress 2. Searching for viable training opportunities	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-003	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. In Progress 2. Outreach is conducted via social media and CODE RED phone alerts to inform public of NY burn ban and any additional wildfire potential outside of burn ban. Town will work to create materials containing mitigation measures residents and business owners can take.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-004	Identification of Temporary and Permanent	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Ashford needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Housing Locations			Solution: The Town of Ashford will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.		
2020-Ashford-005	Zoning Ordinance	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Ashford lacks a zoning code. The Town Master Plan identifies the development of a zoning ordinance as a goal. Solution: The town will develop a zoning ordinance, using information from the hazard mitigation plan.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-006	Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: The Emergency Operations Plan requires update. Solution: The town will update the Emergency Operations Plan, using information collected during the hazard mitigation plan update.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-007	Backup Power at Ashford Community Center	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: The Ashford Community Center requires backup power. The Center serves as a shelter for students at West Valley Central. Critical facilities require backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Ashford Community Center. The town will then install the backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. Completed 2. Generator was installed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Generator was installed

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Ashford-008	Backup Power at Highway Barn	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: Critical facilities require backup power. The Highway Barn lacks a backup power source. Parents from the school depend on the Highway Barn for sheltering. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Highway Barn. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. Completed 2. Generator was installed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Generator was installed
2020-Ashford-009	Upsize Fox Valley Road Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: The culvert on Fox Valley Road near Stady is undersized. Solution: The Highway Department will replace the culvert with a larger sized culvert.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-010	Flood Mitigation in Ashford Triangle	Flood, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Although the town has no repetitive loss properties, homes located in the Ashford triangle (between Route 240 and White Street) are prone to flooding during high water events. Solution: Conduct outreach to 30 flood-prone property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas	1. No Progress 2. Homeowners are unwilling to relocate/sell	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
2020-Ashford-011	Comsourally Road Erosion Protection	Severe Storm, Landslide	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: Comsourally Road has a history of erosion which threatens the roadway during storm events. Solution: The Town Engineer will conduct an engineering study to determine the causes of erosion and the most cost-effective mitigation actions to prevent future erosion events. The Highway Department will conduct the identified roadway improvements.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ashford-012	Landslide Study	Landslide	Engineer	Problem: Numerous town roads are exposed to landslide. Solution: The Town Engineer will conduct an assessment to determine the extent of the landslide risk and potential mitigation actions that can be put in place. The Highway Department will conduct cost effective mitigation actions once identified.	1. In Progress 2. FEMA funding acquired to develop mitigation strategies	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

5.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ashford participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 "Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures" (March 2007)
- FEMA "Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards" (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Ashford would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 5-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 5-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 5-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X								X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 5-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AshfordT-01	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-AshfordT-02	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-AshfordT-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-AshfordT-04	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AshfordT-05	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-AshfordT-06	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-AshfordT-07	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AshfordT-08	Steep Slope Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-AshfordT-09	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AshfordT-10	Zoning Code Development	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-AshfordT-11	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AshfordT-12	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-AshfordT-13	Comsourally Road Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-AshfordT-14	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AshfordT-15	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-AshfordT-01. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly	
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role	

Action 2025-AshfordT-02. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-AshfordT-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-AshfordT-04. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-AshfordT-05. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-AshfordT-06. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-AshfordT-07. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-AshfordT-08. Steep Slope Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Although numerous Town roads are exposed to the landslide hazard, there is not an inventory of these roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, Code Enforcement will work with Engineering and the Town Board to develop a local law restricting future development in these identified hazard areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and lead to the adoption of a local law to restrict future development in these hazard areas. Furthermore, the identification of the locations with the steep grades will provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be restricted in locations with identified steep slopes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Restrict development on slopes greater than 5 percent grade	May be too restrictive and discourage any future development
Create inventory but do not develop local law	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures

Action 2025-AshfordT-09. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Roads in the Ashford Triangle (between Route 240 and White Street) may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Although the town has no repetitive loss properties, homes located in this area are prone to flooding during high water events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways The Town will conduct outreach to properties within the vicinity of the Ashford Triangle to provide information on flood mitigation methods, including structural elevation and property acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AshfordT-10. Zoning Code Development

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Ashford lacks a zoning code. The Town Master Plan identifies the development of a zoning ordinance as a goal. A zoning code regulates the built environment, outlining allowed building uses, densities, sizes, and other associated characteristics. As a result, incorporating hazard mitigation principles into the zoning code can help jurisdictions ensure that their communities are more resilient.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a zoning code, using information from the hazard mitigation plan and the appropriate under the provisions of § 263 of the Town Law of the State of New York.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	The zoning code will regulate the built environment, outlining allowed building uses, densities, sizes, and other associated characteristics. As a result, incorporating hazard mitigation principles into the zoning code can help jurisdictions ensure that their communities are more resilient.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	A zoning code can restrict development within various hazard areas, including those within flood-prone areas and locations with a higher risk to landslides. This restriction can result in increased safety to the populations which would otherwise build in these areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	The development and adoption of a zoning code can prevent or restrict future development in hazard areas, reducing risk to persons, property, and the environment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Zoning codes can assist in outlining the development of an area which can assist when identifying response areas in the safety and security lifeline and evacuation priority areas within the transportation lifeline.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new comprehensive capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events, potentially leading to an increase in the occurrence of flooding conditions and landslides. The development and adoption of a zoning code can prevent or restrict future development in hazard areas, reducing risk to persons, property, and the environment.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Create code without following State provisions	May not reach standards
Create code without incorporating hazard mitigation principles	May not promote resiliency as much as possible

Action 2025-AshfordT-11. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-AshfordT-12. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Fox Valley Road is undersized or has been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-AshfordT-13. Comsourally Road Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Comsourally Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. The Town must identify and implement erosion-reducing measures.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will identify and implement erosion-reducing measures. These measures may include: • Elevating the roadway • Improving drainage • Strengthening underlying soils • Realigning roads and structures • Strengthening support structures • Armoring vulnerable embankments	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AshfordT-14. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Ashford 02 • Ashford 03 • Ashford 30 • Ashford 33 • Ashford 37 • East Otto 05	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AshfordT-15. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

6. TOWN OF CARROLLTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Carrollton with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Carrollton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Carrollton's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

6.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Carrollton identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 6-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 6-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Michael Fox, Highway Superintendent Address: 950 Main Street, West Valley, NY 14171 Phone Number: 716-925-8477 Email: mikepfox@hotmail.com	Name/Title: Robert Rinfrette, Supervisor Address: 125 Parkside Drive, Limestone NY 14753 Phone Number: 716-904-0070 Email: Bryson91@hotmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Ben McDonnell, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 640 Main Street, Limestone NY 14753 Phone Number: 716-925-8842 Email: towncodecarrollton@outlook.com	

6.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Carrollton lies in the south-central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Carrollton has a total area of 52.4 square miles. The Alleghany River, Chipmonk Creek, Ten Mile Creek, Tunegawant Creek, and Windfall Creek all flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Great Valley, to the northwest is the City of Salamanca and the Town of Salamanca, to the west is the Town of Red House, and the southern border of the town is the state of Pennsylvania.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4.7 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.6 percent is non-English speaking, 12.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.3 percent is considered disabled.

6.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Carrollton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Carrollton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

6.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 6-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Carrollton.

Table 6-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2022.1, providing for the Administration & Enforcement of the NY State Uniform Fire Prevention & Building Code 2018-1	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
It is the intent and purpose of this law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Specifically, the purposes of this law are: 1. To secure safety for the residents of the Town of Carrollton from flood, fire and other dangers. 2. To provide adequate light and air. 3. To prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population. 4. To prevent congestion on the streets and roadways in the Town. 5. To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements. 6. To make provision for, in so far as conditions may permit, the accommodation of solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight necessary, therefore. 7. To implement the policies and guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted by the Town of Carrollton on August 11, 2010.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? To protect residents and property from adverse effects of stormwater runoff caused by the modification of existing drainage systems during construction, reconstruction or development on one or more parcels of land, and to promote water quality.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies environmentally sensitive areas to be preserved from damage by development, or establishment of protection measures. This can include, but is not limited to, wetlands, floodplains, and other sensitive ecosystems and the species that reside within them.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Carrollton Comprehensive Plan, 2010	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town of Carrollton Master Plan identifies the following goals that relate to natural hazards: • Community Character: To promote and plan a pattern of development that maintains the rural character of the town • Agriculture: Maintain, protect, and promote forestry and woodland activities • Environment & Conservation: protect, maintain and enhance the natural rural character of the town • Economic Outlook: Facilitate, support, and create economic development in the town				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	County	County
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
A capital improvement plan helps identify priority areas for development and revitalization that can reduce damages by removing blight and increasing economic resiliency.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	Local, County	County
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Minimizing the amount of debris left behind on residential and commercial properties and roadways reduces post-disaster recovery costs and accelerates a return to normalcy following a disaster event.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plan	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Ensures the efficient flow of water through and around populated areas to reduce damage to property from flooding. Regulates stormwater that flows in to drinking water supplies and ensures its cleanliness for consumption.				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	State	State
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes guidelines for the protection of properties that are vulnerable to wildfire, including the establishment of a debris clearance radius, usage of certain construction materials, and awareness of general fire risk within individual communities.				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agriculture Plan	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Discusses and examines the economic development tools available to working farms and farmlands and defines land use tools that can be provided to protect agricultural land. Preservation of agricultural lands is key to ensuring a				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
consistent food supply within and surrounding a community. The land also serves as a permeable location for stormwater from heavy rain events to remain contained in the ground, as opposed to flowing freely over other impermeable surfaces.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	County OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	County	County
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A THIRA provides the foundation for disaster planning by providing a hierarchy of hazards faced by a community ranked by their likelihood of occurrence and amount of population and property at risk of damage.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Health Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

6.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 6-3 summarizes the capabilities of Carrollton to oversee and track development.

Table 6-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	Available in the Town Master Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the 2010 Master Plan, 3,349 of the Town's 32,671 acres of land is vacant and could be used for future development.

6.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 6-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Carrollton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 6-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Municipal Complex, 2nd Floor in the Library. There are five members on the board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	There are four members on the board.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintenance of the Town's roads.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer is responsible for inspections and ensuring the building code is enforced.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County, Emergency Response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Highway Department
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

6.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 6-5 summarizes financial resources available to Carrollton.

Table 6-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

6.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 6-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Carrollton.

Table 6-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Town Board, Planning Board
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911, IPAWS, NY Alert
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Newspaper

6.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 6-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Carrollton.

Table 6-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

6.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 6-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 6-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

6.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 6-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

6.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 6-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Carrollton.

Table 6-9. Carrollton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

6.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 6-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Carrollton.

Table 6-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along the Tunungwant Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Using state and FEMA standards
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Using state and FEMA standards
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 8, 2020 CAV: October 7, 2003
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	December 15, 2020
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, considers flood risk

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

6.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 6-11 through Table 6-13.

Table 6-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 6-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 6-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

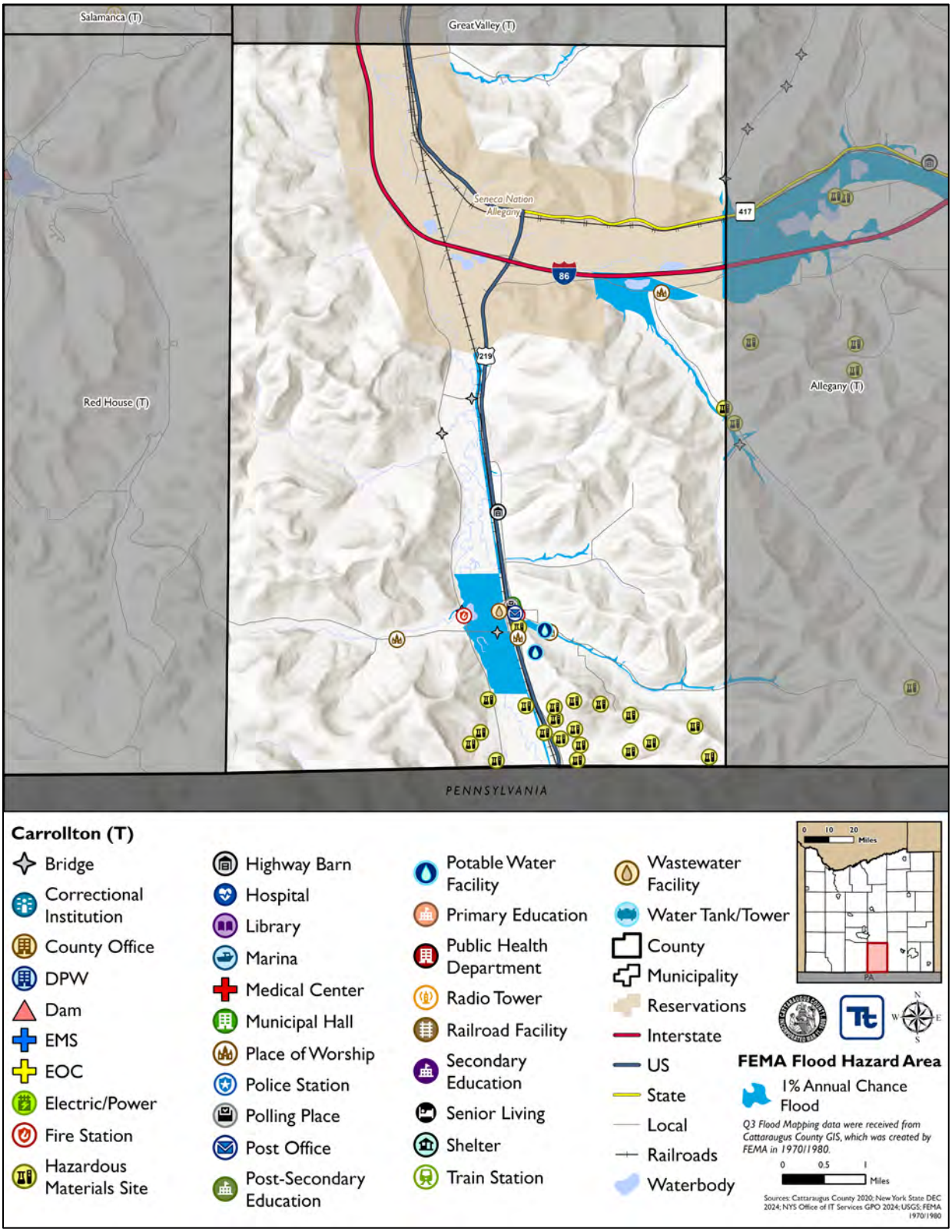
6.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Carrollton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

6.6.1 Hazard Area

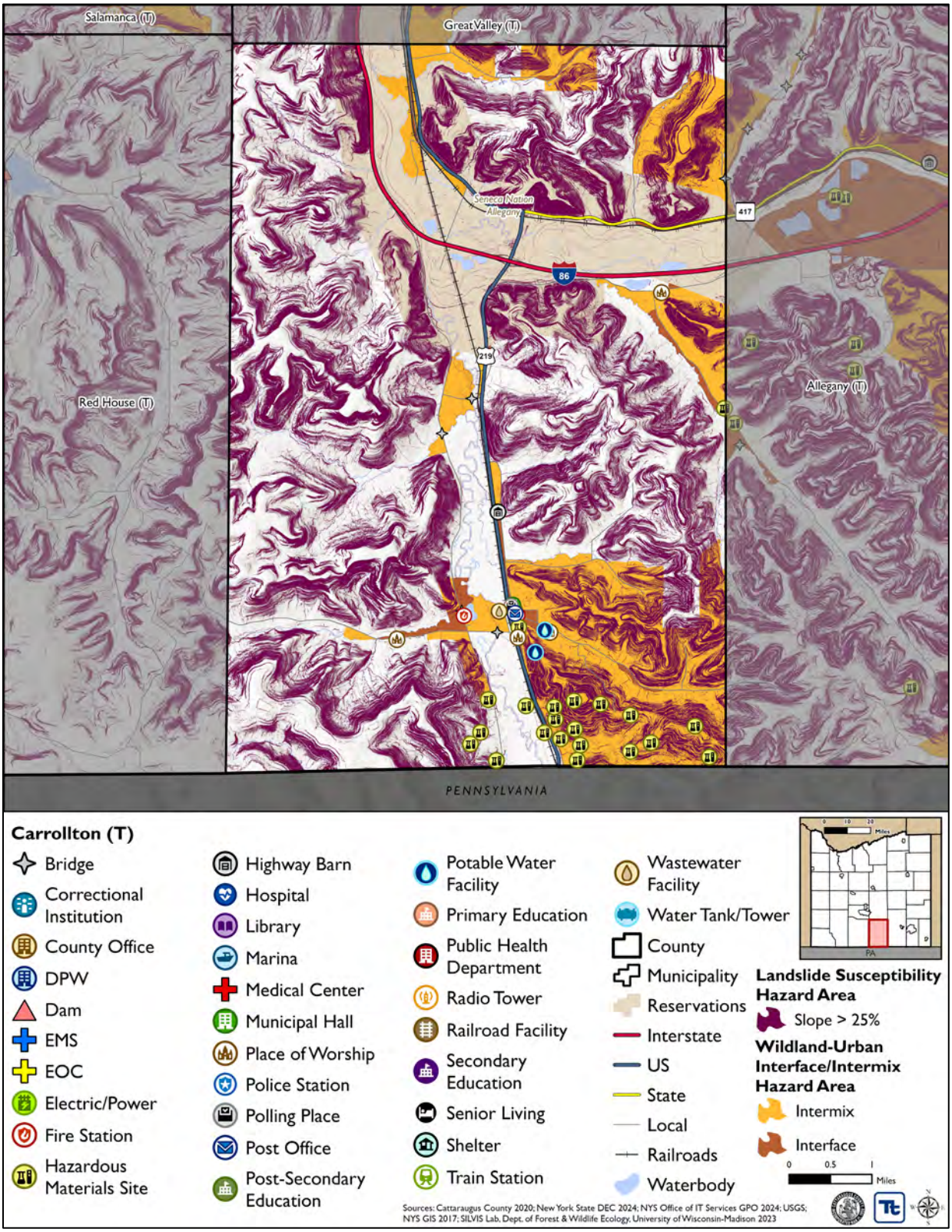
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 6-1 through Figure 6-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Carrollton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 6-1. Carrollton Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 6-2. Carrollton Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



6.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Carrollton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 6-14 provides details on loss and damage in Carrollton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 6-14. Hazard Event History in Carrollton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Carrollton
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.

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

6.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Carrollton .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Carrollton reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town made the following changes:

- The hazard ranking for the Dam and Levee Failure hazard was decreased for 'low' to 'No Risk' as there are no dams located in the Town, nor are there any in neighboring jurisdictions which have the potential to impact the Town.

Table 6-15 shows Carrollton's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 6-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	Low
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 6-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 6-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Carrollton 11	Bridge	X	-	2025-CarroltonT-12	-
Community Full Gospel Church Christina	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
Municipal Building	Polling Place	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
St. John Baptist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
Town Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

6.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Carrollton's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Carrollton identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Community Full Gospel Church, St. John Baptist Church, Town Municipal Building, and Town Barn are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Conditions on Parkside Drive make it prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Municipal Complex does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels

from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219. Flooding on the bridge and on Main Street can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.
- Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff. Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The area surrounding Tunungwant Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tunungwant Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Carrollton 11

6.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

6.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 6-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

6.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Carrollton did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 6-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Carrollton-001	Town Barn	Flood	Highway Dept.	Problem: The Town Barn at US Route 219 is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. Solution: The town will explore options to protect the facility to the 500-year flood level. Possible actions explored will include floodproofing, flood walls, elevation, and relocation of the facility.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town projects were prioritized.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-002	St. John Baptist Church	Flood	FPA	Problem: The St. John Baptist Church is a critical facility located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the Church to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions that can be taken.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town projects were prioritized.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-003	Parkside Drive	Landslide	Highway Dept	Problem: Parkside Drive is at risk to landslides. The road is slowly sinking about a half inch a year. Solution: Study slide conditions in the Town of Carrollton on Parkside Drive through a feasibility assessment. Carry out most cost-effective measure to protect against landslides.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Carrollton-004	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of available training.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-005	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-006	Identification of Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Carrollton needs to identify locations for the placement of permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Carrollton will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-007	Update Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: The town's Emergency Operations Plan requires update. Solution: The town will update the Emergency Operations Plan, integrating information from the Hazard Mitigation Plan update.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town projects were prioritized.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Carrollton-008	Backup Power for Town Highway Garage	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Highway Garage requires permanent backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Highway Garage (estimated at 15kW). The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. Completed 2. Project complete	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project is completed.
2020-Carrollton-009	Backup Power for Town Municipal Complex	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Municipal Complex requires permanent backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Municipal Complex. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-010	Backup Power for Water Pumps	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Water Pumps requires permanent backup power.	1. Complete 2. The Town purchased an automatic generator in 2024.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Town purchased an automatic generator in 2024.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Water Pumps. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Carrollton-011	Leonard Run Bridge	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineering	Problem: The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219. Solution: The town will conduct an engineering study to determine the appropriate design for a replacement bridge. The town will then replace the bridge to the identified specifications.	1. In Progress 2. Scheduled to be replaced via Bridge-NY funding in 2026	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-012	Flood Study	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineering	Problem: Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff. Solution: The town will conduct a flood study to determine if logging has resulted in a change in the floodplain function in the town and if upgrades to culverts and the stormwater system are necessary. If upgrades are necessary, the town will work to make these upgrades.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

6.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Carrollton participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Carrollton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 6-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 6-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 6-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 6-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-CarrolltonT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-02	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-04	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-05	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-06	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-08	Leonard Run Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-09	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-10	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-11	Tunungwant Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-CarroltonT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Community Full Gospel Church, St. John Baptist Church, Town Municipal Building, and Town Barn are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-CarroltonT-02. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Conditions on Parkside Drive make it prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigate landslide risk on Parkside Drive. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide near the Allegany River. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-CarroltonT-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-CarroltonT-04. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-CarroltonT-05. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often at the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-CarroltonT-06. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-CarroltonT-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Municipal Complex does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-CarroltonT-08. Leonard Run Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219. Flooding on the bridge and on Main Street can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer conducted an assessment of the bridge and culvert to determine what repairs are necessary or may be feasible. The bridge is scheduled to be replaced via Bridge-NY funding in 2026.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This could lead to further degradation of the bridge.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	Not feasible, costly
Build new bridge	Not feasible, costly

Action 2025-CarroltonT-09. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff. Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a flood study to determine if logging has resulted in a change in the floodplain function in the town and if upgrades to culverts and the stormwater system are necessary. If necessary, the Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-CarroltonT-10. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-CarroltonT-11. Tunungwant Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Tunungwant Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tunungwant Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Tunungwant Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Tunungwant Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Tunungwant Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-CarroltonT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Carrollton 11	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

7. VILLAGE OF CATTARAUGUS

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Cattaraugus with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Cattaraugus, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Cattaraugus's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

7.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Cattaraugus identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Public Works Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 7-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 7-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jonathon Wolfe, Public Works Superintendent Address: 14 Main Street, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: (716) 257-5114 Email: cattdpw@gmail.com	Name/Title: Anthony Nagel, Mayor Address: 14 Main Street, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: (716) 257-3661 Email: mayor@villagecattaraugus.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Kyle Harris, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 14 Main Street, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: Unavailable Email: Unavailable	

7.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Cattaraugus lies in the northwest part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 1.12 square miles. The village is bordered to the north by Town of Otto and the Town of Persia, to the east is the Town of Ellicottville, to the south is the Town of New Albion, and to the west is the Town of Leon.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.2 percent is non-English speaking, 18.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 19.6 percent is considered disabled.

7.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Cattaraugus performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Cattaraugus to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

7.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 7-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Cattaraugus.

Table 7-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 5, 2006:	State and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code), the State Energy Construction Code (the Energy Code), and the Zoning Law in the Village of Cattaraugus. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other sections of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this local law				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law 2002	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; minimizing flood losses in areas subject to periodic inundation; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan, the Village Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures; percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces and the use of land for trade, industry,				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
residences, recreation or other purposes, and for such purpose divides the incorporated area of the Village into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law 2002, Article 10: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development, substantial redevelopment, or change of use in the Village of Cattaraugus is in harmony with the character of the village. Another purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Village of Cattaraugus.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Law 2002, Section 9.15 Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent and purpose of this section is to protect, maintain and enhance both the immediate and long-term health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Village of Cattaraugus. In order to achieve these goals, this section has the following objectives: (1) to prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of stormwater runoff, so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding; (2) to maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams; and (3) to control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving bodies.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Law 2002, Section 9.21: Stripping of Topsoil	State and Local	CEO and Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Where permitted in Article 7 of this law by special use permit, all stripping of topsoil for sale or use off site shall conform to the following requirements. Excavation or grading that is incidental to the construction or alteration of a building, structure or parking area for which a permit has been obtained is exempt from these regulations. (A) Applicant shall submit to the Planning Board a plan of operation. The Planning Board may make modifications to this plan, including hours of operation. (B) No topsoil stripping activity shall be operated in such a way as to cause excessive dust, noise, traffic or other conditions inappropriate for the neighborhood in which it is located, or so as to endanger the stability of adjacent land or structures.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
(C) The Planning Board may require a site restoration plan to be presented prior to the grant of special use permit. The Board may also require that a bond be posted with the Village in an amount adequate to complete the restoration plan. (D) A stormwater management and erosion control plan shall be required.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Zoning Law 2002, Section 9.7 Areas of Special Flood Hazard (SFHA)	State and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purposes of this section are: (1) to protect human life and health; (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; (4) to minimize prolonged business interruption; (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, and streets and bridges that are located in areas of special flood hazard; and (6) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

7.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 7-3 summarizes the capabilities of Cattaraugus to oversee and track development.

Table 7-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	CEO and Zoning Board
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Portions of the Village are eligible for future development.

7.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 7-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Cattaraugus and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 7-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Joint planning board with the Town of New Albion.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to: (1) Hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Inspector charged with the enforcement of this local law. (2) Hear and decide all matters referred to it, or upon which it is required to pass under this local law. (3) Hold public hearings and approve or disapprove each application for a use or area variance, as defined in this local law. (4) Revoke any decision to grant a variance, after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fail to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application Prior to a public hearing on this issue, the zoning inspector shall pursue abatement of the failure to comply as a violation in accordance with Article 14 of this local law.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Superintendent of Public Works
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Police
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

7.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 7-5 summarizes financial resources available to Cattaraugus.

Table 7-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

7.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 7-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Cattaraugus.

Table 7-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Siren
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

7.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 7-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Cattaraugus.

Table 7-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

7.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 7-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 7-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

7.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 7-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

7.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 7-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Cattaraugus.

Table 7-9. Cattaraugus NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	21
Total Loss Payments	$31,836.50

# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

7.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 7-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Cattaraugus.

Table 7-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Creek Areas
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Inspections
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 16, 2018 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Zoning Law 2002, Section 9.7 Areas of Special Flood Hazard (SFHA)
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 25, 2006
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Flood risk is considered
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

7.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 7-11 through Table 7-13.

Table 7-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 7-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Village did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 7-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Village did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

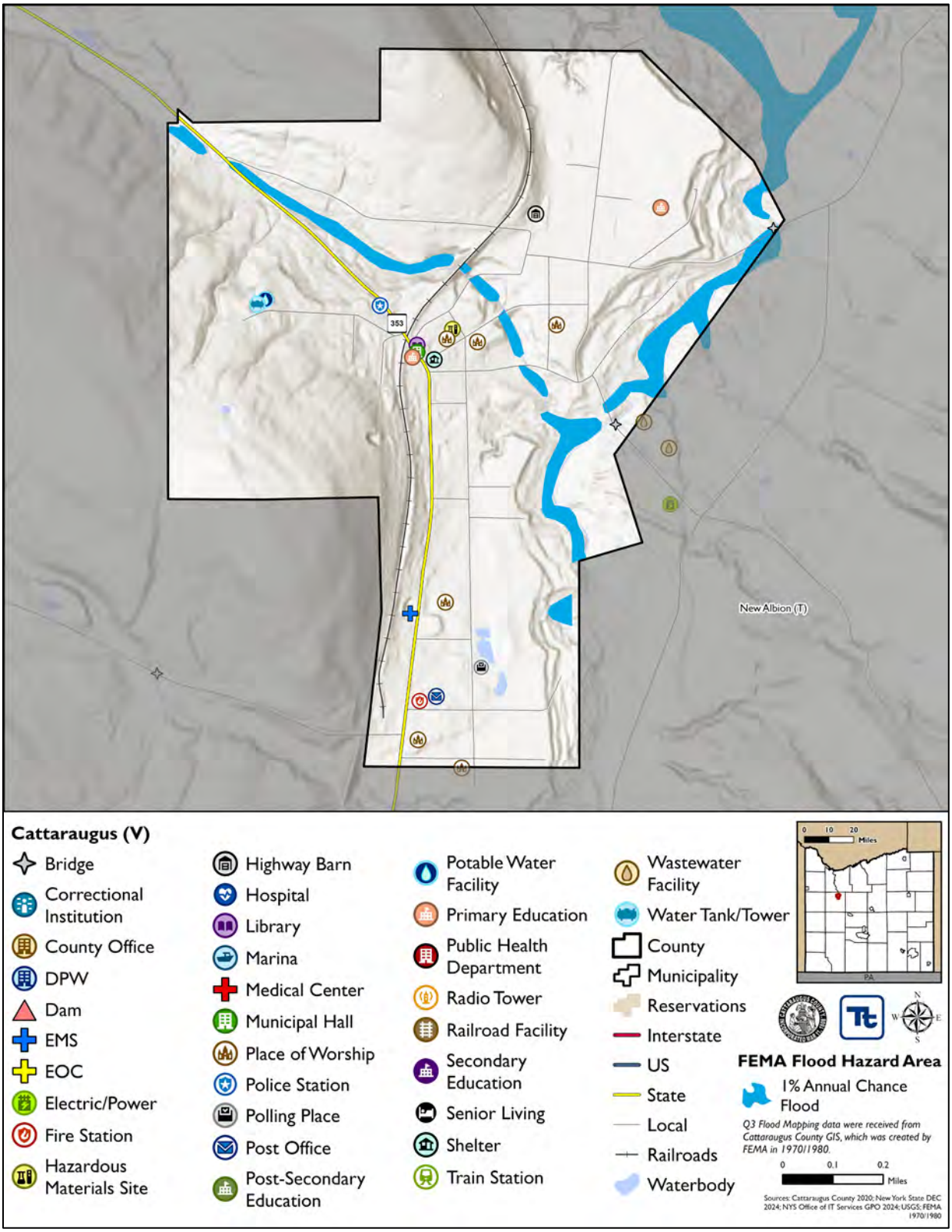
7.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Cattaraugus's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

7.6.1 Hazard Area

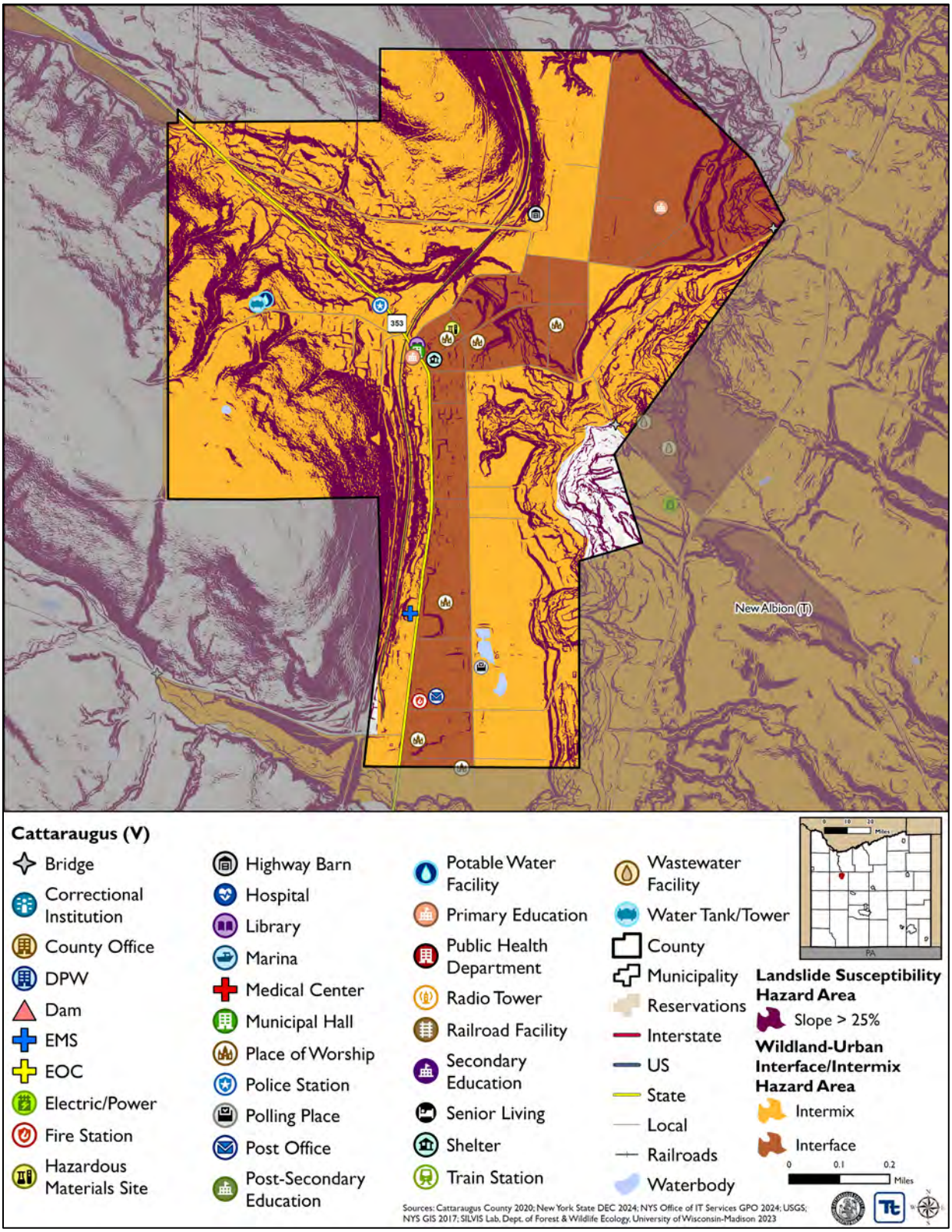
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 7-1 through Figure 7-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Cattaraugus has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 7-1. Cattaraugus Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 7-2. Cattaraugus Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



7.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Cattaraugus is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 7-14 provides details on loss and damage in Cattaraugus during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 7-14. Hazard Event History in Cattaraugus

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Cattaraugus
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Cattaraugus
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

7.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Cattaraugus .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Cattaraugus reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village noted the following:

- The Village decreased the Dam and Levee Failure hazard from 'Low' to 'No Risk' due to no nearby dams which pose significant risk to the jurisdiction.

Table 7-15 shows Cattaraugus's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 7-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 7-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 7-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
New Albion 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-CattaraugusV-12	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

7.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Cattaraugus's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Cattaraugus identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Village does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The unnamed stream which traverses through the Village is experiencing stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding and potential landslide issues.
- The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and several sewer pumps do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the

event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems

- Undersized drainage often results in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the drainage system. Existing pipes within the Village's west side are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - New Albion 29

7.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

7.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 7-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

7.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Cattaraugus did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 7-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-001	Study landslide conditions	Landslide	Village of Cattaraugus Department Public Works and County Emergency Management	Problem: The village lacks information to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening property and roads. Solution: Work with county to conduct surveys to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening property and roads, coordinate with municipalities to limit development in these areas and develop remedial measures for existing vulnerabilities.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-002	Implement, encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-003	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to	Flood	Village Board, FPA	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	include freeboard			Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.		
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-004	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	County Planning	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-005	Landfill stream erosion	Flood	Village Department of Public Works	Problem: Stream is cutting into landfill and causing erosion. Solution: Conduct a feasibility assessment to determine measures to reduce erosion at landfill and implement cost-effective actions.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-006	Identify locations for temporary housing	All Hazards	Village Department of Public Works, County EMO, Village Board	Problem: The Village has not identified locations for temporary housing in the event of a disaster. Solution: Village staff will work with County EMO to identify and assess	1. Complete 2. Public Works facility is utilized for temporary sheltering.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Public Works facility is utilized for temporary sheltering.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				viability of temporary housing locations to be used in the event of a disaster.		
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-007	Update Municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All Hazards	Village Board, County EMO	Problem: The local Emergency Response Plan requires an update. Solution: The village will update the municipal Emergency Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-008	Tree Trimming Program	Flood	Village Department of Public Works	Problem: The village does not have a tree trimming program in place. Tree limbs can cause damage throughout the village. Solution: The village will develop a tree trimming maintenance program. The program will include conducting tree inventories to determine which ones pose a threat in the event of a storm. Once identified, the village will trim or remove trees that pose a threat.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-009	Backup generator for Village Hall	All	Village Department Public Works	Problem: Village Hall lacks backup power to keep this critical facility open during an emergency or when power fails. Solution: Install generator at Village Hall, minimum 50 kw.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-010	Backup generator for Jefferson Street sewer pumps	All	Village Department Public Works	Problem: The sewer pumps lack backup power to keep this critical facility open during an emergency or when power fails.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Install generator at Jefferson Street, minimum 75 kw.		
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-011	Backup generator for Waverly Street sewer pumps	All	Village Department Public Works	Problem: The Waverly Street sewer pumps lack backup power to keep this critical facility open during an emergency or when power fails. Solution: Install generator at Waverly Street pumps, minimum 75 kw.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-012	Improve drainage on west side of village	Flood	Village Department Public Works	Problem: Existing pipes within the village's west side are too small and run under an old building. Solution: Complete engineering study and install 48" new water pipe along railroad tracks to outfall to creek.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Cattaraugus-013	Identify locations for temporary housing	All hazards	Village Board and staff	Problem: The village has not yet identified locations to site temporary housing in the event of a disaster. Solution: Work with property owners to identify potential temporary housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Duplicate action of 2020-Village of Cattaraugus-006

7.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Cattaraugus participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Cattaraugus would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 7-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 7-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 7-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X								X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 7-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-CattaraugusV-01	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-02	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-CattaraugusV-05	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-06	Streambank Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-07	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-08	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CattaraugusV-09	Undersized Drainage	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-10	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CattaraugusV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-01. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Village will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Village Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-02. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Village does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Village which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Public Works Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide Public Works and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Village may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Village's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Village will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic		☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-05. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Village.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-06. Streambank Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The unnamed stream which traverses through the Village is experiencing stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding and potential landslide issues.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding the unnamed stream.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding the unnamed stream will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-07. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-08. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and several sewer pumps do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-09. Undersized Drainage

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized drainage often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the drainage system. Existing pipes within the Village's west side are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Village that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Village Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying drainage systems that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes drainage systems to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-10. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-CattaraugusV-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • New Albion 29	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

8. TOWN OF COLDSPRING

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Coldspring with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Coldspring, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Coldspring's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

8.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Coldspring identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 8-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Kirk Hayes, Highway Superintendent Address: 2604 Lebanon Road, Steamburg, NY 14783 Phone Number: (716) 499-0342 Email: coldsrpinghwy@windstream.net	Name/Title: Tina Hyde, Supervisor Address: 2604 Lebanon Road, Steamburg, NY 14783 Phone Number: (716) 969-3567 Email: townofcoldspringssupervisor@outlook.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Randall Brooks, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 2604 Lebanon Road, Steamburg, NY 14783 Phone Number: (716) 665-8924 Email: rjbrooks02@hotmail.com	

8.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Coldspring lies in the southwestern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 52 square miles. The Allegheny River partially forms the southern town border. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Napoli, to the east is the Towns of Salamanca and Red House, to the south is the State of Pennsylvania, and to the west is the Towns of South Valley and Randolph. The Town of Coldspring was formed in 1837 from part of the Town of Napoli.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 2.6 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 12.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 19.8 percent is considered disabled.

8.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Coldspring performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Coldspring to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

8.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 8-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Coldspring.

Table 8-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2011: Enforcement of the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement, Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2, 1992:Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

8.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 8-3 summarizes the capabilities of Coldspring to oversee and track development.

Table 8-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	10-15% remains available

8.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 8-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Coldspring and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 8-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Superintendent
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Code Enforcement
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

8.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 8-5 summarizes financial resources available to Coldspring.

Table 8-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

8.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 8-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Coldspring.

Table 8-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Town Board
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm programs
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

8.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 8-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Coldspring.

Table 8-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	5	2017
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

8.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 8-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 8-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

8.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 8-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

8.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 8-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Coldspring.

Table 8-9. Coldspring NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	5
Total Loss Payments	$40,275.76

# Policies	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

8.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 8-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Coldspring.

Table 8-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	County Road 9 near Intersection of NYS 394 – constant flooding of stream (DEC permit issues for stream and beaver dams) noted on HMP 2020.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Property owners nearby not interested in acquisition; County made an offer, and they declined.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Other property owners near the flooding on County Road 9 are not interested but would like the creek dredged and beaver dams removed so that creek flows like it used to without backing up. Now basements are flooding across the road on Flood Road.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Procedures are not developed.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No, they need to be updated.

NFIP Topic	Comments
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Office of Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Additional training on floodplain management in general is needed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review and inspections are performed
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the development is at least 50% of the total original value
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding issues
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 10, 2012 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1992
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Code Enforcement does site plan reviews
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

8.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 8-11 through Table 8-13.

Table 8-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 8-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 8-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

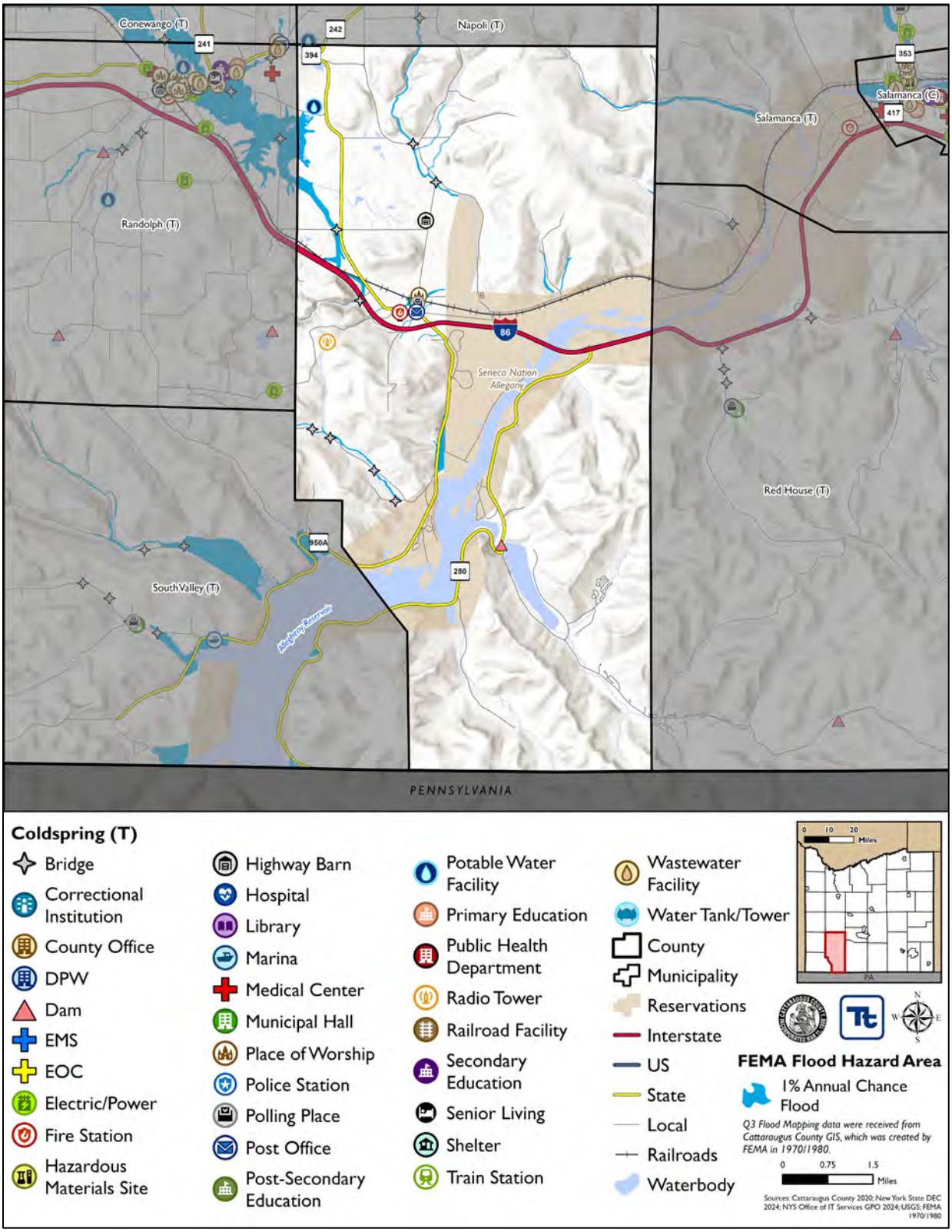
8.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Coldspring's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

8.6.1 Hazard Area

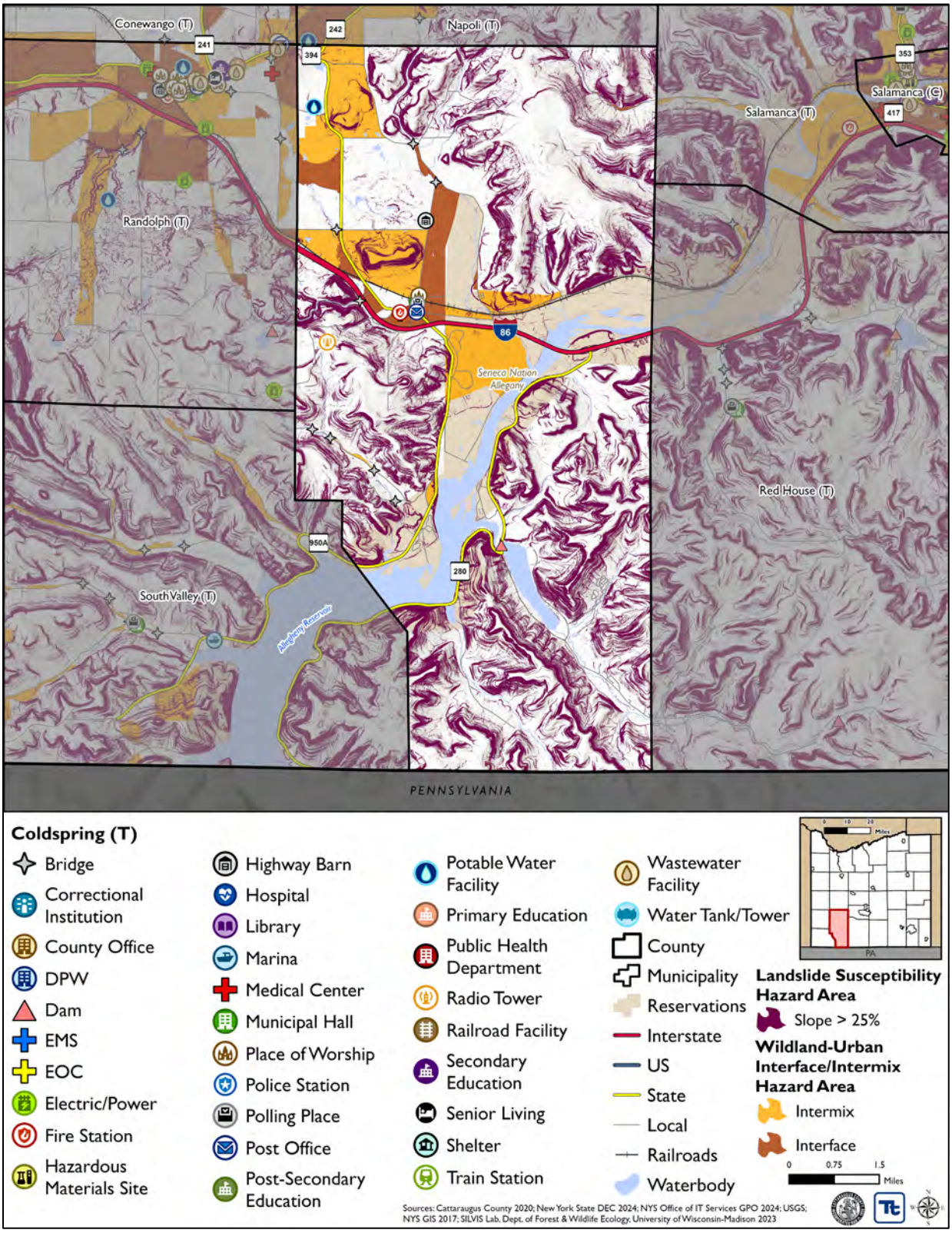
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 8-1 through Figure 8-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Coldspring has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 8-1. Coldspring Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 8-2. Coldspring Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



8.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Coldspring is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 8-14 provides details on loss and damage in Coldspring during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 8-14. Hazard Event History in Coldspring

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Coldspring
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Coldspring
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

8.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Coldspring .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Coldspring reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased its hazard ranking for the Wildfire hazard from Medium to Low due to the limited fire fuel.

Table 8-15 shows Coldspring's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 8-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 8-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 8-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Coldspring 12	Bridge	X	-	2025-ColdSpringT-12	-
Coldspring 13	Bridge	X	-	2025-ColdSpringT-12	-
Coldspring 18	Bridge	X	-	2025-ColdSpringT-12	-
Coldspring Town Hall	Polling Place	X	-	2025-ColdspringT-01	-
Town of Coldspring	Municipal Hall	X	-	2025-ColdspringT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

8.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Coldspring's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Coldspring identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Town Hall, which is also a polling place, is a critical facility located in the Special Flood Hazard Area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- There are cell phone connectivity issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Highway Building (3017 Lebanon Road) does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including County Road 9 (Price Corners Road).
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Coldspring 12
  - Coldspring 13
  - Coldspring 18
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

8.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

8.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 8-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

8.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Coldspring did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 8-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Coldspring-001	Implement/ Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Code Enforcement could use training	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Coldspring-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities took precedence	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Coldspring-003	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	County Planning	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers	1. In Progress 2. Looking to expand to outreach for all hazards	1. Include 2. Change to include outreach for all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Coldspring-004	Protect the Town of Coldspring Highway Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	Engineer, Facility manager	Problem: Town of Coldspring Highway Barn is located in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Highway Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include:	1. Complete 2. The Highway Barn is already protected to the 0.2 percent event.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Highway Barn is already protected to the 0.2 percent event.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				• Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Coldspring-005	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The Town has an outdated emergency operation plan. Solution: Update the town's emergency operation plan.	1. In Progress 2. Plan under review	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Coldspring-006	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The Town has outdated building codes. Solution: The Town will update the town's building codes.	1. Ongoing capability 2. Town codes are reviewed on an ongoing basis	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Current capability
2020-Coldspring-007	Improve internet access and cell service	Utility failure	Town	Problem: The Town of Coldspring is a rural/underserved area with lack of accessibility to internet and cell service. Solution: Improve cell service and internet by working with telecommunications companies to install cell towers	1. In Progress 2. Armstrong Internet is available throughout Town. There is still a need for a cell tower in the State Park/Coldspring area.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Coldspring-008	Backup power to the Town Hall and Highway Building	All hazards	Engineer, Town Board	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Hall and Highway Building lack a permanent power source. The Town Hall location houses the Town Hall, Court, and Clerk, The Highway Building location houses the Highway Department, vehicles and equipment. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generators are necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall and Highway Department. The town will then install backup power generators and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. A new portable generator was purchased for the Town Hall. A generator for the Town Highway Building/Garage (3017 Lebanon Road) is needed.	1. Include 2. Revise to remove Town Hall and add any additional facilities. 3. Not applicable
2020-Coldspring-009	Determine best action to protect property on County Rd 9/Price Corners and properties on Mat Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Board, FPA	Problem: Repetitive flooding at the property on County Road 9/ Price Corners and properties on May Road Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine best action to prevent flooding of properties. The Town will then carry out the identified cost-effective action(s).	1. In Progress 2. Project was completed on May Road	1. Include 2. Revise to remove May Road 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Coldspring-010	Rock work, ditches, and banks cut back to facilitate snow removal during heavy snow events	Severe Winter Storms	Town Highway Department	Problem: Town of Coldspring's roads flood due to snow melt causing hazardous driving conditions and an increase in traffic accidents. Solution: The town will cut back banks and ditches, as well as rock work so that snowplows can remove snow efficiently during heavy snowstorms	1. Ongoing capability 2. Due to regular maintenance this is no longer an issue in the Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. No longer relevant

8.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Coldspring participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Coldspring would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 8-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 8-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 8-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 8-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-ColdSpringT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ColdSpringT-02	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-ColdSpringT-03	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-ColdSpringT-04	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-ColdSpringT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-ColdSpringT-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-ColdSpringT-07	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-ColdSpringT-08	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ColdSpringT-09	Cellular Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-ColdSpringT-10	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-ColdSpringT-11	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-ColdSpringT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ColdSpringT-13	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-ColdspringT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall, which is also a polling place, is a critical facility located in the Special Flood Hazard Area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate facilities	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-ColdspringT-02. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-ColdspringT-03. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-ColdspringT-04. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk within primary roads throughout the Town. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Town roads. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadways outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close roads and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-ColdspringT-05. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly	
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role	

Action 2025-ColdspringT-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a flood damage prevention ordinance. This ordinance, or local law, must include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is created to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-ColdspringT-07. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-ColdspringT-08. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead the update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Town Board and Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-ColdspringT-09. Cellular Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Council		
Supporting Agencies:	Cellular Service Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are cell phone connectivity issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cellular service providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cellular service providers will improve lines and install additional towers to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Cellular Providers, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to cellular service.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase a cellular service plan with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate cellular service.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively communicate.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Town buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive
Rent Cellular on Wheels (COWs)	Cost prohibitive; only extends service in a limited area

Action 2025-ColdspringT-10. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Highway Building (3017 Lebanon Road) does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget, Utility Fees	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-ColdspringT-11. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including County Road 9 (Price Corners Road).	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-ColdspringT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Coldspring 12 • Coldspring 13 • Coldspring 18	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-ColdspringT-13. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

9. TOWN OF CONEWANGO

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Conewango with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Conewango, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Conewango's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

9.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Conewango identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 9-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 9-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Bryan Farmer, Highway Superintendent Address: 4762 Route 241 Conewango Valley, NY 14726 Phone Number: (716) 490-2173 Email: bryanjfarmer@icloud.com	Name/Title: Scott Patterson, Deputy Highway Superintendent Address: 4762 Route 241 Conewango Valley, NY 14726 Phone Number: (716) 796-4705 Email: scott_76_p@icloud.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jordan Haines, Code Enforcement Official Address: 4762 Route 241 Conewango Valley, NY 14726 Phone Number: (716) 364-3324 Email: Unavailable	

9.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Conewango lies in the southwestern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 36.14 square miles. Conewango Creek is the principal stream the town is named after. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Leon, to the east is the Town of Napoli, to the south is the Town of Randolph, and to the west is the Town of Ellington in Chautauqua County.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 19.7 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger,12.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.7 percent is non-English speaking, 48.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9 percent is considered disabled.

9.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Conewango performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Conewango to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

9.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 9-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Conewango.

Table 9-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2016: Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1998: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Minimizing the amount of debris left behind on residential and commercial properties and roadways reduces post-disaster recovery costs and accelerates a return to normalcy following a disaster event.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP will identify available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

9.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 9-3 summarizes the capabilities of Conewango to oversee and track development.

Table 9-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is area in the Town for future development.

9.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 9-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Conewango and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	No	-
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town, County and State
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

9.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 9-5 summarizes financial resources available to Conewango.

Table 9-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

9.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 9-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Conewango.

Table 9-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County/Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

9.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 9-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Conewango.

Table 9-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

9.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 9-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 9-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

9.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 9-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

9.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 9-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Conewango.

Table 9-9. Conewango NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$2,503.63
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

9.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 9-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Conewango.

Table 9-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Property on Morey St prone to flooding when we receive substantial rainfall
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Coordination with insurance and inspections
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Permit Review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 24, 1992 CAV: April 15, 2011
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1998: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	July 8, 1998

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Zoning considers flood risk
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

9.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 9-11 through Table 9-13.

Table 9-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 9-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 9-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

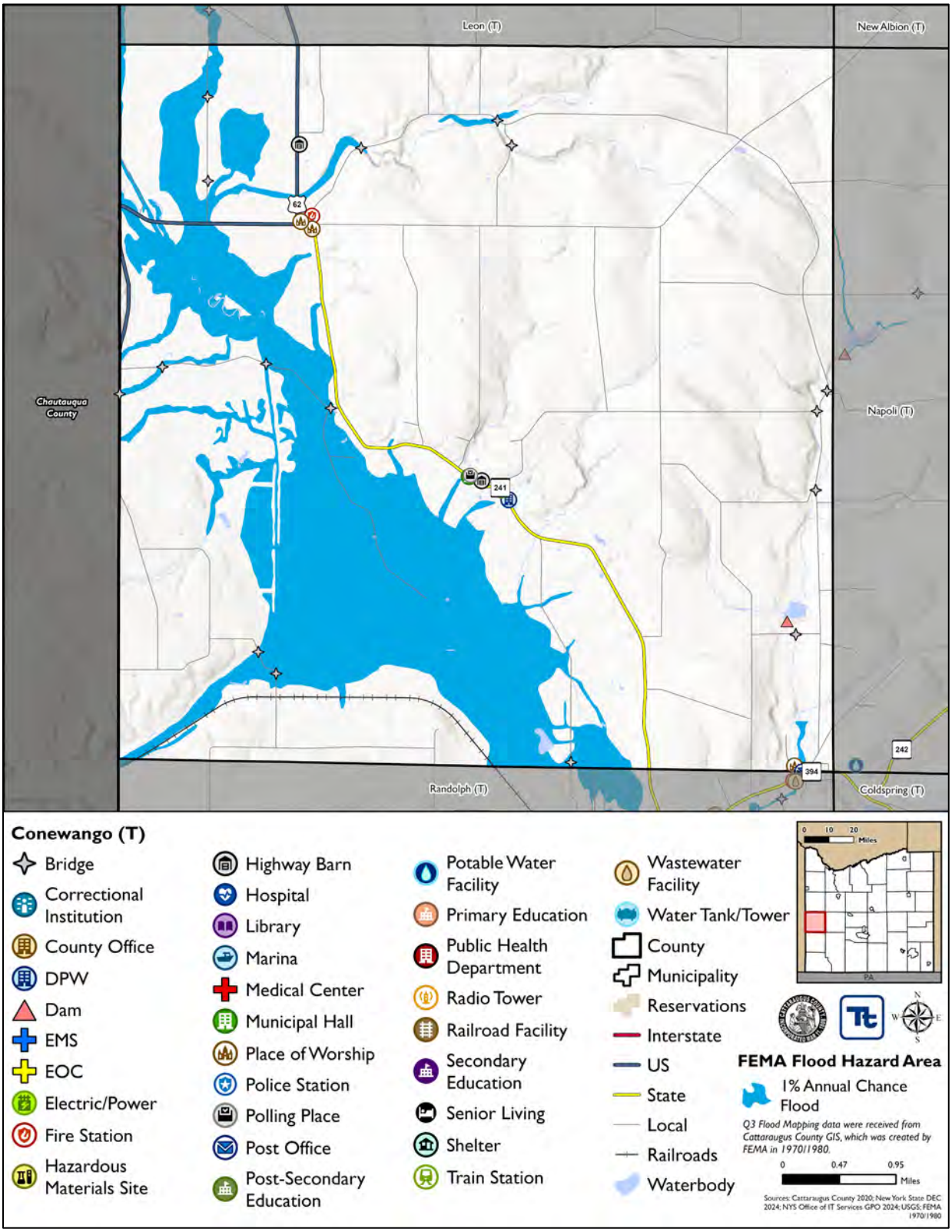
9.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Conewango's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

9.6.1 Hazard Area

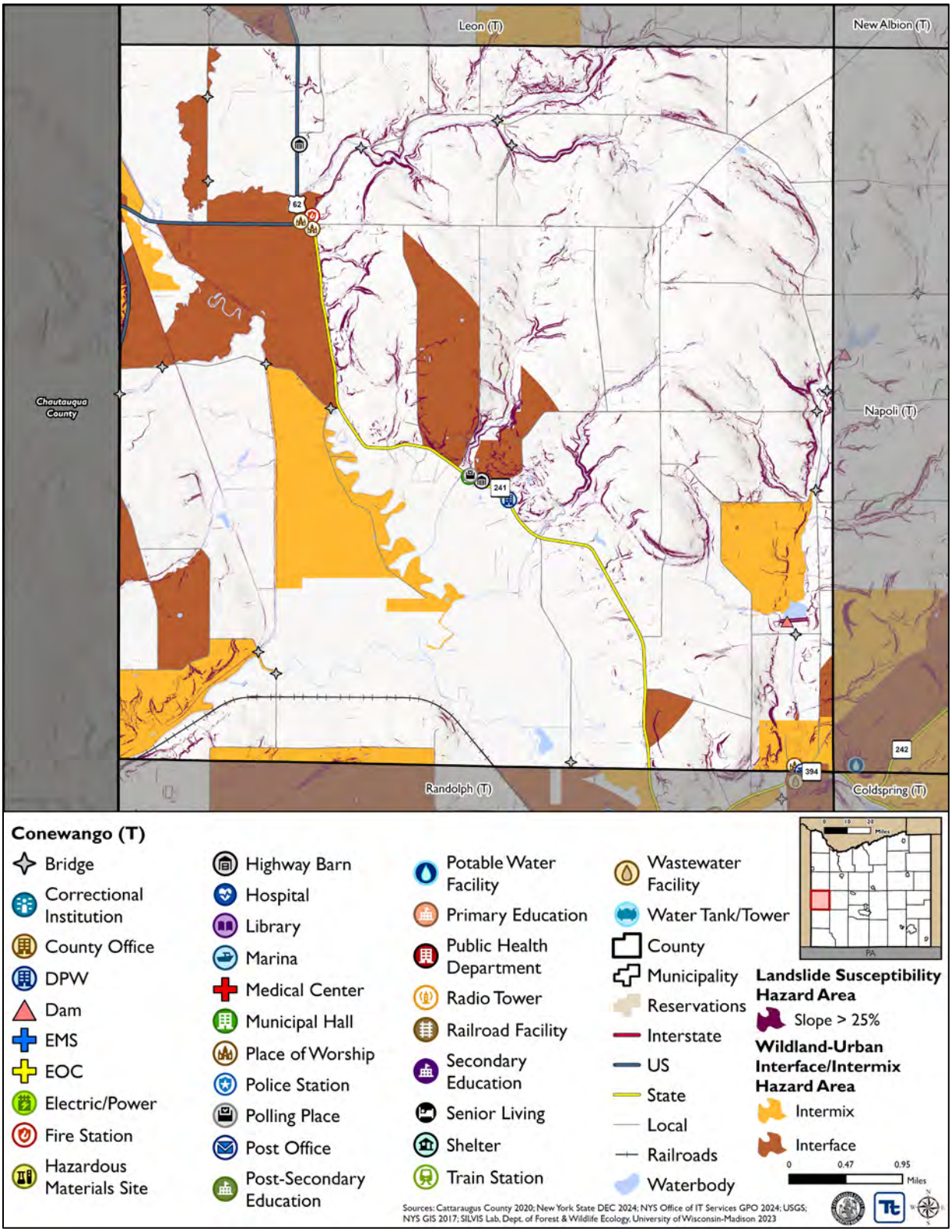
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 9-1 through Figure 9-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Conewango has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 9-1. Conewango Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 9-2. Conewango Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



9.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Conewango is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 9-14 provides details on loss and damage in Conewango during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 9-14. Hazard Event History in Conewango

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Conewango
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Conewango
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

9.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Conewango .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Conewango reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 9-15 shows Conewango's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 9-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	High
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 9-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 9-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Conewango 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 07	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 08	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
Conewango 31	Bridge	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-14	-
East Randolph United Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-ConewangoT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dam is located in Conewango:

- Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam

9.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Conewango's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Conewango identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- East Randolph United Church is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on Elm Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential and commercial properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Walker Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Undersized drainage often results in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the drainage system. Several drainage pipes in Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters. These pipes are located on the following roads:
  - Myers Road
  - Walker Road
  - Flood Road
  - Snow Hill Road
  - Billion Dollar Road
  - Northeast Road
- Cowins Corners Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms in Clear Creek. Cowins Corners Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in Clear Creek, causing flooding on several Cowins Corners Road. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall and the Highway Facility do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Properties in the Town have been subject to flooding impacts. Morey Street has a property which experiences damages during substantial periods of heavy rain, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure

of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:

- Conewango 01
- Conewango 02
- Conewango 05
- Conewango 07
- Conewango 08
- Conewango 14
- Conewango 20
- Conewango 29
- Conewango 31

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

9.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

9.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 9-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

9.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Conewango did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 9-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Conewango-001	Training for Code Enforcement Officers	County DPW	Flood	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of training availability	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Town Board	Flood	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-003	Public Education - wildfire	County Planning	Wildfire	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.		
2020-Conewango-004	Protect the East Randolph United Church to the 500-year flood level.	Floodplain Administrator	Flood	Problem: East Randolph United Church is in the Special Hazard Flood Area. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-005	Improved size of sluice pipes in selected locations.	Town Highway Department	Flood	Problem: Sluice pipes are undersized on Myers Road, Walker Road, Flood Road, Snow Hill Road, Billion Dollar Road, Northeast Road. Solution: Pending results of engineer study, install larger sluice pipe on select roads.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-006	Cowins Corners Road repairs	Town Highway Department	Flood	Problem: Cowins Corners Road washes out because of flooding from the Creek. Solution: Clear out the creek bed.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-007	Update municipal Emergency Response Plan	Town Board, Town Highway Department, County EMO	All	Problem: The current Emergency Response Plan may not respond to current emergency needs the Town. Solution: Update the municipal EOP.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Conewango-008	Tree trimming	Town Board	All	Problem: Tree limbs threaten electrical wires, buildings and homes. Solution: The town will establish a tree trimming program. The program will include conducting tree inventories to determine which ones pose a threat in the event of a storm. Once identified, the Town will trim or remove trees that pose a threat.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-009	Backup generator at Town Hall/Highway Department	Town Board, Town Highway Department	All	Problem: Town Hall and Highway Department provide critical services and these lack backup generators for times when electrical service fails. Solution: The town will purchase and install the generator and necessary electrical components to provide backup power for the Town Hall/Highway Department facility.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Conewango-010	Work with vulnerable and repetitive loss property owner to determine appropriate mitigation technique.	Town Board, FPA, property owners	Flood	Problem: Identified properties have already been flooded or are at risk Solution: The Town will work with the property owner to discuss mitigation options (elevation, buyout, etc.) and help find funding sources.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

9.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Conewango participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Conewango would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 9-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 9-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 9-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X							X	X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X									X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X	X					X		X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 9-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-ConewangoT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-02	Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-ConewangoT-05	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-06	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-07	Undersized Drainage	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-08	Road Erosion Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-ConewangoT-09	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-10	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-11	Tree Maintenance Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-ConewangoT-12	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-ConewangoT-13	Property Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-14	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-ConewangoT-15	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-ConewangoT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	East Randolph United Church is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facility to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Facility managers will be informed of potential mitigation measures. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-ConewangoT-02. Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Elm Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential and commercial properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Walker Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 16a Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared.
	  ◦ Debris shall be removed from the riser inlet.
	  ◦ Grass shall be planted at the toe of the dam where it has been damaged by wet conditions.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed.
	  ◦ Dead vegetation on upstream embankment should be removed
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	  ◦ Replace dislodged rip-rap in the outlet channel.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.	
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions	

Action 2025-ConewangoT-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-ConewangoT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-ConewangoT-05. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-ConewangoT-06. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-ConewangoT-07. Undersized Drainage

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized drainage often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the drainage system. Several drainage pipes in Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters. These pipes are located on the following roads: • Myers Road • Walker Road • Flood Road • Snow Hill Road • Billion Dollar Road • Northeast Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the drainage systems in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying drainage systems that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes drainage systems to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed

	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-ConewangoT-08. Road Erosion Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Cowins Corners Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms in Clear Creek. Cowins Corners Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all eroded road system	Not feasible
Raise all eroded roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-ConewangoT-09. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in Clear Creek, causing flooding on several Cowins Corners Road. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a debris maintenance/removal program to prevent future flooding surrounding Clear Creek. The Town will work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Clear Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-ConewangoT-10. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-ConewangoT-11. Tree Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Companies, Property Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify Town right of way in targeted areas and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel. Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-ConewangoT-12. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall and the Highway Facility do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-ConewangoT-13. Property Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Properties in the Town have been subject to flooding impacts. Morey Street has a property which experiences damages during substantial periods of heavy rain, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-ConewangoT-14. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Conewango 01 • Conewango 02 • Conewango 05 • Conewango 07 • Conewango 08 • Conewango 14 • Conewango 20 • Conewango 29 • Conewango 31	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems

	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-ConewangoT-15. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

10. TOWN OF DAYTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Dayton with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Dayton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Dayton's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

10.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Dayton identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 10-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 10-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Aaron Huber, Supervisor Address: 9100 Route 62, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 532-3758 Email: dayton_supervisor@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Chris Rupp, Deputy Supervisor Address: 9100 Route 62, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 532-3758 Email: crupp14138@yahoo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Holler, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 9100 Route 62, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	

10.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Dayton lies in the northwest corner of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 36.25 square miles. The northeast corner of the town is a watershed and small streams on the north run into the Cattaraugus Creek, then the St. Lawrence River. In the southern portion of the town, they run through the Conewango Creek which drains to the Allegany River. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Perrysburg, to the east is the Town of Persia, to the south is the Town of Leon, and to the west is Chautauqua County.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 28.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 12.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16 percent is considered disabled.

10.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Dayton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Dayton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

10.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 10-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Dayton.

Table 10-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 75, Building Construction and Fire Prevention	State and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 180, Zoning	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promote and protect, to the fullest extent practicable, the environment of the Town and the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people. To accomplish this intent, in accordance with the Town's Comprehensive Plan, the Town Board finds it necessary and advisable to divide the area of the Town into districts or zones, and to regulate the following elements of land use and development				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 180, Zoning	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Provides for the future growth and development of the Town and for the purpose of affording adequate facilities for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	April 14, 1987 (Amended in 1989) Local Law #1-1989	Federal, State, County and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan 2009	Local	Planning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes policies that will guide future development in the Town in order to promote viable economic development, to enhance its family-centered and small-town character, to enhance the livability and attractiveness of the community, and to preserve natural resources. The overarching purpose of the plan is to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the Town, while giving due consideration to the needs of the people of the region of which the Town is a part.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan June 10, 2020	Local	Emergency Manager
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Local THIRA	Local	Emergency Manager
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the Town understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

10.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 10-3 summarizes the capabilities of Dayton to oversee and track development.

Table 10-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Zoning
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	CEO
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available to build.

10.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 10-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Dayton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 10-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Zoning Board of Adjustment
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Emergency Manager
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	CEO and Highway Department
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	Safety Officer (CEO)

10.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 10-5 summarizes financial resources available to Dayton.

Table 10-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

10.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 10-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Dayton.

Table 10-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Code Red telephone alerting and text system
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Town website

10.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 10-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Dayton.

Table 10-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

10.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 10-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 10-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Weak

10.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 10-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

10.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 10-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Dayton.

Table 10-9. Dayton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

10.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 10-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Dayton.

Table 10-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Wolf Road, Mill Street, Oak Street, Frog Valley, Route 322 coming out of South Dayton; areas impacted by Thatcher Brook.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	The Town does not maintain a list.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	The Town does not maintain a list. The Town needs to do outreach for property owners interested in mitigation.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	No procedures are developed
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No, Maps are dated and do not reflect localized flooding areas.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS department.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training is needed
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	GIS, permit review, inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Procedures need to be developed
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing, funding and training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: March 27, 2012 CAV: February 23, 2001

NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1-1989
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended in 1989
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Zoning Board considers flooding issues in their meetings.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Not at this time.

10.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 10-11 through Table 10-13.

Table 10-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2023				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2024				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
Note: No building permit records were available for 2022, 2023, and 2024

Table 10-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 10-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

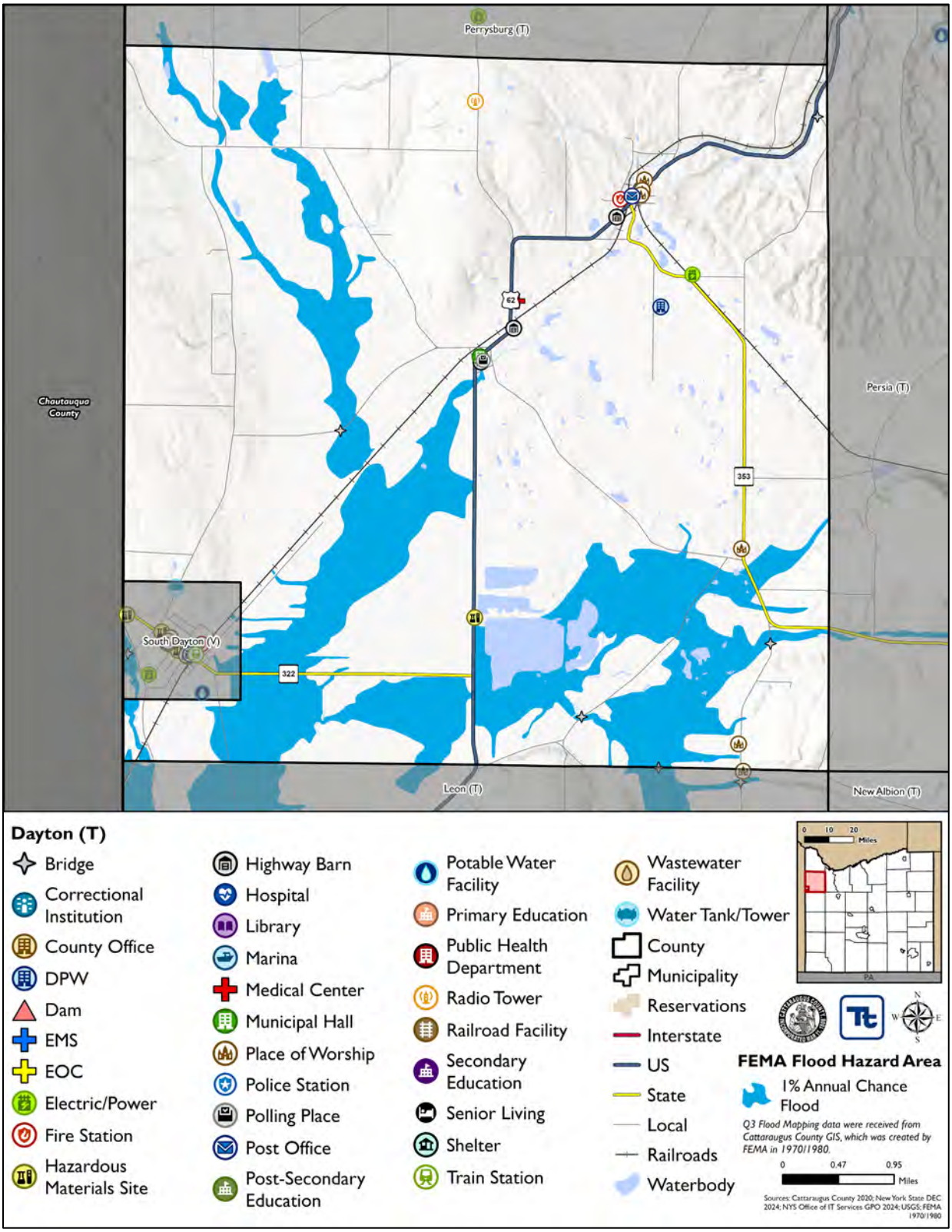
10.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Dayton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

10.6.1 Hazard Area

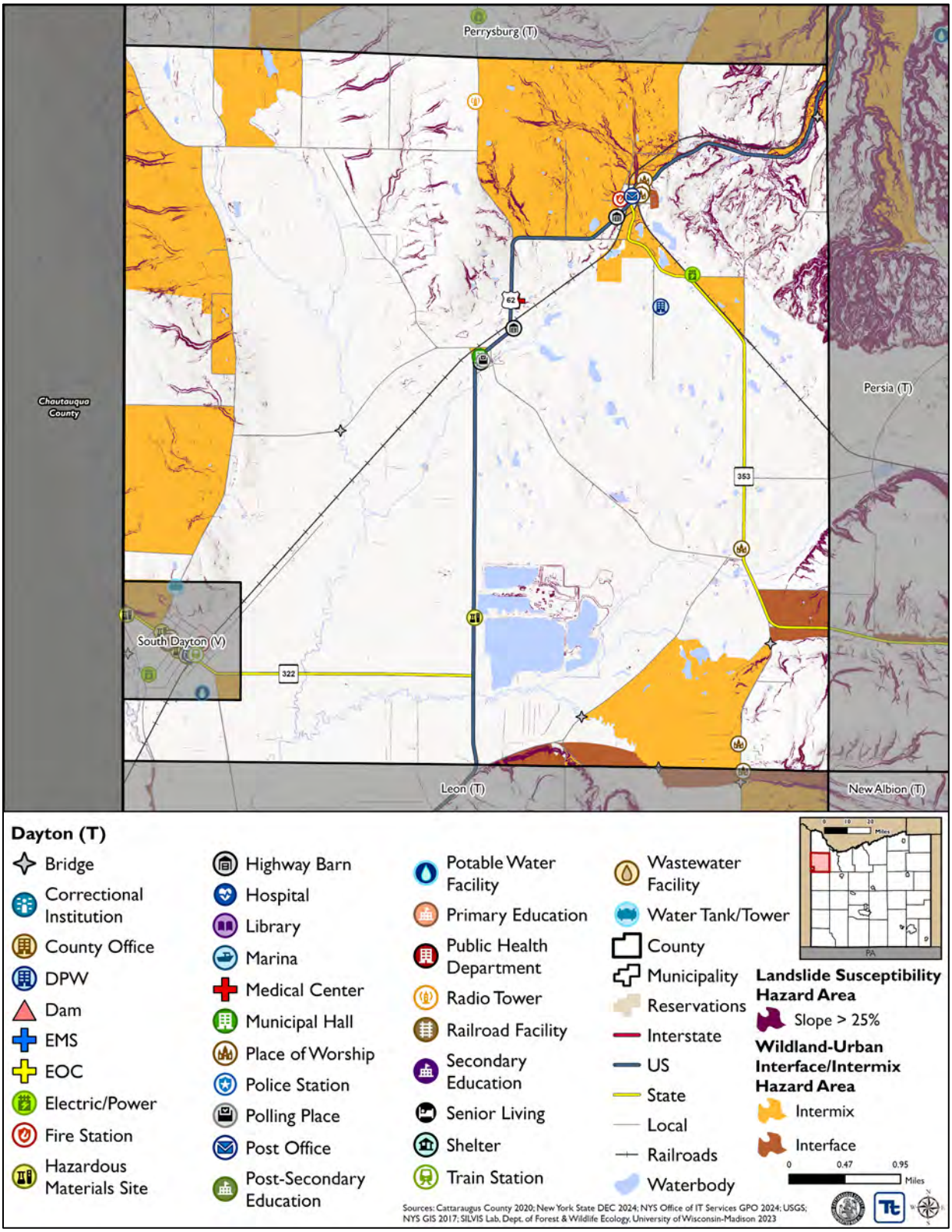
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 10-1 through Figure 10-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Dayton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 10-1. Dayton Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 10-2. Dayton Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



10.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Dayton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 10-14 provides details on loss and damage in Dayton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 10-14. Hazard Event History in Dayton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dayton
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town. The Town needs to keep record of damage and losses from events.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by mask mandates, work from home and social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dayton
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	There are no records of damages or losses in the Town
December 2022	High Wind	No	Blizzard in the State brought high wind events.	Trees and utilities, such as power lines were knocked down and residents were left without power.

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

10.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Dayton .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Dayton reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town increased its risk to the Flood hazard from 'Low' to 'Medium' due to occurrences of localized flooding outside of FEMA defined flood areas.

Table 10-15 shows Dayton's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 10-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 10-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 10-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Country Side Sand & Gravel - South Dayton	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-DaytonT-01	-
Dayton 03	Bridge	X	-	2025-DaytonT-15	-
Dayton 08	Bridge	X	-	2025-DaytonT-15	-
Dayton 21	Bridge	X	-	2025-DaytonT-15	-
Dayton Town Hall	Polling Place	X	-	2025-DaytonT-01	-
Dayton Highway Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-DaytonT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

10.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Dayton's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Dayton identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area:
  - Dayton Town Hall
  - Dayton Highway Barn
  - Country Side Sand and Gravel in South Dayton
- Scour on School Street Bridge has developed due to the removal of sediment for erosion. This erosion may have occurred due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may have caused flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The bridge should be evaluated to determine useability.
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Eroded roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Several roads in the Town would benefit from mitigation measures to prevent future damage from flooding, including:
  - Merrill Drive
  - VanEtten Road
  - Meyers Corner Road

  - Kellogg Hill Road
- Thatcher Brook, which spans several local jurisdictions, has stream bank erosion issues. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Wolf Road
  - Mill Street
  - Oak Street
  - Frog Valley
  - Route 322 coming out of South Dayton
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Merrill Drive
  - School Street
  - James Road
  - Wolf Road
  - Bentley Road
  - Cabic Road
  - Oak Street
  - Frog Valley Road
  - 42nd Street
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and

functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.

- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.
- The Town has six low-hazard dams within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Dayton 03
  - Dayton 08
  - Dayton 21
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

10.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

10.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 10-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

10.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Dayton did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 10-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Dayton-001	VanEtten Road slide	County Highway & Town Highway	Landslide	Problem: VanEtten Road slide erosion issues need to be addressed. Solution: Pending engineer study, stabilize slides on VanEtten Road.	1. In Progress 2. Thatcher Brook Watershed (where the road is located) Task Force - made up of various impacted municipalities and local leaders started to meet	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3.
2020-Dayton-002	Culvert upgrade & sluice replacement at various locations	Town Highway	Flood	Problem: Sluice and culvert pipes need upgrading or replacing at various locations. Solution: Determine the appropriate size for stormwater management infrastructure in the town and implement upgrades as appropriate.	1. In Progress 2. Issues on: Merrill Drive, water over road. School street bridge; James Road; two locations on Wolf Road; Bentley Road, Cabic Road, Oak Street, Frog Valley Road	1. Include 2. Update action to include locations 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-003	Evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed.	County OES	Flood	Problem: Flash flooding, limited time; flood gauging is necessary for adequate warning. Solution: Evaluate areas that need a flood warning system and construct accordingly.	1. Complete 2. Red Alert	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Dayton-004	Continue to support Flood Risk management Feasibility Study in the Village of Gowanda, and Towns of Perrysburg, Persia, and Dayton, as	County OES & Town Board	Flood	Problem: Flood risk management feasibility study requires continuous support. Solution: Conduct feasibility study and complete projects in these municipalities that will improve flood management.	1. No Progress 2. Not relevant to Town	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Not relevant to Town

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	well as Erie County and the Town of Collins					
2020-Dayton-005	Training for Code Enforcement Officer/ Floodplain Administrator	County DPW, Town Board	Flood	Problem: Floodplain managers require training about their required duties. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of funding	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-006	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Town board, FPA	Flood	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities took precedence	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-007	Continuous Public Education	Town Board, County OES	Wildfire	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. In Progress 2. Working with county	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Dayton-008	Update municipal Emergency Operations Plan	Town Board and Town Highway Department	All	Problem: The municipal Emergency Management Plan may be outdated. Solution: Evaluate EOP to determine if an update is needed. As needed update the Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities took precedence	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-009	Replacement of sluice or culvert at James Road, Jolls Road, 42nd Street and Wolf Road	Town Highway Department	Flood, storm	Problem: Sluices and culverts are too small to hand stormwater flows at James Road, 42nd Street and Wolf Road. Solution: Pending engineer study, replace sluices and culverts with larger units.	1. In Progress 2. James and Wolf are still an issue (check on other two)	1. Include 2. Combine with 2020-Dayton-002 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-010	Elevate Wolf Road	Town Highway Department	Flood	Problem: Wolf Road floods during large rain events Solution: Pending engineer study, elevate the roadway so that the road does not flood	1. No Progress 2. Revise to be flood mitigation, not elevation	1. Include 2. Revise to be flood mitigation, not elevation 3. Not applicable
2020-Dayton-011	Town of Dayton Highway Barn	Town Highway Department	Flood	Problem: The Town Highway Barn is located in the 1% floodplain. Solution: Conduct an engineering study of location and construction options and then construct a Highway Barn to a location above the floodplain.	1. No Progress 2. Was not a Town priority	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Dayton-012	Country Side Sand & Gravel - South Dayton	Facility owner	Flood	Problem: This facility is located in a 1% floodplain Solution: Investigate alternatives to protect the facility from flooding, Implement upgrades as feasible.	1. No Progress 2. Not relevant to the Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Not relevant to the Town.

10.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Dayton participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Dayton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 10-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 10-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 10-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X									X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X		X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X		X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X								X	X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 10-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-DaytonT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-02	School Street Bridge Evaluation	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-03	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DaytonT-04	Thatcher Brook Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-DaytonT-05	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DaytonT-06	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-08	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-DaytonT-09	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-DaytonT-10	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-11	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-DaytonT-12	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-DaytonT-13	Steep Slope Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-DaytonT-14	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DaytonT-15	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-DaytonT-16	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-DaytonT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area: • Dayton Town Hall • Dayton Highway Barn • Country Side Sand and Gravel in South Dayton	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area

	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-DaytonT-02. School Street Bridge Evaluation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on School Street Bridge has developed due to the removal of sediment for erosion. This erosion may have occurred due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may have caused flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The bridge should be evaluated to determine useability.	
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will evaluate the School Street Bridget to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether it may be to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from Cattaraugus County Public Works and NYS DOT.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the School Street Bridge is structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridge provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the bridge structure is impervious to erosion at its base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridge	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DaytonT-03. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Eroded roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Several roads in the Town would benefit from mitigation measures to prevent future damage from flooding, including: • Merrill Drive • VanEtten Road • Meyers Corner Road • Kellogg Hill Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will identify and implement erosion-reducing measures. These measures may include: • Elevating the roadway • Improving drainage • Strengthening underlying soils • Realigning roads and structures • Strengthening support structures • Armoring vulnerable embankments	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk

	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DaytonT-04. Thatcher Brook Erosion

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village of Gowanda, Town of Perrysburg, Town of Persia, Thatcher Brook Task Force	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Thatcher Brook is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Thatcher Brook has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will work with surrounding impacted jurisdictions, including the Village of Gowanda and the Towns of Perrysburg and Persia, to assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Thatcher Brook.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC, Village of Gowanda, Town of Perrysburg, Town of Persia	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Thatcher Brook will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Thatcher Brook would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DaytonT-05. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Wolf Road • Mill Street • Oak Street • Frog Valley • Route 322 coming out of South Dayton	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DaytonT-06. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Merrill Drive • School Street • James Road • Wolf Road • Bentley Road • Cabic Road • Oak Street • Frog Valley Road • 42nd Street	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed

	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-DaytonT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-DaytonT-08. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-DaytonT-09. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-DaytonT-10. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-DaytonT-11. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-DaytonT-12. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-DaytonT-13. Steep Slope Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, Code Enforcement will work with Engineering and the Town Board to develop a local law restricting future development in these identified hazard areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and lead to the adoption of a local law to restrict future development in these hazard areas. Furthermore, the identification of the locations with the steep grades will provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be restricted in locations with identified steep slopes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Restrict development on slopes greater than 5 percent grade	May be too restrictive and discourage any future development
Create inventory but do not develop local law	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures

Action 2025-DaytonT-14. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has six low-hazard dams within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-DaytonT-15. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Dayton 03 • Dayton 08 • Dayton 21	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DaytonT-16. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

11. VILLAGE OF DELEVAN

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Delevan with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Delevan, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Delevan's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

11.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Delevan identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Village Clerk represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 11-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 11-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Gina Maltby, Clerk Address: Main Street, PO Box 216, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: (716) 492-1424 Email: delevanclerk@roadrunner.com	Name/Title: Daren Smith, Public Works Superintendent Address: Main Street, PO Box 216, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: (716) 492-0281 Email: delevansupt@roadrunner.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Christopher Lexer, Code Enforcement Officer Address: Main Street, PO Box 216, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: (716) 560-8964 Email: yorkshirecode@yahoo.com	

11.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Delevan is located in the east-central part of the Town of Yorkshire in Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Village of Delevan has a total area of 0.99 square miles. New York State Route 16 passes through the village.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 20.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 25.8 percent is considered disabled.

11.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Delevan performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Delevan to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

11.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 11-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Delevan.

Table 11-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2023: Building Construction and Fire Prevention	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Village. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2023: Amending Village Zoning Law and Zoning Map	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; minimizing flood losses in areas subject to periodic inundation; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan, the Village Board finds it				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures; percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces; and the use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation or other purposes, and for such purpose divides the incorporated area of the Village into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2023: Amending Village Zoning Law and Zoning Map – Article 7	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the site plan review process is to preserve and enhance the character of a neighborhood, achieve compatibility with adjacent development, mitigate potentially negative impacts on traffic, parking, drainage and similar environmental concerns, improve the overall visual and aesthetic qualify of the Village, and increase the capability of the Zoning Code to adapt to a variety of unique circumstances.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Vision 2025 Comprehensive Plan, 2015	County	Cattaraugus County EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes the following goals: • Goal 1: Support protecting the farmland, forests, and communities of the County • Goal 2: Promote economic development opportunities • Goal 3: Promote agricultural heritage and economy • Goal 4: Promote tourism and foster local arts and cultural organizations • Goal 5: Support stewardship of the County's wetlands, forests, mineral resources, rivers, and other environmental assets • Goal 6: Revitalize and restore cities, villages, and hamlets • Goal 7: Promote transportation • Goal 8: Promote healthy and safe communities				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2007	County	Cattaraugus County EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	Cattaraugus County OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Cattaraugus County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

11.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 11-3 summarizes the capabilities of Delevan to oversee and track development.

Table 11-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement/Zoning
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Code Enforcement/Zoning
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	The Village has land available or future development.

11.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 11-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Delevan and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 11-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Services provided by the DPW include highway and road maintenance and water system maintenance.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Enforces the building code, performs inspections, administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

11.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 11-5 summarizes financial resources available to Delevan.

Table 11-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

11.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 11-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Delevan.

Table 11-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

11.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 11-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Delevan.

Table 11-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

11.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 11-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 11-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

11.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 11-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

11.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 11-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Delevan.

Table 11-9. Delevan NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

11.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 11-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Delevan.

Table 11-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Stranburg Street, Delevan Ave, Cobb Ave, Dorita Street as areas prone to flooding. The area surrounding Gheneybrook Creek is also prone to flooding.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Damage is assessed for monetary damages done to the building
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If they are impacting over 50-percent of the existing structure.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	January 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

11.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 11-11 through Table 11-13.

Table 11-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 11-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 11-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

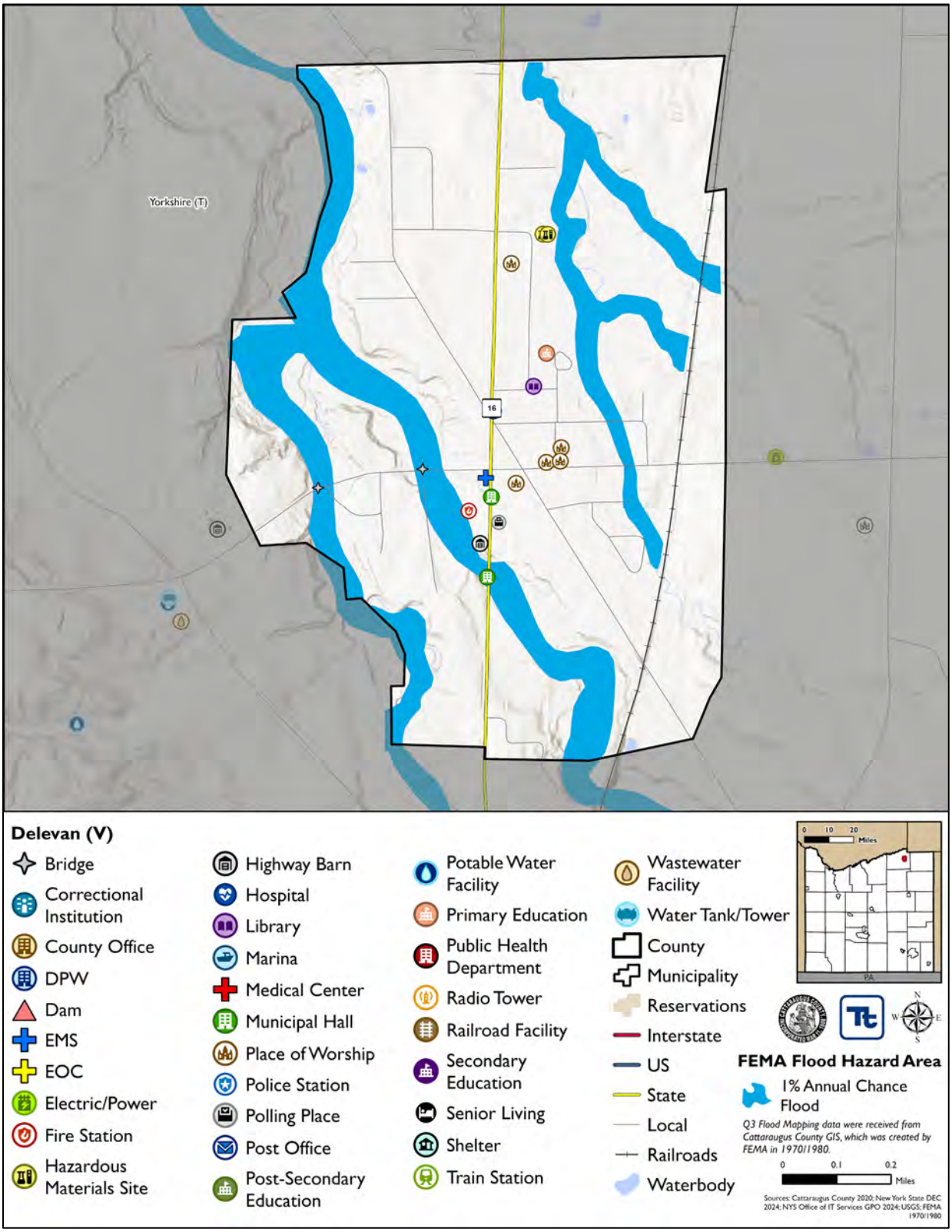
11.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Delevan's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

11.6.1 Hazard Area

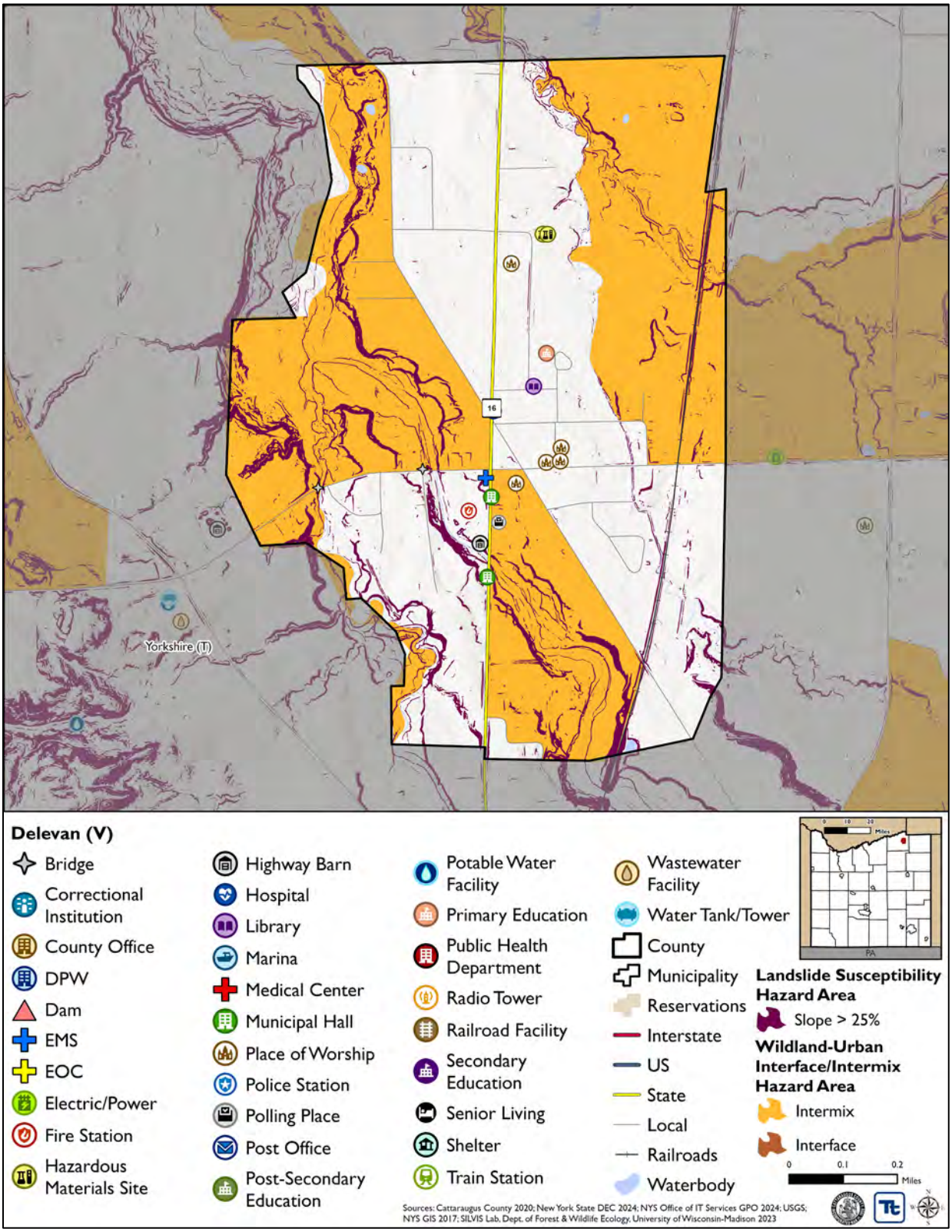
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 11-1 through Figure 11-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Delevan has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 11-1. Delevan Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 11-2. Delevan Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



11.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Delevan is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 11-14 provides details on loss and damage in Delevan during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 11-14. Hazard Event History in Delevan

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Delevan
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and power lines down; minor localized flooding.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and power lines down
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses incurred
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses incurred
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses incurred
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Trees and power lines down
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	No damages or losses incurred
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and power lines down
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and power lines down
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses incurred
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Response from Highway Department for snow removal

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

11.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Delevan .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Delevan reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following:

- The Landslide risk should be decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' due to the risk being limited to the vicinity of Prospect Road. There are not many steep slopes within the Village.

Table 11-15 shows Delevan's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 11-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 11-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 11-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Delevan Bridge	Bridge	X	-	2025-DelevanV-11	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Village of Delevan	Municipal Hall	X	-	2025-DelevanV-01	-
Yorkshire 13	Bridge	X	-	2025-DelevanV-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

11.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Delevan's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Delevan identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Village of Delevan Municipal Hall is in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Municipal Building (85 South Main Street) and Garage (Fire Truck bays and municipal offices), and Delevan Fire Department (1006 North Main Street) do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- Cobb Street, Church Street, First Avenue, Owens Avenue, and Stevens Street flood on a regular basis due to debris in creek. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from area behind Central School on Olmstead Avenue. Army Corps and NYS DEC have restrictions in place due to region being identified as wetlands.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Village needs to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening Prospect Street.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation

of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including:

  - Stranburg Street
  - Delevan Avenue
  - Cobb Avenue
  - Dorita Street
  - North Main Street
  - School Street

- The area surrounding Gheneybrook Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Gheneybrook Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Delevan Bridge
  - Yorkshire 13

11.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

11.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 11-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

11.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Delevan did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 11-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Delevan-001	Repair present and install new stormwater drainage system on Delevan Ave	Village Board	Flood, Severe Storm	Problem: Delevan Ave underpass continually floods, drainage is overwhelmed Solution: Install outlet pipe, replace or reconfigure to allow it to drain.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-002	Protect the Village of Delevan Municipal Hall to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Engineer, facility operator	Flood	Problem: The Village of Delevan Municipal Hall is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Municipal Hall to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-003	Portable generators for the Municipal Building, and Garage (Fire Truck bays and	Village FD. Village	All Hazards	Problem: The Municipal Building (85 South Main) and Garage (Fire Truck bays and municipal offices), emergency shelter located at 1006 N Main St, and Delevan Fire	1. In Progress 2. Portable generators are in place but could be used at other locations if permanent generators are installed.	1. Include 2. Remove emergency shelter as it has a generator. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	municipal offices), emergency shelter, and Delevan Fire Department located at 1006 North Main St			Department located at 1006 North Main St lack backup power Solution: Purchase and install portable generators for the Municipal Building and Garage (Fire Truck bays and municipal offices), emergency shelter, and Delevan Fire Department located at 1006 North Main St	Emergency Shelter has a generator._	
2020-Delevan-004	Automatic backup power for Machias Sewer	Village of Public Works	All hazards	Problem: Machias Sewer currently does not have a form of backup power. During a power outage, the station cannot function properly. Lack of power prevents pumps from pumping properly, threat sewage overflow, and potential impacts to the health and safety of the community. Solution: Purchase and install backup generator for Machias sewer station. A generator would allow the station to pump properly during a power outage and prevent overflow and other issues associated with a power outage.	1. No Progress 2. Outside of jurisdiction's authority	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Outside of jurisdiction's authority
2020-Delevan-005	Cobb Street, Church St, First Ave, Owens, and Stevens St creek debris removal	Village of Delevan, DEC	Severe Storm, Flood	Problem: Cobb Street, Church St, First Ave, Owens, and Stevens St floods on a regular basis due to debris in creek. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from area behind the school. But Army Corps and DEC said it was wetlands	1. In Progress 2. Discussions with DEC	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Work with DEC and remove debris and growth from creeks along roads.		
2020-Delevan-006	Prospect Street Landslide Study	Village supervisor	Landslide	Problem: The village needs to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening Prospect Street Solution: Work with county to conduct surveys to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening Prospect Street, coordinate with municipalities to limit development in these areas and develop remedial measures for existing vulnerabilities.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-007	Improve internet access for village businesses and residents	Village	Utility Failure	Problem: There is limited internet access for Village residents and businesses. Solution: Improve internet access so businesses and residents can efficiently connect to the internet and get alerts on hazards	1. Complete 2. Whole Village has access due to work from cable companies.	1. Discontinue 2. 3.
2020-Delevan-008	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Village Board	Flood	Problem: The village lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance Solution: The village will develop an updated flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. No Progress 2. Other Village priorities took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Delevan-009	The Floodplain Administrator should attend training on floodplain management.	FPA	Flood	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: The floodplain administrator will attend trainings to help them prevent and mitigate flooding in their community.	1. In Progress 2. Some training has been taken but interested in further knowledge.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-010	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires	Village Supervisor	Wildfires	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: Provide wildfire information to community and what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-011	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	County, Village	All Hazards	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the village's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Delevan-012	Update Building Codes	County, Village	All Hazards	Problem: outdated building codes Solution: Update the village's building codes	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Village performs this action regularly.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Village performs this action regularly.
2020-Delevan-013	North Main and School St drainage	Village	Flood, Severe Storm	Problem: During heavy rain, deteriorating drains are unable to	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				handle water. Flooding along the roadway and properties Solution: Under drainage needs replaced due to failure. Determine if village has easements or right of ways		

11.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Delevan participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Delevan would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 11-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 11-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 11-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 11-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-DelevanV-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DelevanV-02	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DelevanV-03	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-DelevanV-04	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DelevanV-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-DelevanV-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-DelevanV-07	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-DelevanV-08	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-DelevanV-09	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DelevanV-10	Gheneybrook Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-DelevanV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-DelevanV-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers		
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village of Delevan Municipal Hall is in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5		
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.		
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area	
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.	

Action 2025-DelevanV-02. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Fire Department, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Municipal Building (85 South Main Street) and Garage (Fire Truck bays and municipal offices), and Delevan Fire Department (1006 North Main Street) do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-DelevanV-03. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Cobb Street, Church Street, First Avenue, Owens Avenue, and Stevens Street flood on a regular basis due to debris in creek. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from area behind Central School on Olmstead Avenue. Army Corps and NYS DEC have restrictions in place due to region being identified as wetlands.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal. Continue to work with these outside agencies to remove debris and growth from creeks along roads.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem in the area behind Central School on Olmstead Avenue is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Cobb Street, Church Street, First Avenue, Owens Avenue, and Stevens Street will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will reduce the risk of flood from the Central School, a critical facility within the Village.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install retention basin	Not enough room
	Install stormwater pipes	Costly

Action 2025-DelevanV-04. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Village needs to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening Prospect Street.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Prospect Street. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Prospect Street. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-DelevanV-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-DelevanV-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-DelevanV-07. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-DelevanV-08. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Village Fire Chief	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Fire Chief will lead the update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Village Board and Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-DelevanV-09. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including: • Stranburg Street • Delevan Avenue • Cobb Avenue • Dorita Street • North Main Street • School Street	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DelevanV-10. Gheneybrook Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Gheneybrook Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Gheneybrook Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Gheneybrook Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Gheneybrook Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-DelevanV-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Delevan Bridge • Yorkshire 13	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

12. TOWN OF EAST OTTO

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of East Otto with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of East Otto, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses East Otto's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

12.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of East Otto identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 12-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 12-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Ann Rugg, Supervisor Address: PO Box 47, East Otto, NY 14729 Phone Number: (716) 923-3690 Email: eottosupervisor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Thomas Benz, Highway Superintendent Address: PO Box 47, East Otto, NY 14729 Phone Number: (716) 560-5285 Email: eastottohwy@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Holmes, Code Enforcement Officer Address: PO Box 47, East Otto, NY 14729 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	

12.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of East Otto lies in the northeast part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of East Otto has a total area of 41.6 square miles. The town shares its northern border with Erie County and is bordered on the east by the Town of Ashford. The Town of Ellicottville borders East Otto to the southeast, while the Town of Mansfield borders the town to the south. The Town of Otto borders the Town of East Otto to the west. There are five hamlets located within the town: Brooklyn, East Otto, Edies Siding, Plato, and Whiteford Hollow. Rainbow Lake and Timber Lake are the two largest bodies of water within the town, and East Otto Creek, Goodell Creek, Utley Brook, and South Branch Cattaraugus Creek flow through the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors

including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 14.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.9 percent is non-English speaking, 10.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 14.9 percent is considered disabled.

12.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

East Otto performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for East Otto to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

12.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 12-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to East Otto.

Table 12-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2007: NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance 1992	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding flood losses in areas subject to periodic inundation; and facilitating adequate, but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan, the Town Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures; percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts, and other open spaces; and the use of land for trace, industry, residences, recreation or other purposes, and for such purpose divides the unincorporated area of the Town into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Town of East Otto Subdivision Regulations, Including Design Standards	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Town of East Otto Subdivision Regulations, Including Design Standards is to protect and provide for the public health, safety and general welfare of the town, to guide public and private policy, and to provide the most beneficial relationship between the uses of land and buildings.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance 1992, Section 12.3	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Prior to the issuance of a building or special use permit, the applicant shall submit to the planning board a site plan, prepared in accordance with the provisions of this section. Such site plan review shall be required for all special uses and permitted uses as described in section 7.2 of this ordinance, as amended, agriculture, plant cultivation, forestry, single-family residences, two-family residences, fences and accessory uses to the above listed items.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1988: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Floodplain Administrator
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

12.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 12-3 summarizes the capabilities of East Otto to oversee and track development.

Table 12-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Town has area which could be used for future development.

12.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 12-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to East Otto and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 12-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board is responsible to initiate, investigate and make reports on planning and development matters; prepare a comprehensive master plan for adoption by the Town Board after a public hearing hear and decide all matters referred to it, or upon which it is required to pass under this ordinance; approve subdivision plats; review and approve, approve with modifications or disapprove site plans; review and approve, approve with modifications or disapprove special use permits; ensure that all actions comply with the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act under article eight of the Environmental Conservation Law and its implementing regulations as codified in 6 NYCRR 617.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Zoning Board is responsible to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decisions or determination made by the Administration Official or Board; hear and decide all matters referred to it, or upon; hear and pass upon applications for Area or Use Variances ensure that all actions comply with the provisions of the state environmental quality review act under article eight of the environmental conservation law and its implementing regulations as codified in 6 NYCRR 617.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Superintendent
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Fire Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Emergency response MUAs
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

12.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 12-5 summarizes financial resources available to East Otto.

Table 12-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

12.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 12-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to East Otto.

Table 12-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Town website and social media

12.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 12-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to East Otto.

Table 12-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	5	4/2019
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	9	4/2019
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

12.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 12-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 12-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

12.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 12-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

12.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 12-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for East Otto.

Table 12-9. East Otto NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	24
Total Loss Payments	$305,034.38

# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	4
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

12.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 12-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in East Otto.

Table 12-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Zoar Valley, Swamp Rd., Low lying areas in the Hamlet
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	Yes
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	1 currently
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	FEMA regulations
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	One that was demolished by the owner
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	One that was demolished by the owner
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	FEMA regulations
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: January 27, 2011 CAV: October 16, 2023
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1988: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1988
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The Town evaluates flood risk
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

12.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 12-11 through Table 12-13.

Table 12-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	7	0	0	7
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	6	0	0	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 12-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 12-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

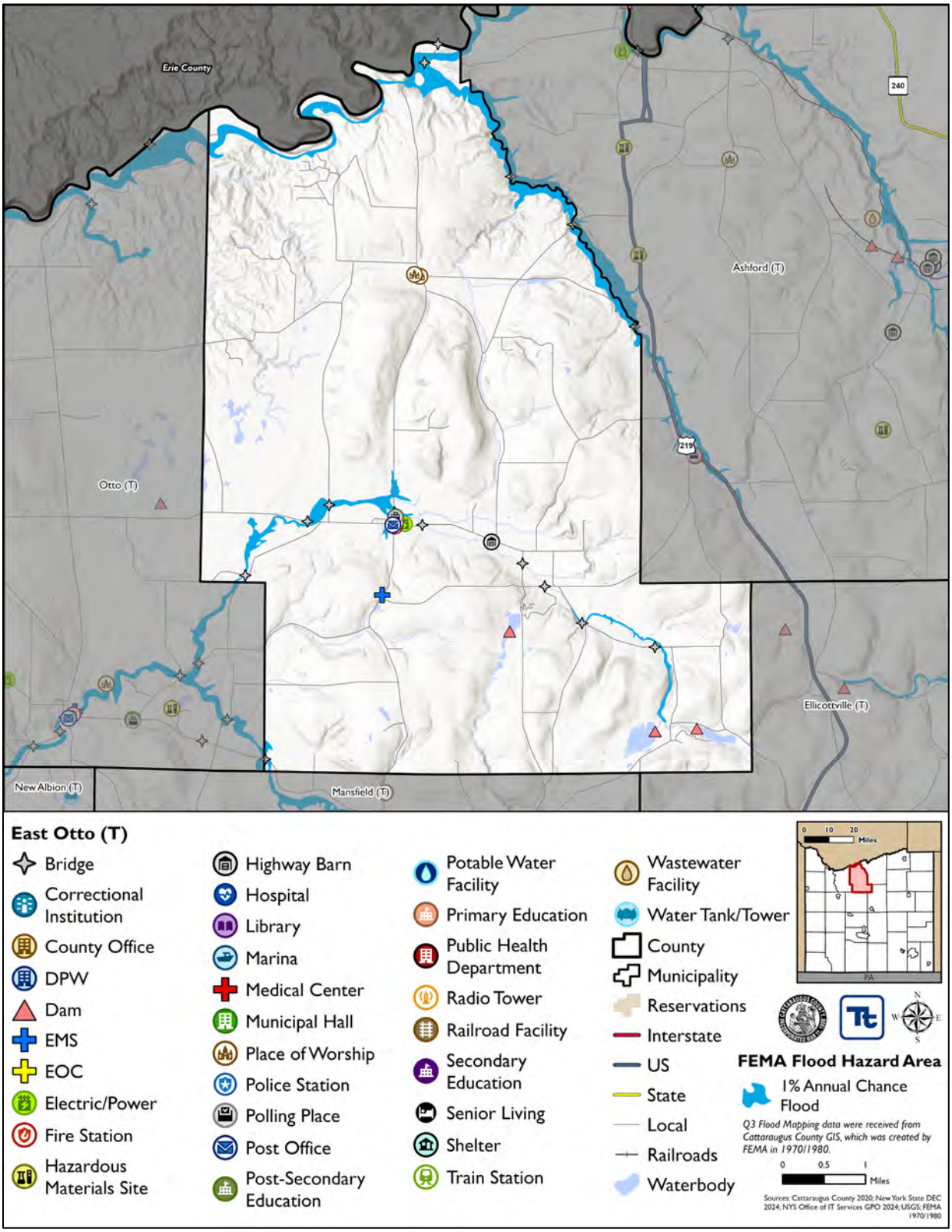
12.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of East Otto's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

12.6.1 Hazard Area

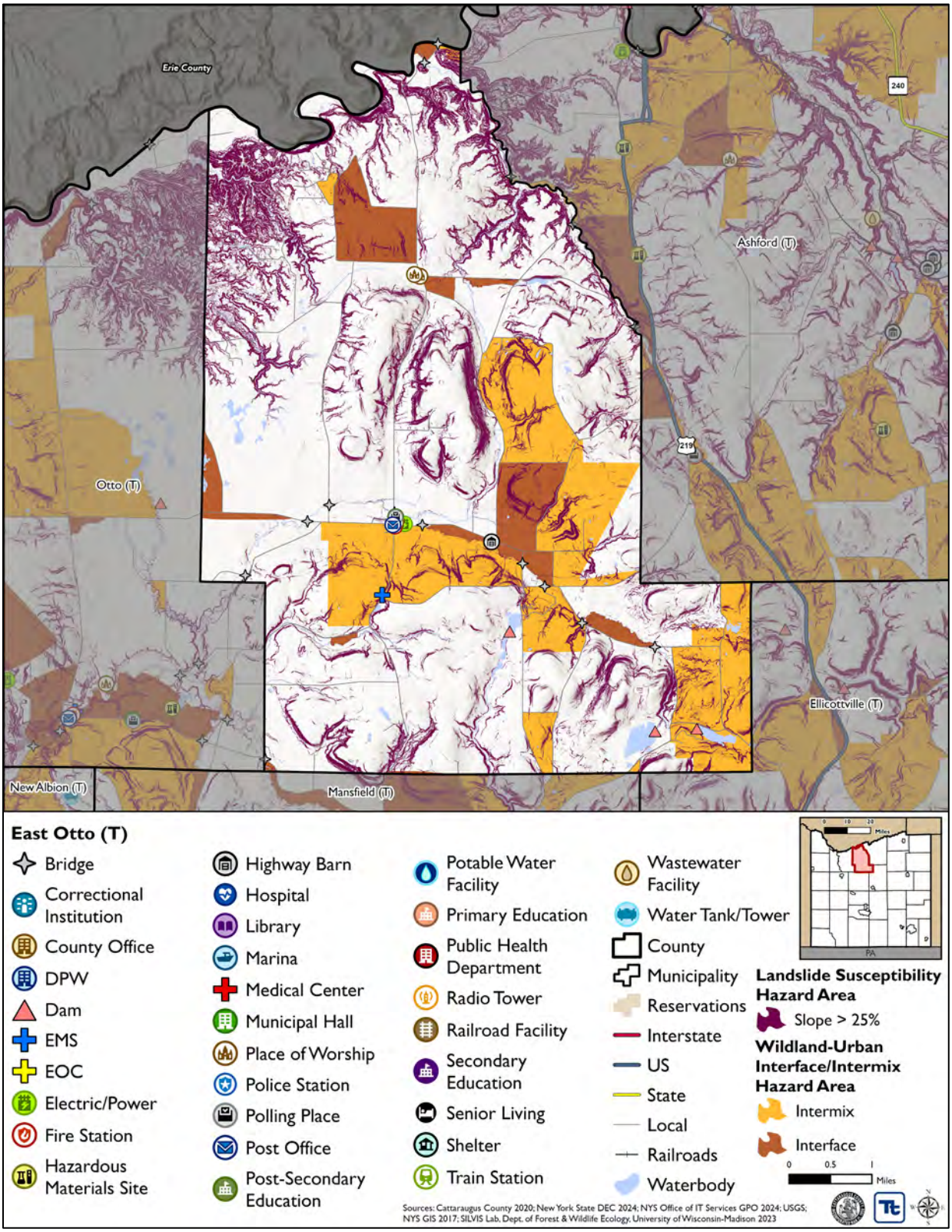
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 12-1 through Figure 12-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which East Otto has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 12-1. East Otto Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 12-2. East Otto Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



12.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in East Otto is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 12-14 provides details on loss and damage in East Otto during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 12-14. Hazard Event History in East Otto

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in East Otto
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	Adhered to mandates
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees and powerlines downed
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

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

12.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for East Otto .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. East Otto reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 12-15 shows East Otto's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 12-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 12-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 12-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
EAST OTTO 12	Bridge	X	-	2025-EastOttoT-15	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
East Otto 26	Bridge	X	-	2025-EastOttoT-15	-
East Otto 27	Bridge	X	-	2025-EastOttoT-15	-
East Otto 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-EastOttoT-15	-
East Otto 30	Bridge	X	-	2025-EastOttoT-15	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

12.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of East Otto's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, East Otto identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. There are several locations in Town exposed to the landslide hazard:
  - Connoisarauley Road
  - Hammond Hill Road
    - Zoar Valley area experiences significant slides
  - Snake Run Road
    - Steep banks are vulnerable, especially during flash flooding
  - Crumb Hill Road
    - Edge of ravine
  - Traffic Street
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has four repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms.

There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:

  - Hammond Hill Road
  - Utley Road
  - Swamp Road
  - Harvey Road
  - Traffic Street
  - Maynard Road
  - Mason Road
  - County Road 12
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Traffic Street
  - Maynard Road
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, a designated emergency shelter, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- In the Zoar Valley, the Connoisarauley Creek and Cattaraugus Creek have stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding and potential landslide issues.
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and

functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.

- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - East Otto 26
  - East Otto 27
  - East Otto 29
  - East Otto 30
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

12.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

12.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 12-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

12.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

East Otto did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 12-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-East Otto-001	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of East Otto's flood damage prevention ordinance is outdated. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-East Otto-002	FPA and Code Enforcement Training	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration and code enforcement staff require additional training. Solution: The Code Enforcement staff, Town FPA, and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration and hazard mitigation skills.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of available training	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

2020-East Otto-003	Landslide Studies	Landslide	Administration, Engineer	Problem: Numerous locations are exposed to landslide:
				• Connoisarauley
				• Hammond Hill
				  • Zoar Valley area experiences significant slides
				• Snake Run
				  • Steep banks are vulnerable, especially during flash flooding
				• Crumb Hill
					1. No Progress
					2. Financial constraints
						1. Include
						2. Not applicable
						3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				• Edge of ravine • Traffic Street Solution: The town will conduct landslide studies to determine landslide risk and potential mitigation actions. The town will carry out the identified actions that are cost-effective.		
2020-East Otto-004	Identification of Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of East Otto needs to identify locations for the placement of permanent housing. Solution: The Town of East Otto will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-East Otto-005	Repetitive Flood Mitigation	Flood, Severe Storm	FPA, supported by homeowners	Problem: Ongoing flood concerns exist in numerous areas of the Town of East Otto. The town currently has 8 repetitive loss properties. Several areas with repetitive flooding that are frequently cause for concern include: • Hammond Hill (Zoar Valley) • Utley Road • Swamp Road (ball diamond to Jeff's) • Harvey Road (beaver dam, end by Traffic Street) • Additional permitting work would be necessary and cooperation of private property owner.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.

				• Traffic Street (big culvert)
				• Maynard Road (Mugler)
				  • 4- or 5-foot culvert may be undersized.
				• Mason (bottom of hill)
				• County Road 12 (by Greens)
				• Dam failure
				  • Scoby Dam:
				  ▪ Could lead to a rapid rise in Hammond Hill/Zoar Valley Area
				  ▪ There has been discussion regarding the removal of this dam
				  • Timberlake Dike
				  • Rainbow Lake Dike
				
				Solution: Conduct outreach to 30 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/ purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-East Otto-006	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	Problem: The following critical facilities require backup power: • Highway Department • Highway Department's fuel pumps • Town Hall Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to each facility. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components at each facility.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-East Otto-007	Explosion and Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	OEM	Problem: Potential explosion risk exists in the town which could also ignite wildfire: Multiple household propane tanks, several crop drying facilities, propane tanks, gas wells, multiple gas wells and pipelines. Solution: The town will conduct outreach on the dangers of explosive materials and wildfire risk.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-East Otto-008	Zoar Valley Stream Stabilization	Flood, Landslide	Administration	Problem: Stream stabilization is needed in the Zoar Valley to prevent landslides and flood issues. Solution: The town will conduct the necessary stabilization measures.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-East Otto-009	Town Hall Upgrades to Support Sheltering	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town Hall is a designated emergency shelter. The building requires update to ensure it is capable of providing critical services. Necessary updates include: • Upgraded water • Upgraded septic • Backup power Solution: The town will complete the necessary upgrades to allow for support of sheltering.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-East Otto-010	Salt and Sand Barn	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Highway	Problem: The Town of East Otto requires a sand/salt structure to protect the salt and sand supplies from exposure to precipitation and runoff into the locally protected stream. The stream is used by the NYS DEC hatchery. Relocation across the street is not currently feasible due to private property ownerships. Solution: The town will construct a salt sand barn with a structurally sound and weather-proof structure to protect the town salt and sand supply for winter storm response. The Highway Department will be responsible for construction.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-East Otto-011	Emergency Operations Plan Update	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: The Emergency Operations Plan requires update. Solution: The town will update the Emergency Operations Plan, using information collected during the hazard mitigation plan update.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

12.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

East Otto participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that East Otto would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 12-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 12-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 12-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 12-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-EastOttoT-01	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-02	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-EastOttoT-03	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EastOttoT-04	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-05	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-06	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EastOttoT-07	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-08	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-09	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-10	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EastOttoT-11	Streambank Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-12	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-EastOttoT-13	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-14	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EastOttoT-15	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-EastOttoT-16	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-EastOttoT-01. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly	
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role	

Action 2025-EastOttoT-02. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-EastOttoT-03. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire

Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. There are several locations in Town exposed to the landslide hazard:
	• Connoisarauley Road
	• Hammond Hill Road
	  • Zoar Valley area experiences significant slides
	• Snake Run Road
	  • Steep banks are vulnerable, especially during flash flooding
	• Crumb Hill Road
	  • Edge of ravine
	• Traffic Street	

Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide near the Allegany River. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
	Action	Evaluation

Alternatives:	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-EastOttoT-04. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-EastOttoT-05. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has four repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-EastOttoT-06. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Hammond Hill Road • Utley Road • Swamp Road • Harvey Road • Traffic Street • Maynard Road • Mason Road • County Road 12	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	Action: No Action	Evaluation: Current problem exists

Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EastOttoT-07. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Traffic Street • Maynard Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-EastOttoT-08. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-EastOttoT-09. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EastOttoT-10. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, a designated emergency shelter, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-EastOttoT-11. Streambank Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	In the Zoar Valley, the Connoisarauley Creek and Cattaraugus Creek have stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding and potential landslide issues.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding the Connoisarauley Creek and Cattaraugus Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding the Connoisarauley Creek and Cattaraugus Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EastOttoT-12. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
	Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-EastOttoT-13. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-EastOttoT-14. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EastOttoT-15. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • East Otto 26 • East Otto 27 • East Otto 29 • East Otto 30	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EastOttoT-16. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

13. TOWN OF ELLICOTTVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Ellicottville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ellicottville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ellicottville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

13.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Ellicottville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Planner represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 13-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 13-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Gregory Keyser, Town Planner Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-9005 ext. 3 Email: greg.keyser@evlengineering.com	Name/Title: Matthew McAndrew, Supervisor Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-2100 Email: evl.town.supervisor@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Kelly Fredriskson, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-4773 Email: kelly.fredrickson@evlengineering.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Ben Gross, Engineer Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	
Name/Title: Jesse Klahn, Water Division Supervisor. Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	

13.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Ellicottville lies in the northcentral part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The town has a total area of 45 square miles. The Town of Ellicottville is bordered by the Town of Ashford to the north, the Town of Machias to the northeast, the Town of Franklinville to the east, the Town of Great Valley to the south, the Town of Mansfield to the west, and the Town of East Otto to the northwest. There are two hamlets located within

the town, Plato, and Ashford Junction. The following creeks flow through the town: Great Valley, Connoisarauley, Beaver Meadows, Elk, Bryant Hill, and McMurray.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 33.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 12 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.3 percent is considered disabled.

13.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Ellicottville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ellicottville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

13.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 13-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2005: Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
This local law shall provide for administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building code (Uniform Code) in the Town of Ellicottville. This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of Article 2 of the Municipal home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided within this law, state law, or within the Uniform Code, all premises, regardless of use, are subject to the provisions which follow.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law	Local	Zoning Official
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Code is designed and enacted to implement the objectives of the Town of Ellicottville Comprehensive Plan and to promote the general health and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the Town, and to protect property values of the Town and the neighborhoods within the Town and to create an atmosphere attractive to visitors and residents. It is the intention of the Town in adopting this Code to fully exercise all the powers granted to the Town by the provisions of New York State law, and all other powers granted by statute or by common law for the regulation of land uses and improvements. The intention of the Town is to assure the proper and sensitive development of land within Ellicottville in order to protect and enhance the quality of life in general. This Code is intended to allow development in a manner that encourages the preservation of scenic values, historic structures, and the unique urban scale of original Ellicottville, and provides for well-planned commercial and residential centers, smooth traffic circulation, and efficient delivery of municipal services. This Code seeks to prevent development that adds to existing geologic hazards, erosion, flooding, or other conditions that create potential dangers to life and safety of the community or detract from the quality of life in the community.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2012: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of these regulations as herein adopted shall be to provide for the orderly growth and development of the town with adequate provision for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, desirable environment, and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law, Article 7	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Article is to ensure that any new development, substantial redevelopment, special permitted use or change in use in the Town of Ellicottville is in harmony with the character of the town. Another purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Town of Ellicottville.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2012: Subdivision Regulations, Section 3.3	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? To the maximum extent feasible, a site shall be laid out to maintain the natural drainage features of the site. Site grading shall be designed such that the rate and direction of stormwater flow off site does not increase onto adjacent properties or onto the town's right of way in an uncontrolled manner. The overall development plan for the subdivision shall take into account the need to control and receive runoff from the individual lots as they are developed. The design of stormwater management facilities shall assure that the runoff after development does not exceed that existing at the time of the plan submission.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law, Section 12.6, 12.10, 12.16	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Section 12.6 Landscaping Regulations: The purpose and intent of this Section is to conserve and stabilize property values and to otherwise facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive and harmonious community, and a healthful and pleasant environment by requiring the landscaping of all developments including off-street parking and loading areas; establish minimum standards and criteria for the landscaping of all nonresidential developments, to prevent the unnecessary clearing and disturbing of land and trees, to preserve the natural and existing growth of flora, and to replace removed flora or place new flora indigenous to the Western New York region; relieve the stark, congested and paved appearance of commercial and industrial areas, and reduce the effects of traffic noise and glare; provide unpaved areas for the absorption of surface waters and to prevent soil erosion; reduce the level of carbon dioxide and return pure oxygen to the atmosphere. Section 12.10 Property in Excess of 25% in Slope: Construction of any public or private roadways, access, or streets on slopes in excess of 25% shall be discouraged. In circumstances that are compelling, the Planning Board may approve construction of such roadways, for a distance not to exceed 125 feet, if it is necessary to cross an area of land with a slope in excess of 25% in order to access an otherwise inaccessible area of land which has a slope less than 25%. In no case shall a structure (residential or non-residential) be constructed on ground which has a slope in excess of 25% if the roadway which is serving the structure is on ground in excess of 20% in slope. Section 12.16 Hillside Development: Development on hillsides poses special problems which may result in potential hazards to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Town of Ellicottville. Hillside development may cause an increase in erosion. Steep road grades may result in difficult access for emergency vehicles. Development on steep slopes can also be aesthetically unsightly, due to areas of large cut and fill and the necessity for large retaining walls, which conflict with the natural, vegetated character of the community. Furthermore, large areas of cut and fill may be unstable unless suitably engineered. For all these reasons, development on hillsides requires special regulation to prevent these adverse impacts.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 2015: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Ellicottville
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas s by provisions designed to: A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment. This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Administration
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Entities will submit desired capital projects with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	County OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019; Economic Characteristics and Demographic Trends	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment. This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019; Transportation	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

13.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 13-3 summarizes the capabilities of Ellicottville to oversee and track development.

Table 13-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Located within the Town's Comprehensive Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the Town's 2019 Comprehensive Plan, 45.62 percent of the Town's land is identified as Vacant and may be available for future development.

13.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 13-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Ellicottville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 13-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews and approves all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews and approves all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town of Ellicottville subdivision regulations. The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or zoning amendments.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to after a public hearing, approve, approve with conditions, or deny each application for a use or area variance; hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Official; after a hearing, revoke any decision to grant a variance, if the current owner or operator fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application; prescribe rules for the conduct of its affairs and forms for the submission of applications for its consideration; call upon any department, agency, employee of or consultant to the Town for such assistance as shall be deemed necessary and as shall be authorized by the Town Board.
Planning Department	Yes	The Town employees EVL Engineering to perform Planning Department activities.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town Highway Division is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the Town of Ellicottville's 55 miles of roadways. The Town Highway department keeps roadways safe by patching and re-paving our roads, plowing snow in the winter, and repairing and/or replacing storm drainage structures throughout the Town.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Town employees EVL Engineering to perform Code Enforcement activities.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Town Highway Division is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the Town of Ellicottville's 55 miles of roadways. The Town Highway department keeps roadways safe by patching and re-paving our roads, plowing snow in the winter, and repairing and/or replacing storm drainage structures throughout the Town.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	With multiple communities for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning Board

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineer/CEO
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Planner
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

13.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 13-5 summarizes financial resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

13.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 13-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	NY-Alert, County system
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

13.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 13-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

13.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future

conditions, and changing risk. Table 13-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 13-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

13.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 13-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

13.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 13-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ellicottville.

Table 13-9. Ellicottville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	24
# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	$43,067.23
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

13.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 13-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Ellicottville.

Table 13-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas with residences and/or commercial structures located within floodplain zone AE.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Cost to restore a structure in the SFHA to pre-damage condition equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before damage occurred.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, CFM training and certification

NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit reviews, education and outreach to applicants, inspections.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Cost to rebuild or improve a structure in the SFHA, whether damaged or not, is equal to or more than 50 percent of the market value of structure prior to work.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of education and support.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Yes, garage built in floodplain without proper flood vent installation.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 12, 2005 CAV: October 1, 2020
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 2015: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 17, 2015
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Planning and Zoning boards take floodplain into consideration.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

13.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 13-11 through Table 13-13.

Table 13-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	4	2	0	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	10	2	0	12

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	10	2	0	12
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	9	1	0	10
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 13-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 13-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

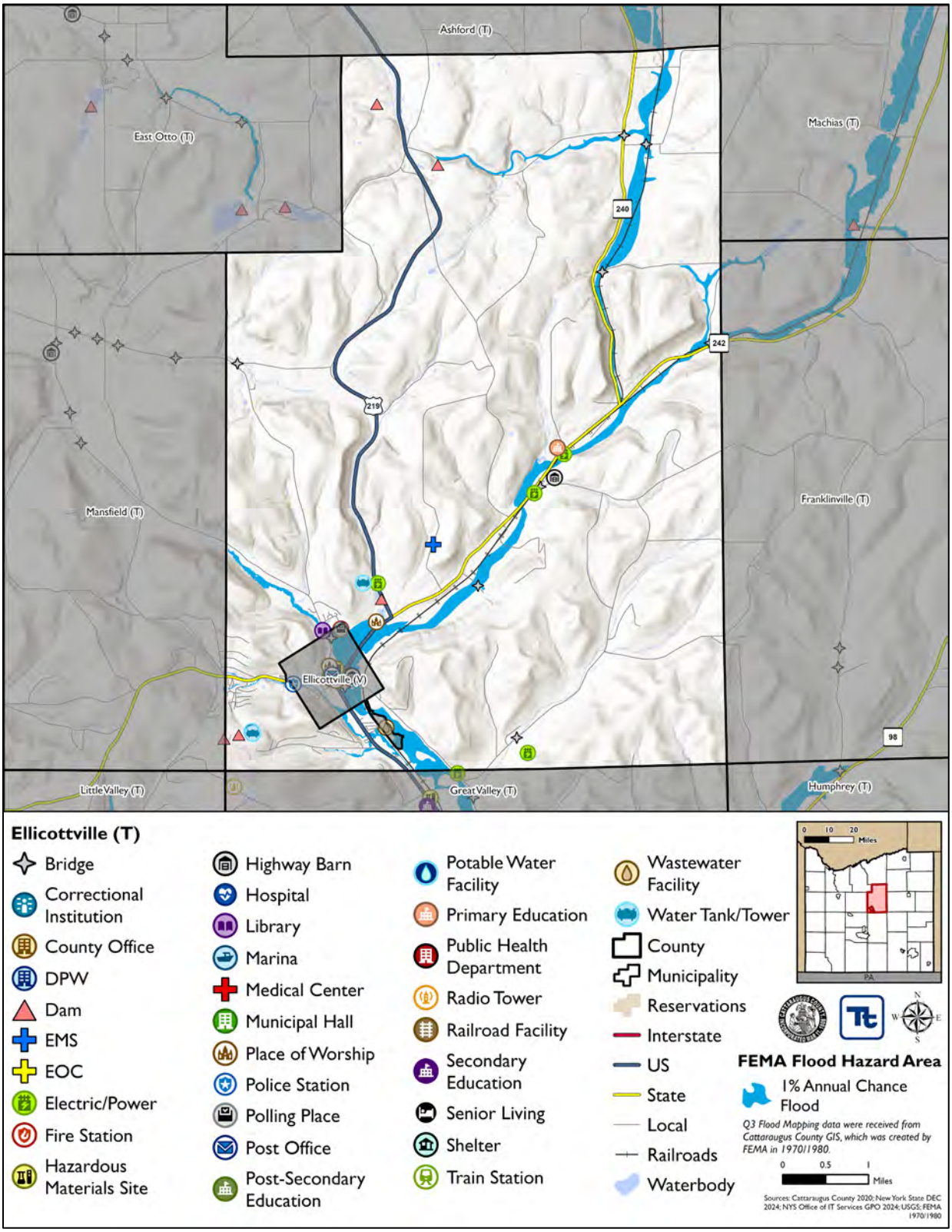
13.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ellicottville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

13.6.1 Hazard Area

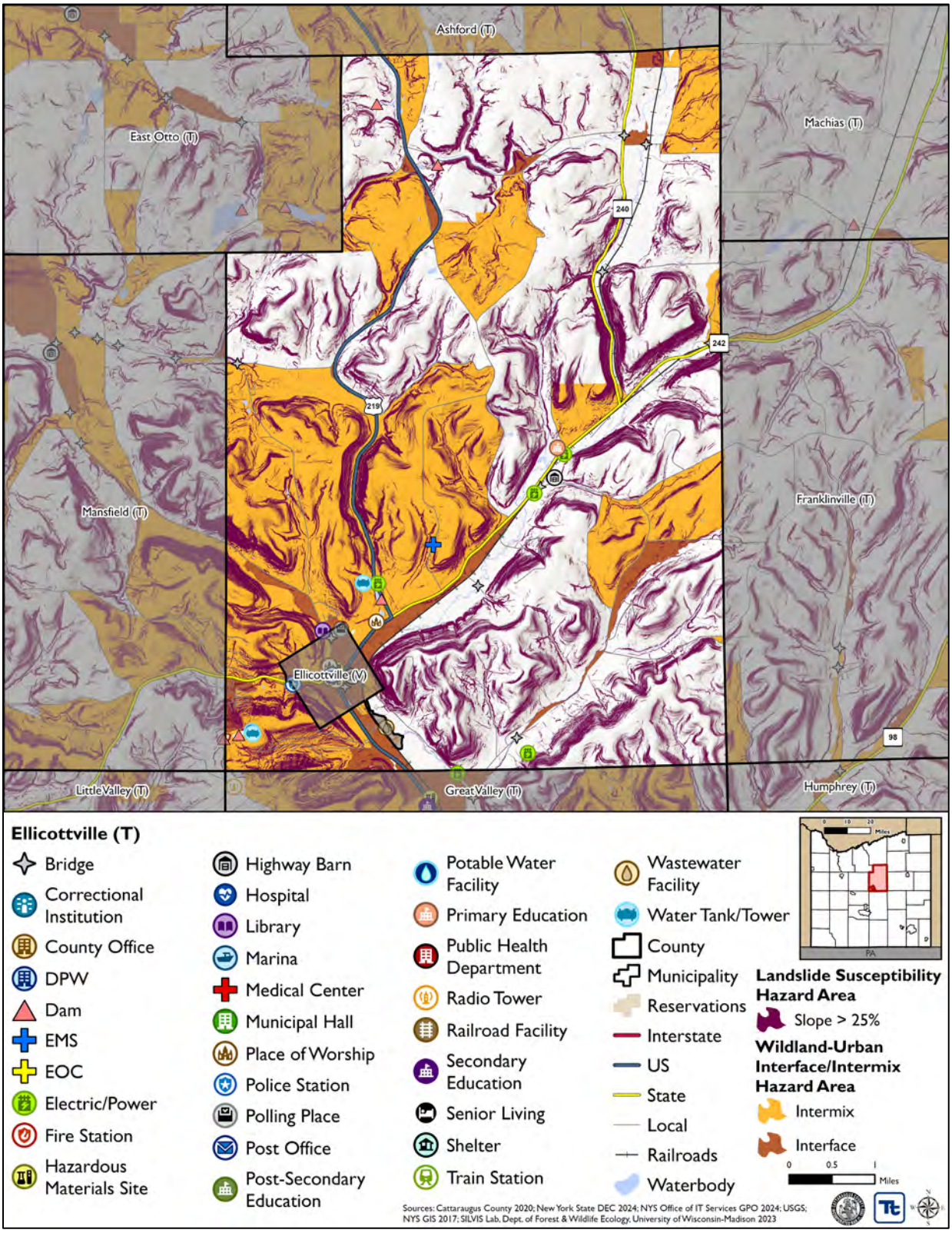
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 13-1 through Figure 13-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Ellicottville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 13-1. Ellicottville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 13-2. Ellicottville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



13.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Ellicottville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 13-14 provides details on loss and damage in Ellicottville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 13-14. Hazard Event History in Ellicottville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ellicottville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway Department snow removal.

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

13.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Ellicottville.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Ellicottville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 13-15 shows Ellicottville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 13-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 13-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 13-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville 10	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 39	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 48	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 49	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 50	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville Memorial Library	Library	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-
St Paul Lutheran Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dam is located in Ellicottville:

- Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam

13.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Ellicottville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Ellicottville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Ellicottville Memorial Library, St Paul Lutheran Church, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - 7075 Irish Hill Road
  - 6705 Poverty Hill Road
  - 7000 Irish Hill Road
  - 6694 Poverty Hill Road
  - 7500 Poverty Hill Road
  - 6679 Linberg Road
  - 6521 Somerville Valley Road
  - 6460 Witch Hollow Road
  - 7092 Crane Road
  - 5190 Heffri Road
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing

a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Town Center, and the Highway Garage Facilities, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential)
  - Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road
  - Southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store)
  - Route 219
  - Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville
- Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Win-Sum Ski Corporation. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding the Win-Sum basin, Whig Street Creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.
- The Town has several dams within its jurisdiction, including one high-hazard potential dam. These structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Ellicottville 10
  - Ellicottville 39
  - Ellicottville 48
  - Ellicottville 49
  - Ellicottville 50

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

13.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

13.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 13-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

13.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Ellicottville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 13-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Ellicottville-001	Floodplain Outreach	Flood	FPA	Problem: The St Paul Lutheran Church is located at NYS Rte 242 E. The facility is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. The Sun-Up Holiday Mobile Home Park is also located in the special flood hazard area Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility managers to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Ellicottville-002	Flood Study	Flood	Engineer, Village of Ellicottville	Problem: Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential), Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road, and the southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) are areas prone to flooding Solution: The Town and Village of Ellicottville will conduct a feasibility study to determine the cause and extent of flooding. The town and village will then identify potential actions that can be taken to reduce flood risk	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Ellicottville-003	Route 219 and 242 Flood Protection	Flood	Engineer	Problem: Route 219 and Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville (if the village floods, there are very limited means of entrance	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				and egress into and from the community). Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility study to protect Route 219 and Route 242 from flooding. Potential mitigation actions include roadway raising.		
2020-Town of Ellicottville-004	Water Wells and Booster Station Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, Water Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Water wells and booster stations in the town do not have backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generators are necessary to supply backup power to town's wells and booster stations. The town will then install backup power generators and necessary electrical components.	1. Completed 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed
2020-Town of Ellicottville-005	Town Facilities Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The following municipal buildings in the town do not have backup power: • Town/Village Hall • Town Center • Highway Garage Facilities Solution: The town will install backup generators and necessary	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				electrical hookups at critical municipal facilities.		
2020-Town of Ellicottville-006	Watermain Replacement and Extensions	Utility Failure	Water Department	Problem: The town's watermains require replacement. In certain areas, extensions will be necessary to support additional development that has increased in the last 5 years. Failure of outdated watermains or lack of extensions can result in failure of water service. Solution: The town will replace the outdated watermains and conduct extensions.	1. Completed 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed
2020-Town of Ellicottville-007	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Ellicottville-008	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Ellicottville-009	Culvert Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: The following culverts are undersized and require replacement and upgrade: • 7075 Irish Hill • 6705 Poverty Hill • 7000 Irish Hill • 6694 Poverty Hill • 7500 Poverty Hill • 6679 Linberg • 6349 Cutter Road • 6521 Somerville Valley • 6460 Witch Hollow • 7092 Crane Road • 5190 Heffri Road Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts.	1. In Progress 2. 6349 Cotter Road replaced in 2024. Design underway for 7092 Crane Road.	1. Include 2. Remove 6349 Cotter Road 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Ellicottville-010	Ellicottville Memorial Library	Flood	FPA	Problem: Ellicottville Memorial Library is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The library is not municipally owned. Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility manager to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions	1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

13.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ellicottville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 "Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures" (March 2007)
- FEMA "Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards" (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Ellicottville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 13-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 13-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 13-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X			X				X	
Flood	X	X			X				X	X
Landslide	X				X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 13-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-EllicottvilleT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-04	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-06	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-07	Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-08	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-09	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-10	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-11	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ellicottville Memorial Library, St Paul Lutheran Church, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. The Town will work with facility managers to identify the most effect flood mitigation methods. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • 7075 Irish Hill Road • 6705 Poverty Hill Road • 7000 Irish Hill Road • 6694 Poverty Hill Road • 7500 Poverty Hill Road • 6679 Linberg Road • 6521 Somerville Valley Road • 6460 Witch Hollow Road • 7092 Crane Road • 5190 Heffri Road		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	

	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-04. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Town Center, and the Highway Garage Facilities, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	-
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-06. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, Village of Ellicottville	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential) • Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road • Southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) • Route 219 • Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-07. Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Win-Sum Ski Corporation	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Win-Sum Ski Corporation. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding the Win-Sum basin, Whig Street Creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will encourage the Win-Sum Ski Corporation to complete an engineering study of Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam to identify any potential needs for retrofits or improvements.. The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the Win-Sum Ski Corporation will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of an environmental and recreational resource.

	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-08. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has several dams within its jurisdiction, including one high-hazard potential dam. These structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-09. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-10. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Ellicottville 10 • Ellicottville 39 • Ellicottville 48 • Ellicottville 49 • Ellicottville 50	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-11. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

14. VILLAGE OF ELLICOTTVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Ellicottville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ellicottville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ellicottville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

14.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Ellicottville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Village Planner represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 14-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 14-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Gregory Keyser, Village Planner Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 475, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-9005 ext. 3 Email: greg.keyser@evlengineering.com	Name/Title: Mark Chudy, Highway Superintendent Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 475, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-2935 Email: mark.chudy@evlengineering.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Kelly Fredriskson, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 475, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-4773 Email: kelly.fredrickson@evlengineering.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Ben Gross, Engineer Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	
Name/Title: Job Lowry, Sewer Division Supervisor Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	
Name/Title: Jesse Klahn, Water Division Supervisor Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits	

14.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Ellicottville lies in the southwest corner of the Town of Ellicottville. The village has a total area of 0.85 square miles. The village is bordered on all sides by the Town of Ellicottville. Elk Creek and Great Valley Creek flow through the village.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 15.6 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 45.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 5.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.2 percent is considered disabled.

14.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Ellicottville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ellicottville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

14.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 14-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Ellicottville.

Table 14-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 8, 2006: Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Village. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2005: Zoning Local Law	Local	Village
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Code is designed and enacted to implement the objectives of the Village of Ellicottville Comprehensive Plan and to promote the general heal the and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the Village, and to protect property values of the Village and the neighborhoods within the Village and to create an atmosphere attractive to visitors and residents. It is the intention of the Village in adopting this Code to fully exercise all of the powers granted to the Village by the provisions of New York Law, and all other powers granted by statute or by common law for the regulation of land uses and improvements. The intention of the Village is to assure the proper and sensitive development of land within the Village of Ellicottville to protect and enhance the quality of life in general. The Code is intended to allow development in a manner that encourages the preservation of scenic values, historic structures, the unique urban scale of original Ellicottville, and provides for well-planned- commercial and residential centers, smooth traffic circulation, and efficient delivery of municipal services. The Code seeks to prevent development that adds to existing geologic hazards, erosion, flooding, or other conditions that create potential dangers to life and safety in the community or detract from the quality of life in the community.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2011: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Village
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of these regulations as herein adopted shall be to provide for the orderly growth and development of the Village with adequate provision for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2005: Zoning Local Law, Section 6 Site Plan Review	Local	Village
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? An individual site plan is required for all permitted and special permitted uses in the Village of Ellicottville. The intent is to require Site Plan review for all new structures proposed for construction in the Village and all structures proposed for substantial improvement. Such proposals shall be subject to site plan review. Historically, the Village has developed along the creeks and major roadways within the valley floor. However, as a result of demands for second home sites, development on hill sides has become more attractive. Along with hillside development comes special concerns regarding soil erosion, stormwater runoff, vegetative clearing and scenic views. The purpose of site plan review is to identify potential problems that may result from a building plan and to correct them before construction begins. In addition, Site Plan shall determine if a plan is compatible in scale or use with Village infrastructure and municipal services, and to encourage the preservation of historic structures within the District. Further, the purpose of this section is to ensure that any new development, substantial redevelopment or improvement, special permitted use or change in use in the Village of Ellicottville is in harmony with the character of the village. Another purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Village of Ellicottville.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Local Law 1, 2005: Zoning Local Law, Section 16.7	Local	Village
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Construction of any public or private roadways, access or streets on slopes in excess of 15% shall be discouraged. In circumstances that are compelling, the Planning Board may approve construction of such roadways, for a distance not to exceed 125 feet, if it is necessary to cross an area of land with a slope in excess of 15% in order to access an otherwise inaccessible area of land which has a slope less than 15%. In no case shall a structure (residential or non-residential) be constructed on ground which has a slope in excess of 15% if the roadway which is serving the structure is on ground in excess of 15% slope.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 3, 2014: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Ellicottville
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Village of Ellicottville Comprehensive Plan September 2015	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan project is to establish an overall guide for the future growth in the Village of Ellicottville. The plan is a policy document for the Village Board and Planning Board to utilize in making capital improvement and land use decisions. This plan allows for growth in a reasonable manner which is compatible with both its neighboring land uses and the community's physical, economic and social needs as a whole. It should balance growth against protecting the existing community character that has made Ellicottville what it is today.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Administration
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Entities submit desired capital projects with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Village of Ellicottville Comprehensive Plan September 2015; Section F: Economic Activity	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan project is to establish an overall guide for the future growth in the Village of Ellicottville. The plan is a policy document for the Village Board and Planning Board to utilize in making capital improvement and land use decisions. This plan allows for growth in a reasonable manner which is compatible with both its neighboring land uses and the community's physical, economic and social needs as a whole. It should balance growth against protecting the existing community character that has made Ellicottville what it is today.				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

14.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 14-3 summarizes the capabilities of Ellicottville to oversee and track development.

Table 14-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Within the Village's Comprehensive Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	The Village's Comprehensive Plan indicates 28% of the area within the Village is classified as vacant. Some vacant land no longer has development rights attached to it and is held as open space in perpetuity. This includes two-acres of open space at the Village Gate Subdivision and 40-acres within HoliMont at the Greer Hill Subdivision. While much of the remaining vacant land is on steep slopes, low density residential development can still occur provided controls and mitigation measures are used to protect both the character of the community and the physical

	Yes/No	Comment
		elements related to steep slopes, creeks and flood plains.

14.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 14-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Ellicottville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 14-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Village; review and approve all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; review and approve all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Village of Ellicottville subdivision regulations. The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Village Board on any proposed Village comprehensive plan or zoning amendments.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to after a public hearing, approve, approve with conditions, or deny each application for a use or area variance; hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Official; after a hearing, revoke any decision to grant a variance, if the current owner or operator fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application; prescribe rules for the conduct of its affairs and forms for the submission of applications for its consideration; call upon any department, agency, employee of or consultant to the Village for such assistance as shall be deemed necessary and as shall be authorized by the Village Board.
Planning Department	Yes	The Village employees EVL Engineering to perform Planning Department activities.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Village Public Works Division is responsible for the roadways, storm drainage maintenance, overall utility maintenance, and park/land upkeep in the Village of Ellicottville.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Village employees EVL Engineering to perform Code Enforcement activities.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Village Public Works Division is responsible for the roadways, storm drainage maintenance, overall utility maintenance, and park/land upkeep in the Village of Ellicottville.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	With multiple communities for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Engineer, Planner
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineer, CEO
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineer, Planner
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineer, Planner
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Engineer, Planner
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Planner
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

14.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 14-5 summarizes financial resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 14-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

14.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 14-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 14-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	NY-Alert, County system
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Website

14.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 14-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ellicottville.

Table 14-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

14.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 14-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 14-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

14.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 14-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

14.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 14-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ellicottville.

Table 14-9. Ellicottville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	23
# Claims (Losses)	22
Total Loss Payments	$108,201.99
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

14.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 14-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Ellicottville.

Table 14-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas with residences and/or commercial structures located within floodplain zone AE.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Cost to restore a structure in the SFHA to pre-damage condition equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before damage occurred.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	1, Private funding.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, CFM training and certification.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit reviews, education and outreach to applicants, inspections.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Cost to rebuild or improve a structure in the SFHA, whether damaged or not, is equal to or more than 50 percent of the market value of structure prior to work.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of education and support.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: December 14, 2004 CAV: October 17, 2023
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 3, 2014: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	December 19, 2014
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Planning and Zoning boards take floodplain into consideration.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

14.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 14-11 through Table 14-13.

Table 14-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	2	2	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	1	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	2	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	3	2	0	5
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 14-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 14-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

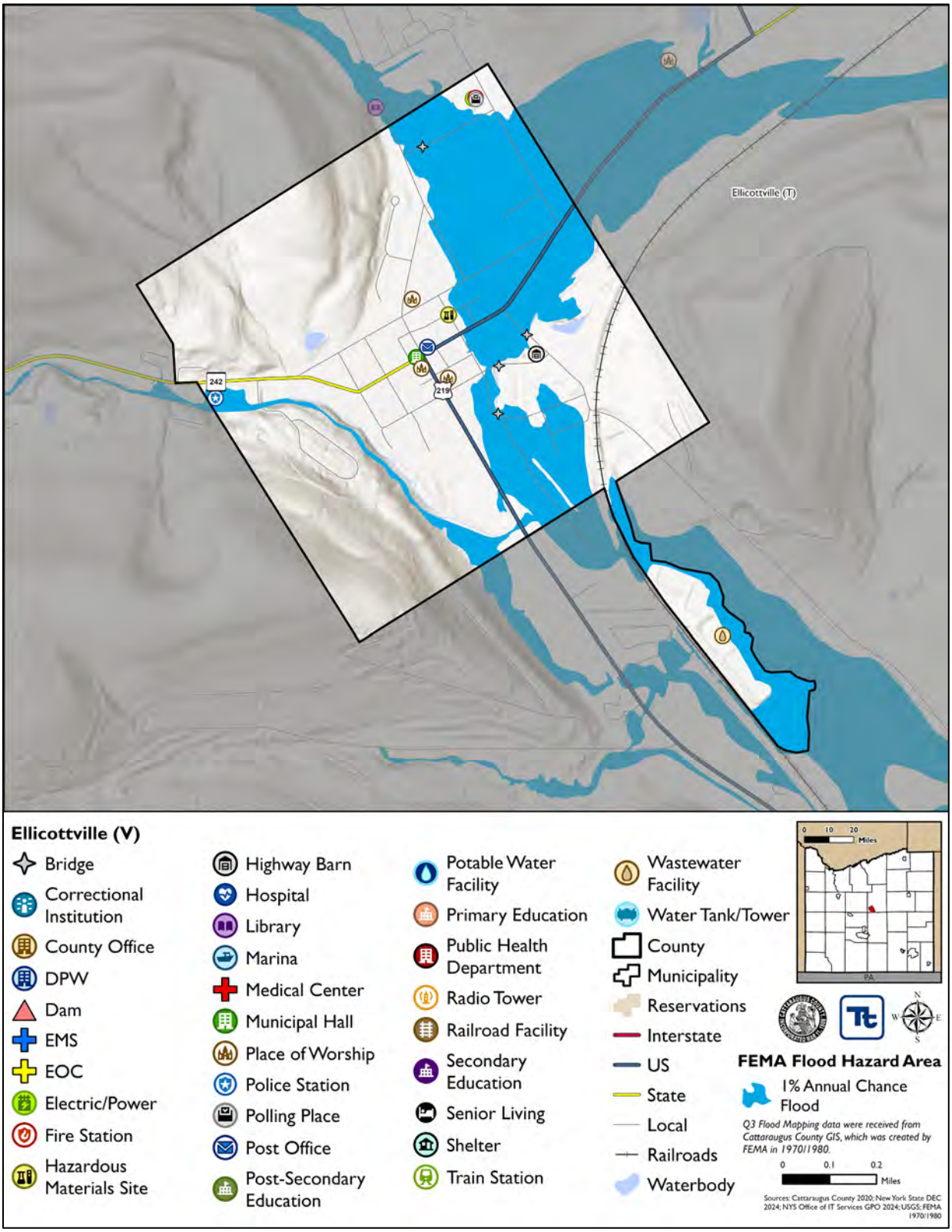
14.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ellicottville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

14.6.1 Hazard Area

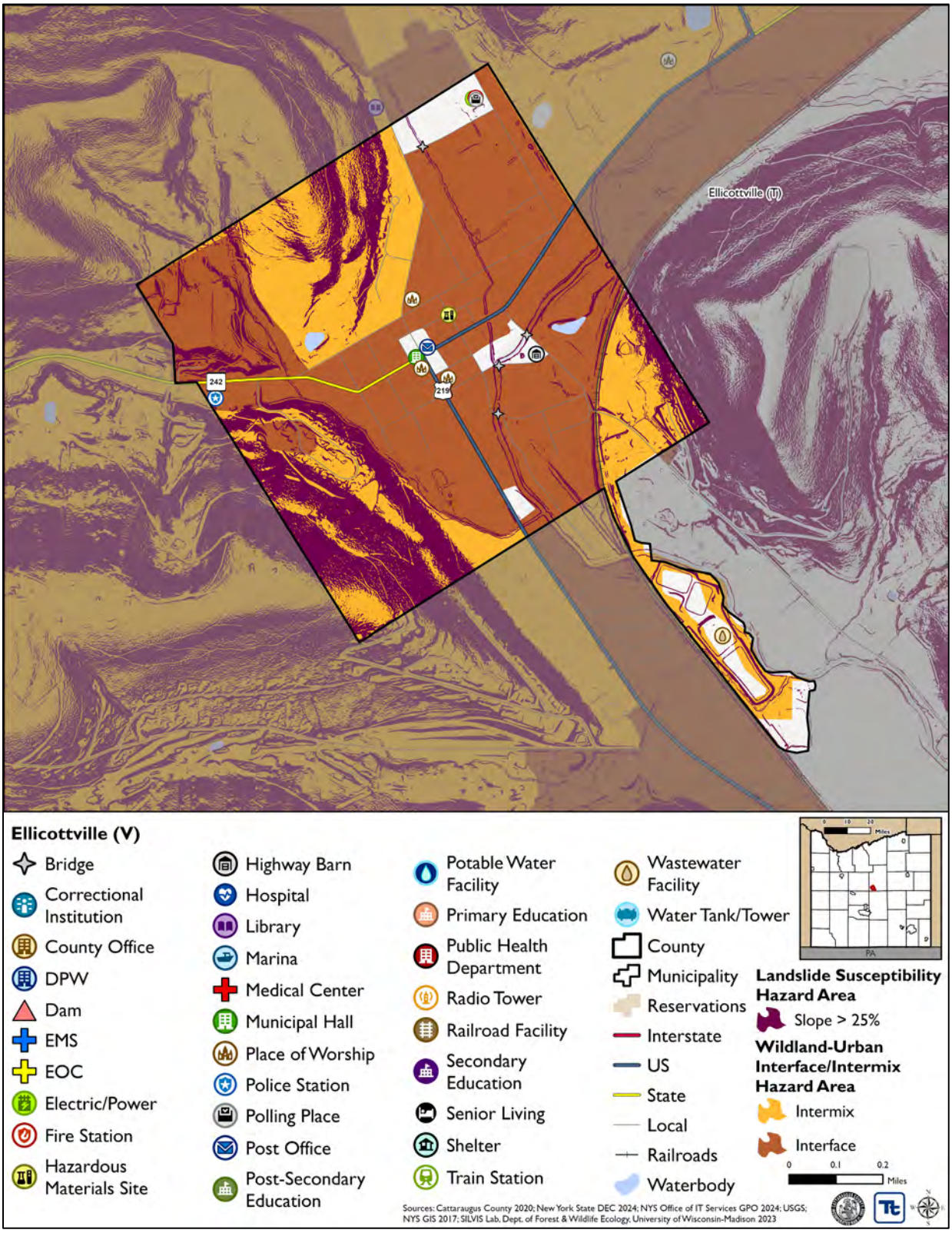
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 14-1 through Figure 14-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Ellicottville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 14-1. Ellicottville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 14-2. Ellicottville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



14.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Ellicottville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 14-14 provides details on loss and damage in Ellicottville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 14-14. Hazard Event History in Ellicottville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ellicottville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Public Works Department snow removal.

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

14.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Ellicottville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Ellicottville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 14-15 shows Ellicottville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 14-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	High
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 14-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 14-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleV-09	-
Ellicottville 53	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleV-09	-
Ellicottville Bridge 2	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleV-09	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville Police Department	Police Station	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleV-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

14.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Ellicottville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Ellicottville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Ellicottville Police Department is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The Wastewater Treatment Plant, a critical facility, is in need of improvements to mitigate utility failure related to system backups and the discharge of untreated water to waterways. The loss of utilities can be detrimental to service users and potentially result in illness and environmental impacts due to untreated waters.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Sommerville Valley Road area/valley
  - Lower Cotter Road
  - Lindburg Road
  - Southeast area of the village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store)
  - Mechanic Street
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Public Works facility do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Van Buren Road is prone to landslides; one home has had multiple flooding and landslide problems. Contractors have rerouted water on the hill, but further studies should be done. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- The Village has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing

a variety of outreach methods. The v does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.

- The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Ellicottville 01
  - Ellicottville 53
  - Ellicottville Bridge 2
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

14.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

14.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 14-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

14.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Ellicottville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 14-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Ellicottville-001	Flood Study	Flood	Engineer, Town and Village of Ellicottville	Problem: Sommerville Valley Road area/valley, Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road, and the southeast area of the village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) are areas prone to flooding. Solution: The Town and Village of Ellicottville will conduct a feasibility study to determine the cause and extent of flooding. The town and village will then identify potential actions that can be taken to reduce flood risk	1. No Progress 2. Limited financial and staffing resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Ellicottville-002	DPW Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The DPW building does not have backup power. Solution: The village will install a backup generator and necessary electrical hookups at the DPW building.	1. No Progress 2. Limited financial and staffing resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Ellicottville-003	Town/Village Hall Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Town/Village Hall does not have backup power. Solution: The village will install a backup generator and necessary electrical hookups at Town/Village Hall.	1. No Progress 2. Limited financial and staffing resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Ellicottville-004	Ellicottville Central School District Backup Power	Utility Failure	Administration	Problem: The Ellicottville Central School only has a manual backup power supply. Solution: The village will assist the school district with applying for funding support for a permanent generator system.	1. No Progress 2. Not in the Village's jurisdiction	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Not in the Village's jurisdiction
2020-Village of Ellicottville-005	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Village FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences.
2020-Village of Ellicottville-006	Mechanic Street Home Elevations	Flood, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Multiple homes along Mechanic Street are exposed to flooding. Solution: Conduct outreach to 30 flood-prone property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	1. No Progress 2. Limited financial and staffing resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Ellicottville-007	Elizabeth Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The Elizabeth Street north side of road's 8" clay tile storm sewer has been damaged in the past. A replacement 12" culvert is needed. Solution: The village will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert in on Elizabeth Street with a 12" culvert.	1. Complete 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed
2020-Village of Ellicottville-008	Elk Creek	Flood, Severe Storm	Administration, Public Works	Problem: Elk Creek is clogged with debris and sediment in Topps. This increases the risk of flooding. Solution: The village will work with NYS DEC to gain necessary permits to clean Elk Creek and implement the allowable actions.	1. Complete 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed. Ongoing monitoring and cleaning if necessary, occurring annually.
2020-Village of Ellicottville-009	Van Buren Landslide and Flood Protections	Flood, Landslide	Engineer	Problem: Van Buren requires a landslide protection project. 1 home has had multiple flooding/landslide problems. Contractors have rerouted water on the hill, but further studies should be done. Solution: The village will conduct an engineering study to determine what additional mitigation actions can be taken to protect from flooding and landslide. The village will then implement the desired mitigation actions.	1. No Progress 2. Limited financial and staffing resources.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

14.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ellicottville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Ellicottville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 14-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 14-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 14-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					
Flood	X	X			X				X	X
Landslide		X			X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X					X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire		X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 14-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-EllicottvilleV-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-02	Improvements to the Wastewater Treatment Plant	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-05	Van Buren Road Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-06	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-08	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-09	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleV-10	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers		
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Ellicottville Police Department is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5		
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.		
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-02. Improvements to the Wastewater Treatment Plant

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Facility Manager, Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Wastewater Treatment Plant, a critical facility, is in need of improvements to mitigate utility failure related to system backups and the discharge of untreated water to waterways. The loss of utilities can be detrimental to service users and potentially result in illness and environmental impacts due to untreated waters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will assess and identify assets at the Wastewater Treatment Plant which are in need of improvement to preserve the facility's capacity and/or create redundancy. Once identified, the Village Engineer will work with the Facility Manager to implement the improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	This action will reduce the risk of utility failure to the critical facility, ensuring continuity of operations. The continued operation of this facility is crucial to the facility's service area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations living near and working at the Wastewater Treatment Plant would have enhanced protections from the utility failure. Services from the critical facility would remain intact to consumers.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the Wastewater Treatment Plant would have enhanced protections from the likelihood of a utility failure at the facility.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Wastewater Treatment Plant would have increased redundancy, assisting in ensuring continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will assist in keeping one of the Village's capabilities operational.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Utility failures may be exacerbated by increased extreme heat and drought occurrences; heavier rains and increased winds from severe storms, which may result in utility failure.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Replace all assets in the facility	Cost prohibitive, not feasible
Build new facility	Cost prohibitive, not feasible

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in the Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Sommerville Valley Road area/valley • Lower Cotter Road • Lindburg Road • Southeast area of the village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) • Mechanic Street The Village will perform outreach to properties abutting the flood prone roads to provide information on flood mitigation measures (elevation, acquisition, relocation).		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways After preferred mitigation measures are identified for properties abutting the flood prone roads, the Village will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement identified measures of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Public Works Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Public Works facility do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-05. Van Buren Road Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Van Buren Road is prone to landslides; one home has had multiple flooding and landslide problems. Contractors have rerouted water on the hill, but further studies should be done. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk on Van Buren Road. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide on Van Buren Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-06. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Village will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-08. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Village.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-09. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Ellicottville 01 • Ellicottville 53 • Ellicottville Bridge 2	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllicottvilleV-10. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

15. TOWN OF FARMERSVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Farmersville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Farmersville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Farmersville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

15.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Farmersville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. A Town Representative represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 15-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 15-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Donna Vickman, Town Representative Address: 8963 Lake Avenue, Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 498-3209 Email: donnvi@aol.com	Name/Title: Pamela Tilton, Supervisor Address: 8963 Lake Avenue, Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 498 4152 Email: pamelajo924@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Scott Ludtka, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 8963 Lake Avenue, Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 244-0740 Email: machiasny@outlook.com	

15.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Farmersville is located in the eastern border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Farmersville has a total area of 47.97 square miles. The town is south of the Town of Freedom and north of the towns of Lyndon and Franklinville. The east town line is shared with the Town of Rushford in Allegany County. To the west is the Town of Machias. There are five hamlets located within the Town of Farmersville. The five hamlets are Fairview, Farmersville, Farmersville Station, Hardy Corners, and Laidlaw.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 10.8 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 30 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 25.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 20.3 percent is considered disabled.

15.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Farmersville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Farmersville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

15.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 15-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Farmersville.

Table 15-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Law Locl 3, 2022	State and Local	Town Board/CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #2, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Cattaraugus County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

15.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 15-3 summarizes the capabilities of Farmersville to oversee and track development.

Table 15-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Land is available for future development.

15.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 15-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Farmersville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 15-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

15.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 15-5 summarizes financial resources available to Farmersville.

Table 15-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

15.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 15-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Farmersville.

Table 15-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	IT Specialist
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Newspaper, radio stations, website, Facebook

15.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 15-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Farmersville.

Table 15-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	8	2018
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

15.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 15-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.

- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 15-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

15.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 15-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

15.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 15-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Farmersville.

Table 15-9. Farmersville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$16,410.66
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

15.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 15-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Farmersville.

Table 15-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None that the Town is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	NYS building code
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 12, 2009 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #2, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	October 19, 1992
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	It meets the minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

15.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 15-11 through Table 15-13.

Table 15-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 15-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 15-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

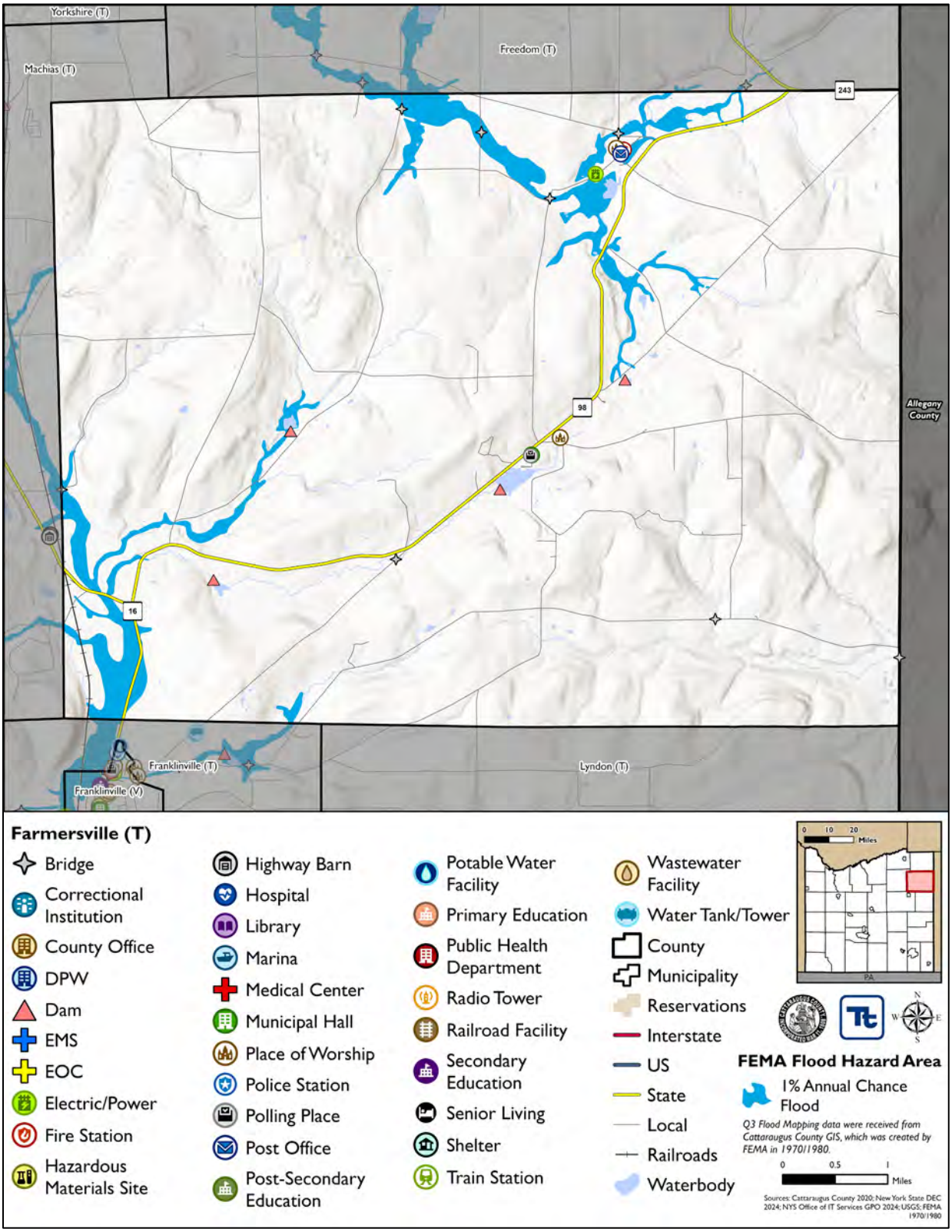
15.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Farmersville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

15.6.1 Hazard Area

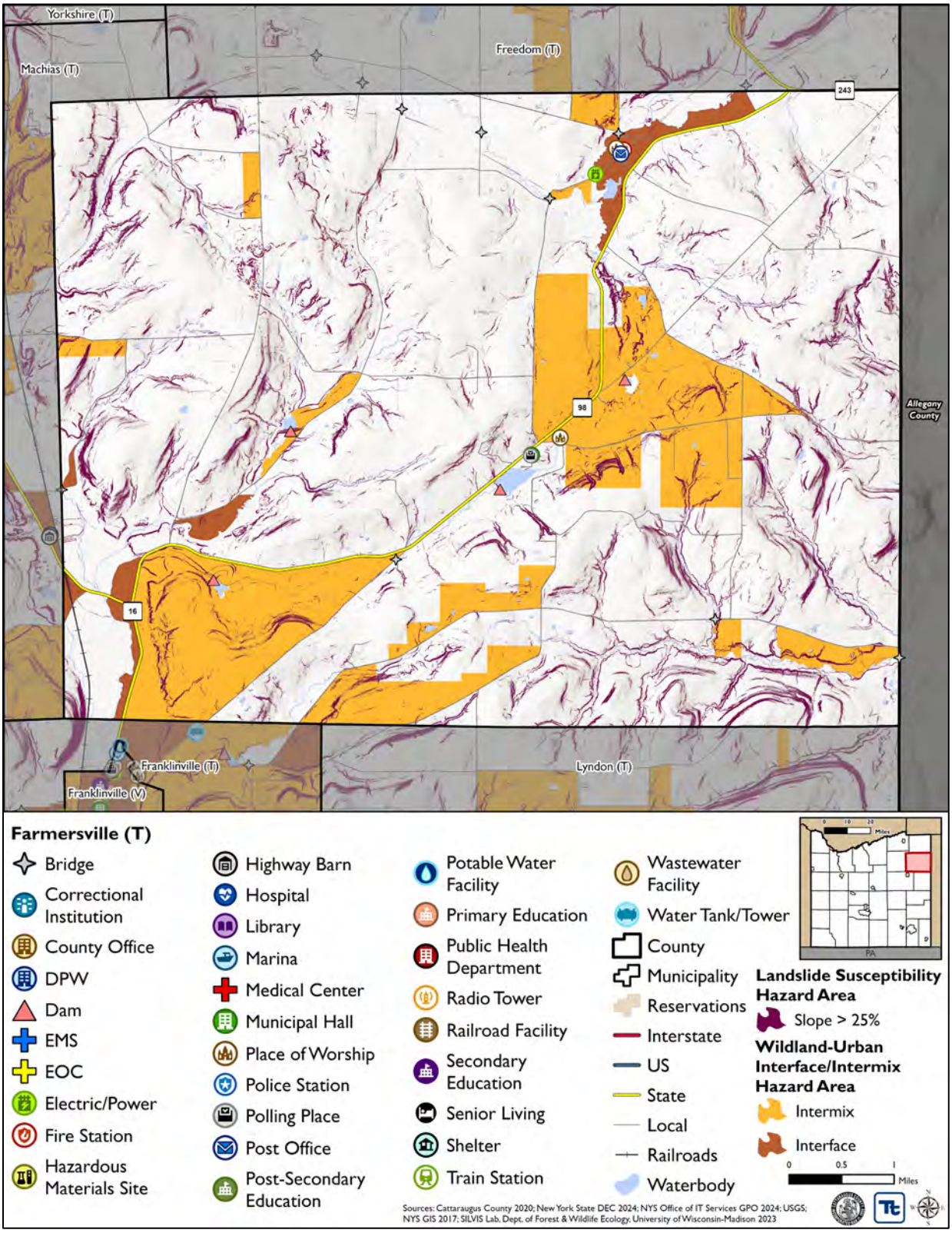
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 15-1 through Figure 15-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Farmersville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 15-1. Farmersville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 15-2. Farmersville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



15.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Farmersville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 15-14 provides details on loss and damage in Farmersville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 15-14. Hazard Event History in Farmersville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Farmersville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines downed.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines downed.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway Department response to clear roads.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

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

15.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Farmersville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Farmersville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 15-15 shows Farmersville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 15-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 15-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 15-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Farmersville 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-FarmersvilleT-13	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Farmersville 08	Bridge	X	-	2025-FarmersvilleT-13	-
Farmersville 25	Bridge	X	-	2025-FarmersvilleT-13	-
Farmersville 28	Bridge	X	-	2025-FarmersvilleT-13	-
Farmersville 45	Bridge	X	-	2025-FarmersvilleT-13	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Farmersville:

- Harwood Lake Dam
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2

15.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Farmersville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Farmersville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a

utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility.

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.
- Stormwater infrastructure in the Town has experienced damages from beavers. Debris from beavers will clog the infrastructure, potentially causing damages. Trees cut down by beavers may also damage roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.
- The Town currently lacks a complete inventory of culverts within their jurisdiction. Identifying the location of culverts can assist in the mitigation of flood-related risks through the upsizing, replacement, or repairing the stormwater management infrastructure. Operational and debris-free culverts successful reduce the flood-risk by keeping waters moving toward an outfall.
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Johnson Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Laidlaw Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Harwood Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Harwood Lake. The dam is owned by the New York State Division of Fish and Wildlife. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, recreational areas, and transportation routes including State Route 98 and local roadways Brennan Hill Road, Lake Avenue, and Peet Hill Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2024, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Farmersville 05
  - Farmersville 08
  - Farmersville 25
  - Farmersville 28
  - Farmersville 45
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

15.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

15.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 15-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

15.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Farmersville has not identified any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 15-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Farmersville-001	Flood Zone Mapping	County Soil and Water	Flood	Problem: Lack of updated flood zone maps for the town Solution: Update flood hazard mapping for the town	1. Completed 2. FEMA and NYS DEC updating flood maps.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FEMA and NYS DEC updating flood maps.
2020-Farmersville-002	Generator for Town Hall	Town Board	All Hazards	Problem: Town Hall lacks a generator Solution: Install generators for Town Hall building	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Farmersville-003	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Town Board	Flood	Problem: The Town of Farmersville lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance Solution: the town will develop and adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized completion of other actions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Farmersville-004	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Emergency Management/ Codes Department	Flood	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Farmersville-005	Provide information to residents,	Emergency Management, County	Wildfire	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	Planning, local municipal agencies		Solution: Provide information to community members on ways they can protect their facilities from wildfires.		3. Not applicable
2020-Farmersville-006	Update Building Codes	County, Town	All Hazards	Problem: Outdated building codes Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. Completed 2. Town's building codes updated in 2022	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town's building codes updated in 2022
2020-Farmersville-007	Culvert upgrade for Bush Hill culvert	Town, DPW, DEC	Flood, Severe storm	Problem: During heavy rainfall and significant snowmelt, the culvert is undersized and causes flood over the roadway. This can result in shoulder and roadway damages. The culvert is prone to clogging from beaver activity. Solution: The town DPW will replace the culvert with a larger one to allow water to flow during periods of increased volume and reduce the likelihood of debris buildup from beaver activity.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Farmersville-008	Town wide assessment of culverts	Town, Highway Department	Flood, Severe storm	Problem: Town currently lacks a complete inventory of culverts within their jurisdiction Solution: in order to ensure that culverts in need of preventative	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				maintenance are identified in advance of a storm or other hazard event, the town would conduct an inventory of culverts and identify potential means of upgrading or hardening infrastructure		

15.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Farmersville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Farmersville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 15-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 15-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 15-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure		X		X			X		X	
Flood	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide		X		X	X		X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire		X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 15-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FarmersvilleT-01	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-03	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-06	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-08	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-09	Beaver Removal	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	Medium
2025-FarmersvilleT-10	Culvert Mapping	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-11	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-12	Harwood Lake Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FarmersvilleT-13	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FarmersvilleT-14	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-01. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-03. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk within primary roads throughout the Town. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Town roads. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadways outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close roads and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-06. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-08. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Highway Superintendent	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located in the Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-09. Beaver Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Stormwater infrastructure in the Town has experienced damages from beavers. Debris from beavers will clog the infrastructure, potentially causing damages. Trees cut down by beavers may also damage roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove the beavers and any dams, as beavers are a protected species in the State of New York. Once permitted, the Town will continue to work with NYS DEC, USACE, and approved contractors to safely remove the beaver dams and relocate the beavers.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will remove beavers and their dams which are causing or contributing to roadway flooding in the Town. The reduction of flood risk to Town roads will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not incur flood damages caused by beavers.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses. Water systems will be protected as well due to debris no longer being able to impact stormwater infrastructure.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation and stormwater infrastructure.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove dams without permit	Town will face fines from NYS DEC and potentially other entities
	Trap beaver and do not remove dam	Flooding will still occur; Town may incur fines from NYS DEC and other entities

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-10. Culvert Mapping

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently lacks a complete inventory of culverts within their jurisdiction. Identifying the location of culverts can assist in the mitigation of flood-related risks through the upsizing, replacement, or repairing the stormwater management infrastructure. Operational and debris-free culverts successful reduce the flood-risk by keeping waters moving toward an outfall.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will create an internal inventory of the location of all culverts located in the Town. This inventory will identify its location by GPS coordinates, who the culvert is maintained by the road it is located on or near, who has jurisdiction over the roadway, and the current condition of the culvert. This information will allow the Town to enforce a maintenance schedule for all culverts in the Town.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	This information will allow the Town to enforce a maintenance schedule for all culverts in the Town. A maintenance schedule for all culverts can reduce the likelihood of experiencing flood-related impacts by regular debris removal, culvert upsizing, and addressing potential deteriorating conditions. This action will also reduce the potential for flood roadways.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be near a culvert which is impacted by debris or clogging, which can result in the flooding of roadways and properties.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	While having an inventory of culvert locations will be a new capability of the Town, it will also enhance and strengthen its stormwater management capabilities by improving maintenance.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Having an inventory of culverts can assist in ensuring the infrastructure is clear of debris and in working condition prior to heavy rains.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Inventory culverts only on Town-maintained roads	Full inventory not captured
	Inventory culverts only maintained by Town	Full inventory not captured

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-11. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Johnson Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Laidlaw Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #2. The existing dam assessment report, completed in August 2015, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed.
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	  ◦ Principle Spillway Outlet Pipe should be continuously monitored and maintained.
	  ◦ Trees in outlet channel shall be removed and rip-rap replaced as necessary.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-12. Harwood Lake Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	New York State Division of Fish and Wildlife	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Harwood Lake Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Harwood Lake. The dam is owned by the New York State Division of Fish and Wildlife. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, recreational areas, and transportation routes including State Route 98 and local roadways Brennan Hill Road, Lake Avenue, and Peet Hill Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2024, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the New York State Division of Fish and Wildlife to complete an engineering study of Harwood Lake Dam. The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the New York State Division of Fish and Wildlife will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure, loss of an environmental and recreational resource.
Elevate nearby structures	High cost and not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to dam conditions

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-13. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Farmersville 05 • Farmersville 08 • Farmersville 25 • Farmersville 28 • Farmersville 45	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FarmersvilleT-14. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

16. TOWN OF FRANKLINVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Franklinville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Franklinville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Franklinville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

16.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Franklinville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 16-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 16-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Catie Campbell, Supervisor Address: 11 Park Square, PO Box 146, Franklinville NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 676-3077 Email: townsupervisor@franklinvilleny.org	Name/Title: Andrea Stanbro, Town Clerk Address: 11 Park Square, PO Box 146, Franklinville NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 676-3077 ext. 1 Email: franklinvilletownclerk@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Ben McDonnell, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 11 Park Square, PO Box 146, Franklinville NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 676-3077 Ext. 5 Email: towncode@franklinvilleny.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Scott Stanbro, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Assisted with information gathering with previous hazard events, NFIP administration, and permitting.	

16.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Franklinville is located in the northeast quadrant of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Franklinville has a total area of 51.98 square miles. Ischua Creek flows southward through the town. The town is west of the Town of Lyndon and south of the towns of Machias and Farmersville. It is north of the towns Humphrey and Ischua and east of the Town of Ellicottville. There are four hamlets located within the Town of

Franklinville. The four hamlets are Cadiz, Devereaux, Fitch, and The Narrows. The Village of Franklinville is also located within the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 2.3 percent is non-English speaking, 7.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.7 percent is considered disabled.

16.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Franklinville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Franklinville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

16.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 16-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Franklinville.

Table 16-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2007: New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Town. This local law Is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 1999: Zoning	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the intent and purpose of this law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Specifically, the purposes of this law are: 1. To secure safety for residents from flood, fire and other dangers. 2. To provide adequate light and air. 3. To prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population. 4. To prevent congestion on the streets and roadways in the Town. 5. To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements. 6. To accommodate solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight necessary therefor. 7. To implement the broad guidelines contained in the planning document. Vision for the Year 2010: A Statement of Goals and Policy Objectives.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 1999: Zoning, Article 10	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development in the Town of Franklinville is in harmony with the character of the town and that new development meets the guidelines established m the Town's statement of goals and policy objectives. Vision For the Year 2010. An additional purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Franklinville.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Local Law 1, 1999: Zoning, Section 12.6	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Section 12.6 Stripping of Topsoil: Without a special use permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals, no person shall strip, excavate or otherwise remove top soil for sale or use other than on the premises from which the same shall be taken, except in connection with the construction or alteration of a building or paved parking area on such premises and excavation or grading incidental thereto.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

16.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 16-3 summarizes the capabilities of Franklinville to oversee and track development.

Table 16-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer and Zoning Board of Appeals
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

16.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 16-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Franklinville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 16-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	Local Law 1, 2010 was repealed, abolishing the Town of Frankville Planning Board and transferring all power, function, responsibility or duty to the Town Board as per Law Local 1, 2021.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this zoning law, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and determine appeals from any order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this law. The board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and shall make such order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination as, in

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		its opinion, ought to have been made in the matter; decide any question involving the interpretation of any provision of this law, including determination of the exact location of any district boundary, if there is uncertainty with respect thereto; have the power, upon an appeal from a decision or determination of the Code Enforcement Officer, to grant area variances and use variances; have the power to approve, disapprove or approve with conditions applications for special use permit; hear and decide all matters referred to it.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department maintains the Town's roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Highway Department maintains the Town's roads and grounds.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County and surrounding municipalities for emergency response.
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

16.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 16-5 summarizes financial resources available to Franklinville.

Table 16-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

16.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 16-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Franklinville.

Table 16-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm Programs provided yearly by schools
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

16.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 16-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Franklinville.

Table 16-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

16.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 16-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.

- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 16-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

16.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 16-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

16.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 16-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Franklinville.

Table 16-9. Franklinville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$11,319.09
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

16.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 16-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Franklinville.

Table 16-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	County Road 69 between Baker St. and Rd and NYS Rt 16, Along the Ischua Valley Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	No process
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, but it is outdated
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Need a certified flood plain management training and there is no local trainings available.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permits, inspections for new construction
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Unknown
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing, funding & finances, lack of training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: January 23, 2021 CAV: April 2, 1996
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2, 1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets expectations
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Local law – zoning 1-1999 –The Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider the Variance Procedure contained in Section 6.0 of that Local Law and the special criteria that must be met in order to grant an application for a variance.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

16.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 16-11 through Table 16-13.

Table 16-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	7	0	4	11
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	9	11
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	5	0	17	22
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	3	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 16-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Great Lakes Cheese	Manufacturing	1	1958 Integrity Way, Franklinville, NY 14737	None	To be completed 2025

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

Table 16-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

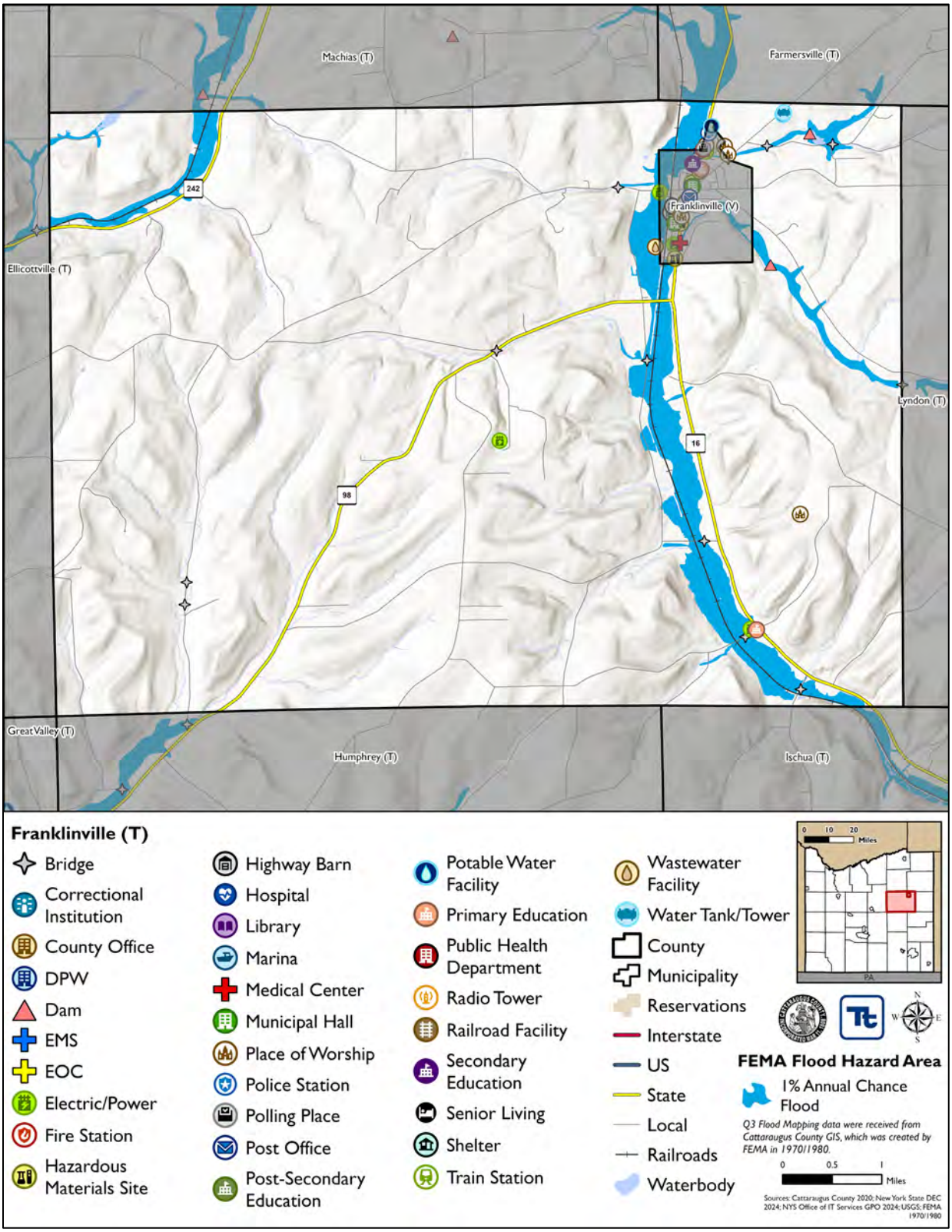
16.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Franklinville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

16.6.1 Hazard Area

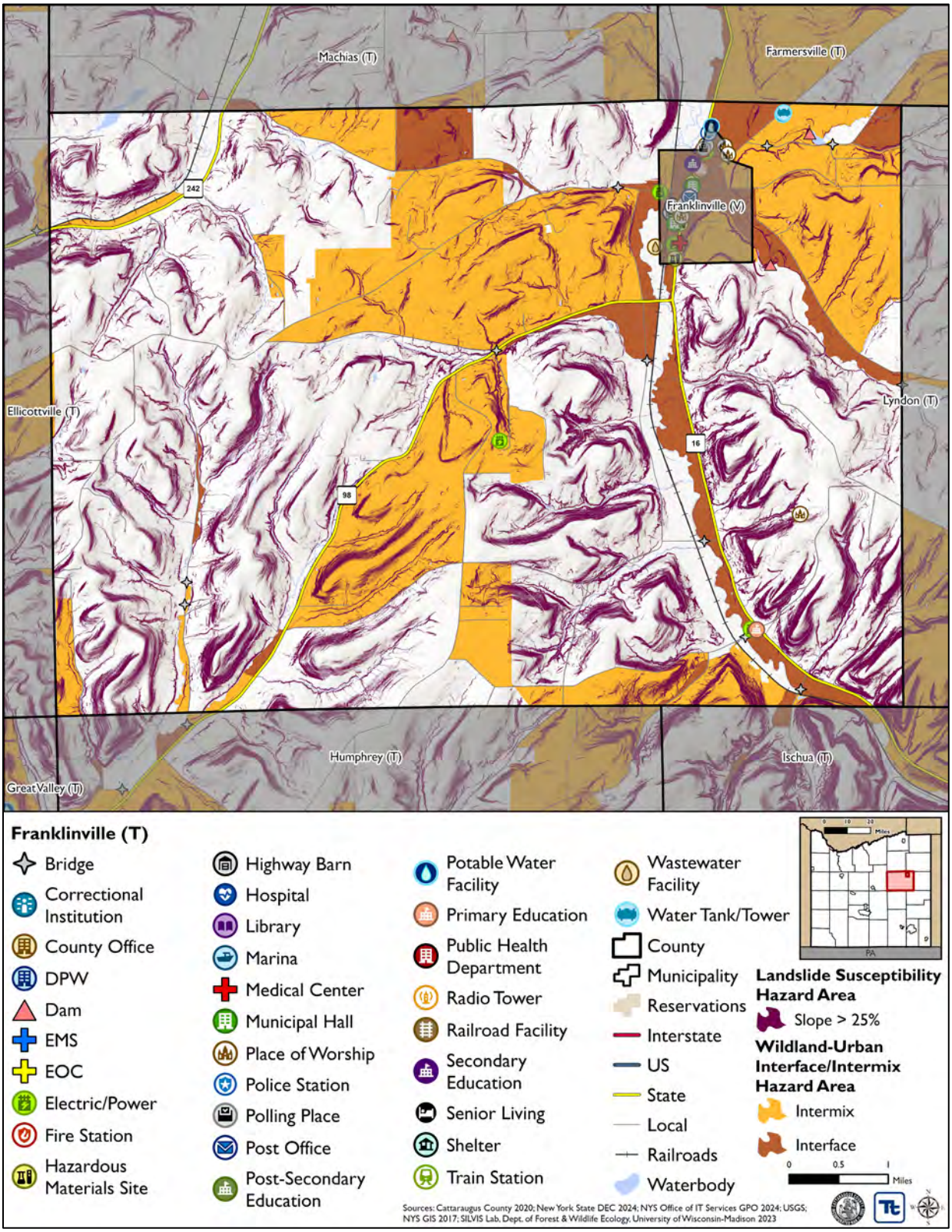
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 16-1 through Figure 16-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Franklinville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 16-1. Franklinville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 16-2. Franklinville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



16.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Franklinville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 16-14 provides details on loss and damage in Franklinville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 16-14. Hazard Event History in Franklinville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Franklinville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 19, 2021	Heavy Rain	N/A	The remnants of Tropical Storm Fred resulted in moderate to heavy rainfall.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Franklinville
February 2-4, 2022	Winter Storm	N/A	A slow changeover from rain to snow occurred, leaving soils unstable.	Public Works Department was called out at night and took a few days to fix ditching which became plugged following a landslide.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 22, 2022	Thunderstorm	N/A	Thunderstorms developed resulting in a few damaging wind gusts.	Trees were reported downed.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
April 1, 2023	Thunderstorm	N/A	Severe thunderstorms produced wind gusts over 60 mph and widespread wind damage.	Trees and wires were downed, which led to power outage.
July 20, 2023	Thunderstorm	N/A	Thunderstorms formed and caused widespread wind damage.	Trees and wires were downed, which led to power outage.
March 10-11, 2024	Winter Storm	N/A	A winter storm with windy conditions lead to 6.4 inches of snow across Cattaraugus County and reported power outages.	Trees and wires were downed, which led to power outage.

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

16.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Franklinville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Franklinville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 16-15 shows Franklinville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 16-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 16-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 16-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Christian Missionary	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-01	-
Franklinville 07	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Franklinville 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Franklinville 22	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Franklinville 31	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Franklinville 34	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Franklinville 35	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-15	-
Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4	Dam	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-14	-
Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6A	Dam	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-13	-
New Life Christian School	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-01	-
Village of Franklinville	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Franklinville:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a

16.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Franklinville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Franklinville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Christian Missionary, New Life Christian School, and the Town Wastewater Facility are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Morgan Hollow Creek is experiencing debris buildup which increases flood risk. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Barn and Fuel Depot do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. The Fuel Depot also serves the Village of Franklinville's DPW and Police. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Cadiz Road
  - Bakerstand Road
  - NYS Route 16
  - NYS Route 98
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.

- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located where Gates Creek meets Case Lake. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, recreational areas, and transportation routes including Lyndon Road and Lyndon Center Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Saunders Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Rushford Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Franklinville 07
  - Franklinville 14
  - Franklinville 22
  - Franklinville 31
  - Franklinville 34
  - Franklinville 35

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

16.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

16.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 16-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

16.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Franklinville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 16-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Franklinville-001	Replace culvert on Clare Valley Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Undersized pipe overflows in severe storms. Pipe overflows washing out roadway causing hazards to the public on the roads. Solution: The town will install a larger pipe using town equipment and labor. Install new headwalls using precast concrete blocks. Riprap creek banks leading to the pipe and below the pipe and plunge pool.	1. Completed 2. Completed in 2021	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Completed in 2021
2020-Town of Franklinville-002	Construct riprap in creek along Raub Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Hwy Dept	Problem: The creek along Raub Road is prone to flooding and eroding. Solution: Construct riprap along the roadside of the creek to stabilize creek on Raub Rd.	1. Completed 2. Completed in 2021	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Completed in 2021
2020-Town of Franklinville-003	Morgan Hollow Creek debris removal.	Flood	Cattaraugus Soil and Water, Highway Department	Problem: Morgan Hollow creek is experiencing debris buildup which increases flood risk. Solution: Remove debris from stream.	1. In Progress 2. Some debris has been removed from creek.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-004	Generator for the Highway Department	All Hazards	Town Hwy Dept	Problem: No backup power for highway barn or fuel depot in the event of a power outage. Fuel depot also serves as the village DPW and police Solution: Change power service to a single service to serve both the highway barn and fuel depot, install 22,000-watt generator, install gas line to generator.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Franklinville-005	County Road 17 and Cadiz Road culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Hwy Dept and County	Problem: Flooding happens each spring and during hard rains at County Road 17 and Cadiz Road Solution: Construct culvert to allow for flash flooding events	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-006	Cadiz Road and County Road South Route 98 cleaning and culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Hwy Dept and County	Problem: Flooding on Cadiz Road near County Road South Route 98 Solution: Clean creek bed and construct culvert to allow for flash flooding events	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-007	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Franklinville lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: the town will develop and adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-008	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-009	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: the town will develop an outreach program to educate the	1. In Progress 2. Materials placed in Town Hall, need to identify other methods of distribution.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.			public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.		
2020-Town of Franklinville-010	Work with the county to protect the Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, dam operator	Problem: The Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the dam operator to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Completed 2. Dam is built with protections	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Dam is built with protections
2020-Town of Franklinville-011	Work with the county to protect the Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6A to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, dam operator	Problem: the Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6A is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the dam operator to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Completed 2. Dam is built with protections	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Dam is built with protections
2020-Town of Franklinville-012	Protect the Christian Missionary to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	FPA, Facility manager	Problem: The Christian Missionary is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options to	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.		
2020-Town of Franklinville-013	Protect the Village of Franklinville Wastewater Treatment Plant to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	Facilities manager	Problem: The Wastewater Facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will work with the Village of Franklinville to discuss the facility's flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-014	Code Enforcement Training	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County	Problem: Officials need additional training for code enforcement Solution: Provide code enforcement training	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Training provided on ongoing, as-needed basis.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Training provided on ongoing, as-needed basis.
2020-Town of Franklinville-015	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: Update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Franklinville-016	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

16.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Franklinville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Franklinville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 16-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 16-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 16-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X			X				X	X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X					X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 16-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FranklinvilleT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-03	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-05	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-08	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-09	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-10	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-FranklinvilleT-11	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-12	Steep Slope Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FranklinvilleT-13	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-14	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-15	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleT-16	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Christian Missionary, New Life Christian School, and the Town Wastewater Facility are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5		
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.		
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-03. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Morgan Hollow Creek is experiencing debris buildup which increases flood risk. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a debris maintenance/removal program to prevent future flooding surrounding Morgan Hollow Creek. The Town will work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Morgan Hollow Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Barn and Fuel Depot do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. The Fuel Depot also serves the Village of Franklinville's DPW and Police. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	-
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-05. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Cadiz Road • Bakerstand Road • NYS Route 16 • NYS Route 98	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-08. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-09. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-10. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Town will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	4 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.		
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.		
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.		
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Town will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Town's resiliency

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-11. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-12. Steep Slope Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, Code Enforcement will work with Engineering and the Town Board to develop a local law restricting future development in these identified hazard areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and lead to the adoption of a local law to restrict future development in these hazard areas. Furthermore, the identification of the locations with the steep grades will provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be restricted in locations with identified steep slopes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Restrict development on slopes greater than 5 percent grade	May be too restrictive and discourage any future development
Create inventory but do not develop local law	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-13. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6a is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located where Gates Creek meets Case Lake. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, recreational areas, and transportation routes including Lyndon Road and Lyndon Center Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #6. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ Clear back the vegetation between the upstream slope and auxiliary spillway.
	  ◦ Repair erosion at the control section of the auxiliary spillway. This should be done to maintain the hydraulic design of the spillway and so failure of the spillway does not occur during flood events.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ County should keep an eye on principle spillway outlet pipe for continued deterioration.
	  ◦ Fill shall be placed under end concrete cradle to prevent failure. The fill should then be armored.
	  ◦ Replace dislodged rip-rap in the outlet channel.
	  ◦ Clear debris on shore of reservoir. These may get logged in the spillways under flood conditions and decrease their ability to pass flood waters.
	  ◦ Adjust drainage near northwest abutment so the groin does not act as a drainage gutter.
	  ◦ Fix ruts on downstream face.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	

Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem continues
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-14. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Saunders Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Rushford Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #4. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ Debris shall be removed from the riser inlet.
	  ◦ Grass shall be planted on the slope of the plunge pool where erosion has occurred.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed.
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for the dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem continues
	Decommission Dam		High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
	Elevate nearby structures		Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-15. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Ellicottville 01 • Ellicottville 53 • Ellicottville Bridge 2	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-FranklinvilleT-16. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

17. VILLAGE OF FRANKLINVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Franklinville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Franklinville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Franklinville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

17.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Franklinville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 17-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 17-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Cary Hatch, Highway Superintendent Address: 19 Pennsylvania Ave., Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 670-5703 Email: chatch@franklinvilleny.org	Name/Title: Patricia Sage, Clerk Address: 19 Pennsylvania Ave., Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 676-3010 Email: villageclerk@franklinvilleny.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: John Helgager, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 19 Pennsylvania Ave., Franklinville, NY 14737 Phone Number: (716) 676-3067 Email: villagecode@franklinvilleny.org	

17.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Franklinville is located in the Town of Franklinville in Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Village of Franklinville has a total area of 1.10 square miles. The village is located in Ischua Valley. Part of the Allegany River watershed flows past the west side of the village. Gates Creek joins Ischua Creek south of the village, and Saunders Creek joins it north of the village. The village is on conjoined NY-16 and NY-98.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 7.7 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 16.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.4 percent is considered disabled.

17.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Franklinville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Franklinville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

17.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 17-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Franklinville.

Table 17-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 150: Building Codes	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this village. This chapter is adopted pursuant to N.Y. Mun. Home Rule Law § 10. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 152: Zoning	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
a comprehensive plan, the Village Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces; and the use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation or other purposes, and for that purpose, divides the incorporated area of the village into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 152: Zoning, Section 152.086: Site Plan Approval	Local	Board of Trustees
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful for an owner to use or to permit the use of any structure or land or part thereof, hereafter created, erected, changed, converted or enlarged, wholly or partly, until an application is made to, and a site plan approval issued by, the Board of Trustees. Where the approval of the County Department of Health or other authority is required, a building permit shall not be issued until the approval has been granted in writing. A site plan approval hereafter granted under the provisions of this chapter shall expire two years from the date of issuance unless the proposed structure or change in use has been completed, unless the site plan approval has been extended by the Board of Trustees.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 94: Trees and Shrubs	Local	Board of Trustees
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Chapter 94: Trees and Shrubs - The Board of Trustees finds and declares that the village enjoys a heritage of trees and other vegetation that is now threatened by external social forces, neglect and the lack of a directed effort to provide reliable information and financial resources to village residents about the care, maintenance, removal and replacement of trees and vegetation. It is the purpose of this subchapter to promote a comprehensive forestry program within the village to assure a positive benefit from village trees planned and managed with adequate recognition of the physical, biotic and social surroundings in which they are encouraged to grow and provide their benefits; trees can serve as a vital link between village residents and their environment, if properly planned and managed; growing site limitations in the village for trees and associated plants are frequent and recurrent problems because of highway and street widening, sidewalk reconstruction, air pollution, modified drainage, erosion, soil fertility depletion, insects and disease, mechanical hazards and other adverse influences resulting from concentrated use of land; an improved and expanded village tree program for planting and maintenance of trees and associated vegetation within the village would help make the village				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
a more pleasant and healthful place to live, work and visit; and trees are an important economic asset and resource to the village by increasing land values and by modifying extremes of temperature, humidity and winds and thereby have an important role in reducing the amount of energy consumed in heating and cooling many village buildings and homes.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 153: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

17.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 17-3 summarizes the capabilities of Franklinville to oversee and track development.

Table 17-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

17.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 17-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Franklinville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 17-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	County
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals is authorized to hear and review appeals and variances. The Board is given the power to grant or deny variances and special permits, and to interpret the provisions of the Village Zoning Law. The Zoning Board is required to consider all technical evaluations, relevant factors and specified standards while making an informed decision. The Board may attach conditions to approvals based upon the Village Code.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Public Works Department consists of five fulltime employees, including a full-time water/wastewater operator to safely operate both systems. The department is responsible for treating and distributing clean water, receiving and treating wastewater, street and sidewalk construction and repair, parks maintenance, building maintenance, and various other tasks that arise throughout the day. The Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining 7 miles of streets in the Village of Franklinville. DPW crews routinely plow and repair streets, clean and repair/replace street signs and manage the Village streets to protect the public and maintain an efficient transportation infrastructure for the Village's residents and businesses.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Code Enforcement department assists residents and property owners in the Village with complying with the zoning codes and regulations of our municipality and enforcement of the New York State Property Maintenance, Fire Prevention and Building Codes.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Mayor
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Village is responsible for all trees on Village owned property and shares the responsibility with property owners within the street right-of-way. If you feel there is a problem with a tree in these areas, please submit the contact form so we can inspect the tree and take the appropriate action. Actions taken include trimming, which doesn't cost the adjacent property owner anything, and removal. If the Village's consulting forester and tree professional determines the tree is a safety hazard and needs to be removed, the village will make the necessary arrangements, and the adjacent property owner will be responsible for half the removal cost (per §94.41). If the property owner chooses to hire a contractor on their own, the village will pay up to half of the cost, not to exceed what the village's contractor would charge.
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other: Tree Commission	Yes	The Tree Commission works in conjunction with the DPW to maintain the health of village trees. Dangerous, dead, or dying trees are removed, and the commissioners decide where replacement trees will be planted.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

17.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 17-5 summarizes financial resources available to Franklinville.

Table 17-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

17.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 17-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Franklinville.

Table 17-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website and Facebook
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Constant Contact platform, used to send text message notifications informing residents of different events e.g., water service interruptions, street closures, community events, annual celebrations, etc. to residents
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

17.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 17-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Franklinville.

Table 17-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

17.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 17-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 17-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

17.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 17-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

17.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 17-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Franklinville.

Table 17-9. Franklinville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	4
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$7,186.93
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

17.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 17-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Franklinville.

Table 17-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Village is limited to within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Zero
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Inspection performed by Code Office
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Zero
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Zero
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Site Plan Review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: May 12, 2009
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 153: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site Plan Review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

17.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 17-11 through Table 17-13.

Table 17-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 17-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 17-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

17.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

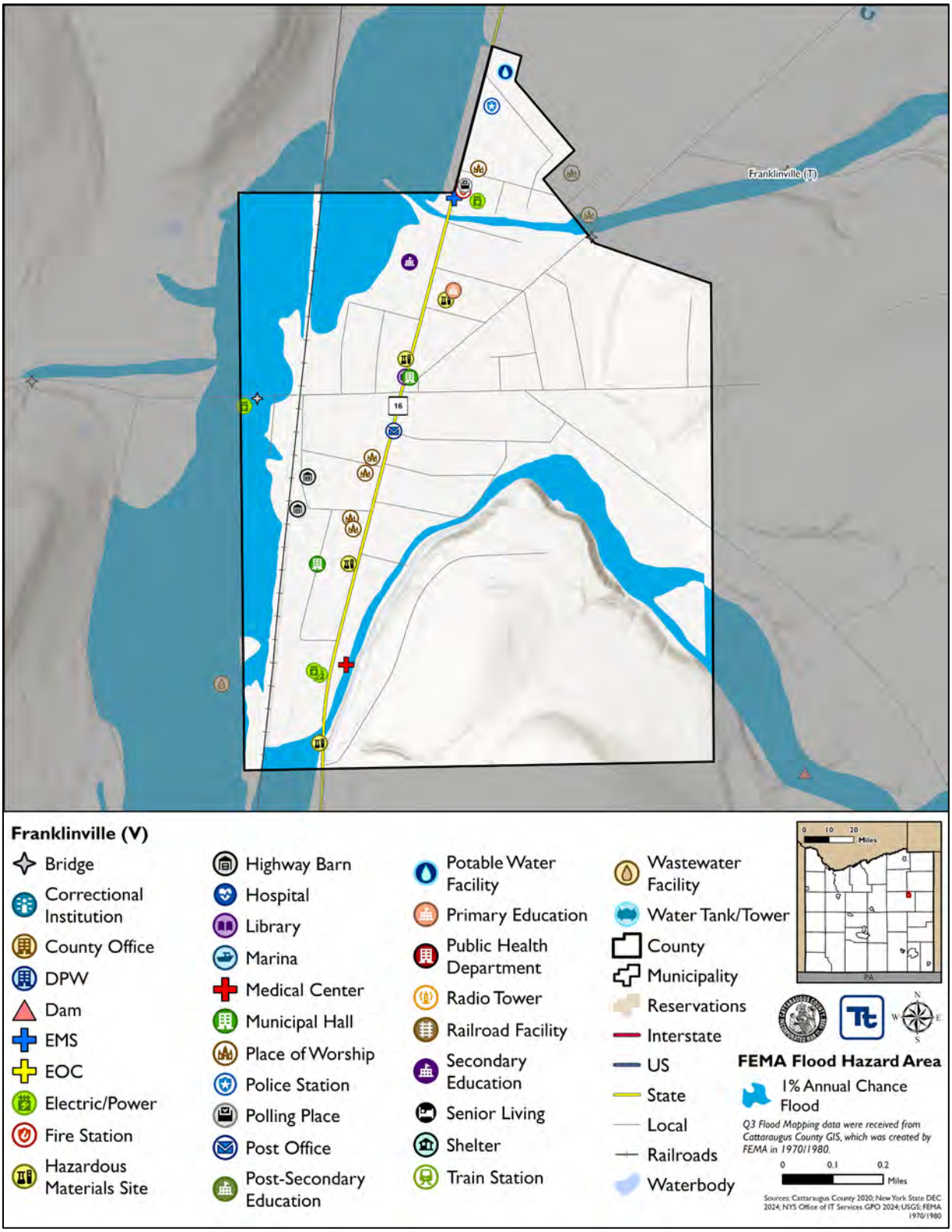
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Franklinville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

17.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 17-1 through Figure 17-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation

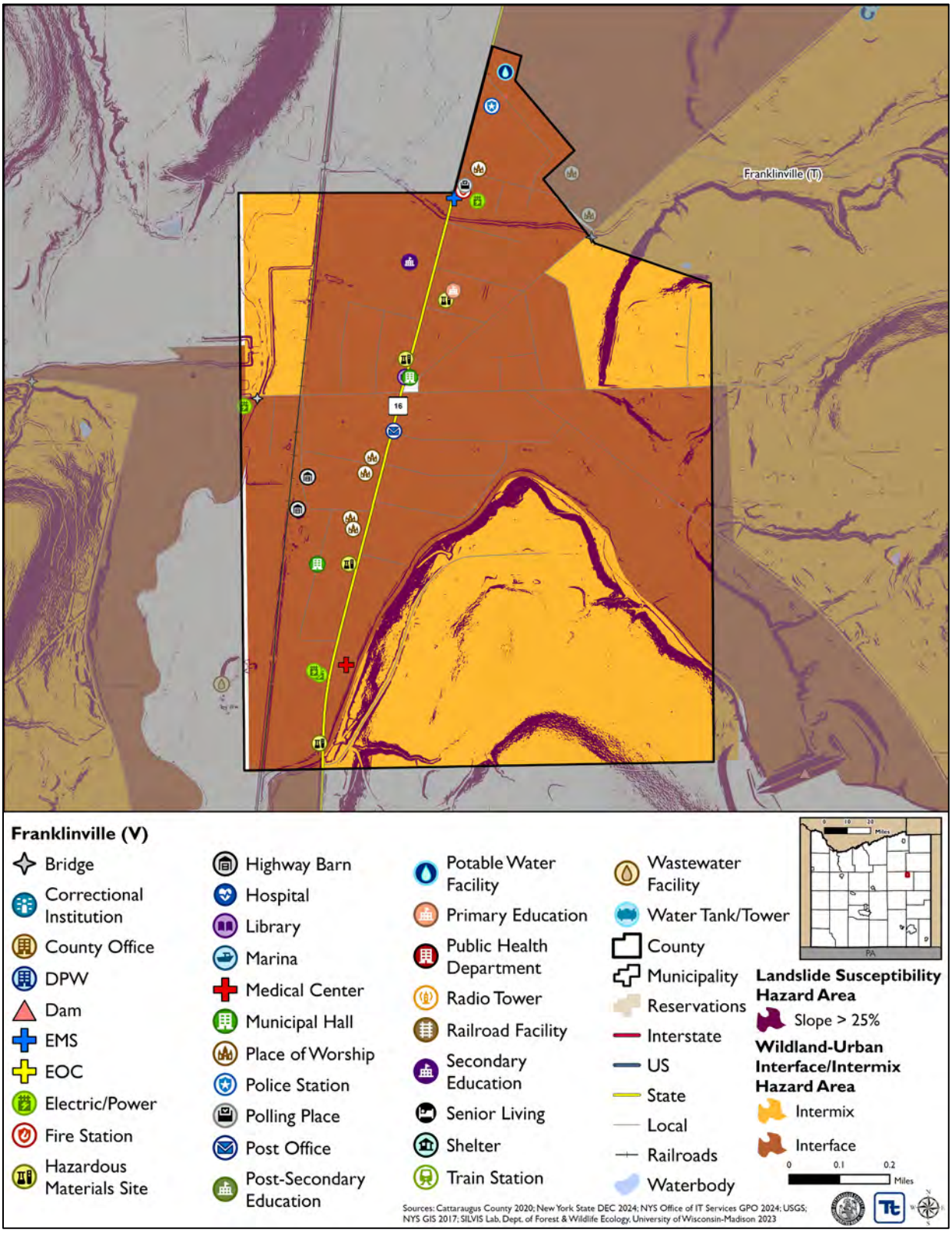
of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Franklinville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 17-1. Franklinville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 17-2. Franklinville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



17.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Franklinville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 17-14 provides details on loss and damage in Franklinville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 17-14. Hazard Event History in Franklinville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Franklinville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines downed.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Franklinville
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines downed.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway Department response to clear roads.

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

17.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Franklinville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Franklinville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 17-15 shows Franklinville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 17-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 17-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 17-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Franklinville 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleV-11	-
National Grid- Franklinville SC	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleV-01	-
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-FranklinvilleV-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

17.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Franklinville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Franklinville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities in the Village are located in the special flood hazard area:
  - Niagara Mohawk Power Corp
  - National Grid-Franklinville SC
  - Village of Franklinville Wastewater Treatment Plant
- The sewer and wastewater infrastructure throughout the Village is outdated and may result in the flooding due to the inability to handle the influx of water. When water and debris overwhelm pipes, it can cause them to overflow, spilling sewage into the community and threatening the health of both humans and wildlife. Outdated infrastructure can result in utility failure or interruption if not sufficient to keep up with demand.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Village needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing.

- The Village Office and Public Works Garage do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- The Village does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Village along Gates Creek are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to nearby slopes being over a 25 percent grade.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Franklinville 05

17.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

17.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 17-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

17.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Franklinville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 17-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Franklinville-001	Protect the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	Facilities manager, FPA	Problem: A Niagara Mohawk Power Corp facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Floodplain Administrator will contact the facility manager and discuss protection options	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-002	Protect the National Grid-Franklinville SC facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Facilities manager, FPA	Problem: The National Grid-Franklinville SC facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: the FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Floodplain Administrator will contact the facility manager and discuss protection options	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-003	Update storm sewer and wastewater infrastructure drainage within the village	Utility Failure	Facilities manager, Village	Problem: Outdated sewer and wastewater infrastructure throughout the village Solution: Village recently undergone both a water and wastewater assessment and are in the design phase of upgrades. Once design is complete, install new water and wastewater infrastructure within the village.	1. In Progress 2. Improvements to approximately 50% of the collection System we completed in 2023. Village DPW and Engineer are currently designing additional upgrades to the stormwater system	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-004	Update Flood Damage	Flood	FPA/CEO	Problem: The Village of Franklinville needs an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Code Office and Village Board of Trustees are continuing to	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Prevention Ordinance			Solution: The Town will update a flood damage prevention ordinance	upgrade local codes and ordinances	
2020-Village of Franklinville-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	County OES/ County Codes	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Administrator plans to attend training in 2025	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-006	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Mayor	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: the village will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. In Progress 2. Mayor is preparing information to include in the next newsletter	1. Included in 2025 HMP 2. The Village Mayor wishes to update action to include all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-007	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Village Mayor	Problem: The Village of Franklinville currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The village will confirm locations and determine what needs to occur to make the sites compliant with building and fire codes.	1. No Progress 2. Village will continue to identify potential sites for temporary housing locations	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of	Generators for the North	All Hazards	Village DPW	Problem: The North Well House, Village Office, DPW Garage, South	1. In Progress	1. Include

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Franklinville-008	Well House, Village Office, DPW Garage, South Well House, and Wastewater treatment Plant			Well House, and Wastewater treatment Plant have insufficient backup power and require generators Solution: Purchase and install generators for North Well House, Village Office, DPW Garage, South Well House, and Wastewater treatment Plant	2. Generator for South Well House is installed and operational, generator for North Well House is ordered and scheduled to be installed in May 2025. Generators for DPW Garage and Village Office are not ordered yet	2. Remove South Well House and North Well House from action. 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-009	Culverts for Maple Avenue	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Culvert on Maple Avenue near Village/Town line may have been installed at an elevation that is too low. During storm events the box culvert fills with gravel. Solution: Install culvert upstream to slow water down and reduce washout which would protect the physical properties of 300 homeowners	1. Ongoing Capability 2. DPW continues to keep box culvert clean to minimize the risk of flooding	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. DPW maintenance capability
2020-Village of Franklinville-010	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, village	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the village's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. All associated teams will begin work on updating the EOP in calendar year 2025	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-011	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, village	Problem: outdated building codes Solution: Update the village's building codes	1. In Progress 2. Code Office and Village Board of Trustees are continuing to upgrade local codes and ordinances	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Franklinville-012	Protect the Village of Franklinville Wastewater	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Village of Franklinville Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities	1. In Progress 2. Engineering and operations have begun gathering elevation	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Treatment Plant to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.			must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The village will work with the Town of Franklinville to conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Wastewater Treatment Plant to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	data and discussing potential mitigation measures	

17.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Franklinville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Franklinville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 17-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 17-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 17-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 17-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FranklinvilleV-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-02	Outdated Infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-05	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-06	Temporary Housing	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-08	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-09	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-FranklinvilleV-10	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-FranklinvilleV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities in the Village are located in the special flood hazard area: • Niagara Mohawk Power Corp • National Grid-Franklinville SC • Village of Franklinville Wastewater Treatment Plant	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Village will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area

	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-02. Outdated Infrastructure

Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The sewer and wastewater infrastructure throughout the Village is outdated and may result in the flooding due to the inability to handle the influx of water. When water and debris overwhelm pipes, it can cause them to overflow, spilling sewage into the community and threatening the health of both humans and wildlife. Outdated infrastructure can result in utility failure or interruption if not sufficient to keep up with demand.	
Description of the Solution:	Village recently undergone both a water and wastewater assessment and are in the design phase of upgrades. Improvements to approximately 50 percent of the collection system were completed in 2023. Village Public Works and Engineer are currently designing additional upgrades to the stormwater system Once design is complete, install new water and wastewater infrastructure within the village.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CDBG, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will ensure sewer and wastewater facilities are improved to support the demand from the built environment and to withstand an infiltration from floodwaters.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will have access to needed utilities.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be supported by improved sewer and wastewater infrastructure.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will support the Water System community lifeline through the assurance the infrastructure is able to support the built environment without a failure or being impacted by floodwaters.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure current capabilities for infrastructure are maintained and/or improved.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk. Improvements made to the sewer and wastewater systems will reduce the likelihood of infiltration and ensure continuity of operations, preventing utility failure.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only update water infrastructure	Water and wastewater infrastructure are both outdated and need updated
Increase chlorine in water to prevent bacteria growth	Not feasible, still have outdated infrastructure

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-05. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-06. Temporary Housing

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Village needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary housing. The Village will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Village will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6		
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.		
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as temporary housing locations are critical facilities.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Village by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Village, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village Office and Public Works Garage do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-08. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board will lead the development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-09. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Village along Gates Creek are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to nearby slopes being over a 25 percent grade.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslides. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-10. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Village will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Village will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Village's resiliency

Action 2025-FranklinvilleV-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Franklinville 05	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

18. TOWN OF FREEDOM

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Freedom with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Freedom, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Freedom's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

18.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Freedom identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 18-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 18-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: James Haggerty, Highway Superintendent Address: 1188 Eagle Street, P.O. Box 89, Sandusky, NY 14133 Phone Number: (716) 258-8187 Email: jhaghwysuper@gmail.com	Name/Title: Mindy Holland, Town Clerk Address: 1188 Eagle Street, P.O. Box 89, Sandusky, NY 14133 Phone Number: (716) 492-0961 ext. 1 Email: Clerk@freedomny.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Pat Cummings, Code Enforcement Address: 1188 Eagle Street, P.O. Box 89, Sandusky, NY 14133 Phone Number: (716) 353-1834 Email: ce@freedomny.org	

18.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Freedom is located in the northeast corner of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Freedom has a total area of 40.67 square miles. The town is bordered to the north by Arcade in Wyoming. To the east of the town is the Town of Centerville in Allegany County, west are the towns of Yorkshire and Machias and the Town of Farmersville is to the south.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.3 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 10.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.3 percent is considered disabled.

18.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Freedom performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Freedom to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

18.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 18-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Freedom.

Table 18-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2022: Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State, Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law, ail buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Land Use Ordinance of 1975	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Provides minimum requirements for the construction of structures in the Town, including construction in designated Flood Hazard Areas and Floodways, and for the issuance of building permits, special use permits and variances.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #3, 1991 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Freedom Comprehensive Plan, 2024	Local	Town Board

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
The goals herein reflect the hopes, desires, needs, and wants of the Town's residents. These will broadly shape and give guidance to the Town's future policy making decisions.

1. Retain the rural, pastoral, and agricultural character of the Town while providing and supporting opportunities for measured development in well suited areas.
2. Provide a quality living environment and encourage the sustainability and availability of a variety of housing types including single family homes, multi-unit housing, vacation, and seasonal homes, and preexisting and potential future building sites.
3. To encourage and promote business, commercial, and industrial ventures using sound planning and smart growth principles to enhance, promote and protect the economic stability of the town
4. Protect, maintain, and enhance the pastoral character of the Town through careful planning.
5. To provide for adequate and increased public assembly areas and continued maintenance of all town property.

Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

18.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 18-3 summarizes the capabilities of Freedom to oversee and track development.

Table 18-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

18.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 18-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Freedom and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 18-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

18.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 18-5 summarizes financial resources available to Freedom.

Table 18-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

18.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 18-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Freedom.

Table 18-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

18.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 18-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Freedom.

Table 18-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

18.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 18-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 18-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

18.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 18-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

18.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 18-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Freedom.

Table 18-9. Freedom NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	6
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	$81,006.26
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

18.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 18-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Freedom.

Table 18-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Clear Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No records available
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	Yes, currently no owners are interested.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None at this time
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Code Enforcement would contact a structural engineer
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Zero
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction?	Zero

NFIP Topic	Comments
If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: September 3, 2010
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #3, 1991 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	October 25, 1991
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Planning Board ensures a SEQUER compliance in regards to new constructions and variances
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

18.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 18-11 through Table 18-13.

Table 18-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	3	1	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 18-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Invenergy	Commercial	1	407 Zimmer Road	None	Office & Storage
Edelweiss Farms	Agriculture	4	10826 Osmun Road	None	Farming
Invenergy Windmills	Commercial	27	Location in Freedom	None	Wind Energy

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

Table 18-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Schwab Transport	Commercial	1	10064 Pigeon Hill Road	None	Office/workshop

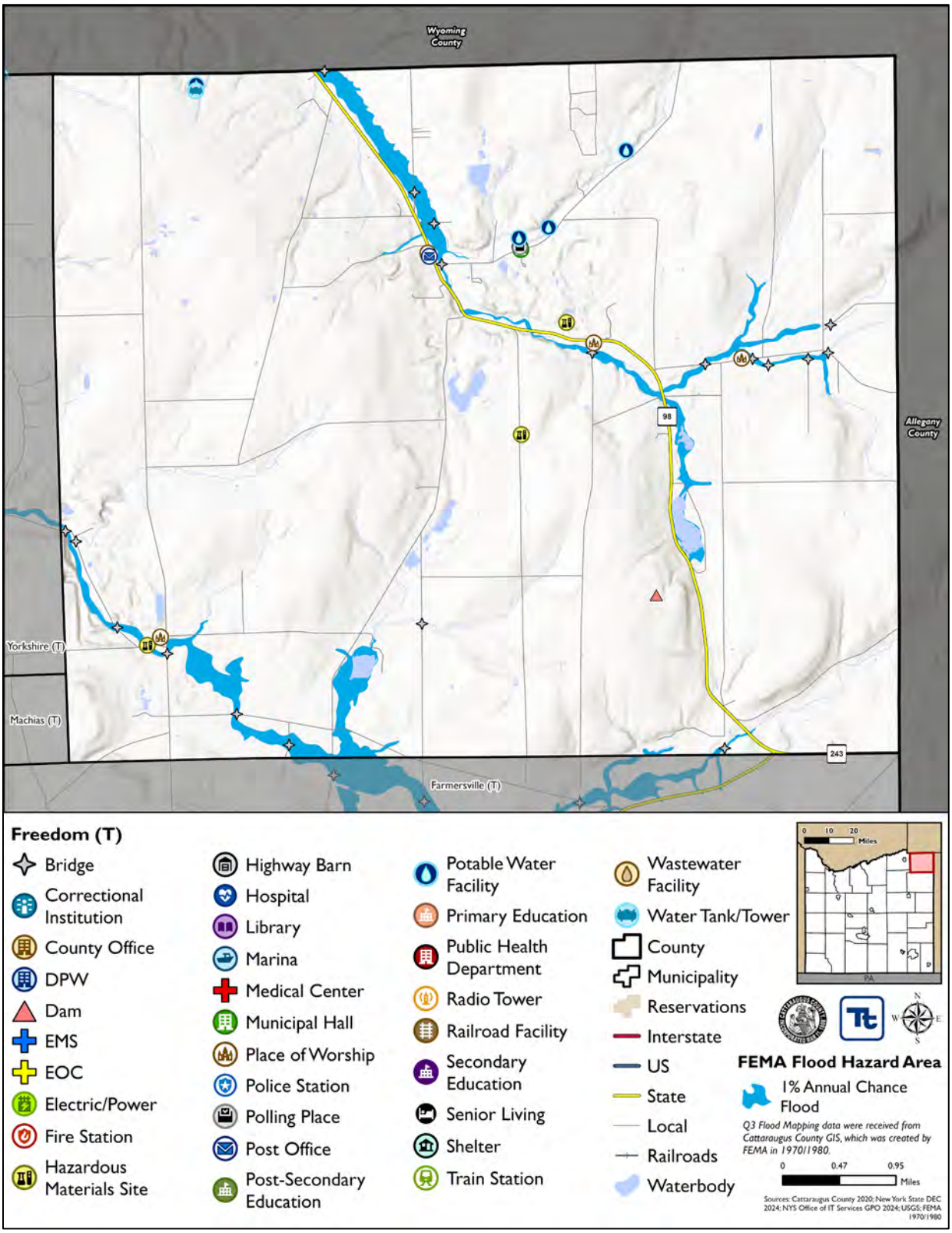
18.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Freedom's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

18.6.1 Hazard Area

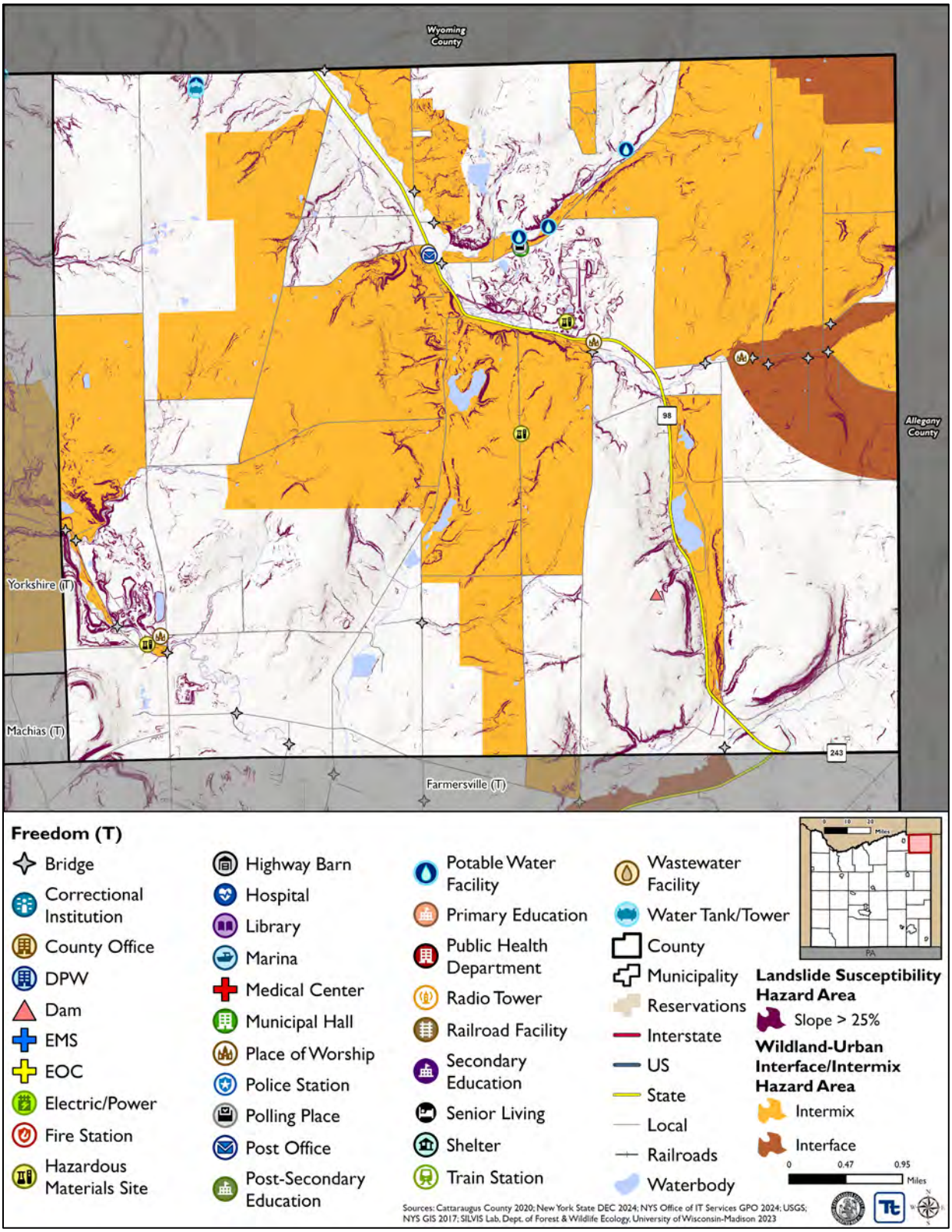
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 18-1 through Figure 18-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Freedom has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 18-1. Freedom Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 18-2. Freedom Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



18.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Freedom is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 18-14 provides details on loss and damage in Freedom during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 18-14. Hazard Event History in Freedom

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Freedom
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Freedom
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 2024	Windstorm	N/A	High winds and trees down	Tree removal

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

18.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Freedom .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Freedom reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town noted the following:

- The Dam and Levee Failure hazard should be decreased from a 'Medium' risk to 'Low' risk as the dams in the Town are structurally sound and face minimal risk.
- There is no risk from the Landslide hazard in the Town, as residences are not structured around them.
- The Pandemic hazard should be decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' due to created policies and plans which mitigate risk.
- The Severe Storm hazard should be decreased from 'High' to 'Medium' due to existing programs.
- The Wildfire hazard should be decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' due to the lack of historical occurrences and minimal structures in possible impacted areas.

Table 18-15 shows Freedom's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 18-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	No Risk
Pandemic	Low
Severe Storm	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 18-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 18-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Freedom 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 03	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 04	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 06	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 08	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 09	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 10	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 15	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 19	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 24	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 25	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom 36	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom Bridge	Bridge	X	-	2025-FreedomT-08	-
Freedom Sand and Gravel Pit	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-FreedomT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

18.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Freedom's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Freedom identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Freedom Sand and Gravel Pit is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Clear Creek Bridge culvert is undersized or has been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Freedom 01
  - Freedom 03
  - Freedom 04
  - Freedom 05
  - Freedom 06
  - Freedom 08
  - Freedom 09
  - Freedom 10
  - Freedom 15
  - Freedom 19
  - Freedom 24
  - Freedom 25
  - Freedom 29
  - Freedom 36
  - Freedom Bridge

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

18.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

18.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 18-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

18.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Freedom did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 18-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Freedom-001	Protect Freedom Sand and Gravel Pit to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Town of Freedom Sand and Gravel Pit is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Sand and Gravel Pit to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Freedom-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Freedom lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: the town will develop and adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Freedom-003	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	County OES, Building Codes Dept.	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Freedom-004	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: the town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Freedom-005	Identify shelters and temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Supervisor, Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Freedom currently does not have shelters or temporary housing locations in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing	1. Complete 2. Town identified locations	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town identified locations
2020-Freedom-006	Trim tree limbs away from buildings and structures.	Severe Storms; Severe Winter Storms	Municipalities and Hwy Dept	Problem: The town does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. Solution: The town will develop a tree trimming maintenance program and remove trees that pose a threat to structures	1. Complete 2. Town implemented program.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town implemented program.
2020-Freedom-007	Generator for Town Hall	All Hazards	Town	Problem: Town Hall does not have back up power.	1. Complete 2. Town installed generator.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town installed generator.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Purchase and install a generator so that Town Hall has backup power in the event the power goes out		
2020-Freedom-008	Generator for Town Barn	All Hazards	Town	Problem: Town Barn does not have backup power. Solution: Purchase and install a generator so that the Town Barn has backup power in the event the power goes out	1. Complete 2. Town installed generator.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town installed generator.
2020-Freedom-009	Culvert on Clear Creek Bridge on Muton Hollow and Eagle St	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Outdated culvert on Clear Creek Bridge Solution: The town will install new culvert on Clear Creek Bridge	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary shelters 3. Not applicable
2020-Freedom-010	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: Update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards	1. Complete 2. Town updated emergency plan.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town updated emergency plan.
2020-Freedom-011	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face	1. Completed 2. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.

18.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Freedom participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Freedom would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 18-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 18-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 18-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Landslide										
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	
Utility Failure		X							X	
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 18-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-FreedomT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FreedomT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FreedomT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FreedomT-04	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-FreedomT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-FreedomT-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-FreedomT-07	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FreedomT-08	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-FreedomT-09	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-FreedomT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Freedom Sand and Gravel Pit located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. The facility manager will be contacted to be informed of potential mitigation measures. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-FreedomT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Clear Creek Bridge culvert is undersized or has been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the Clear Creek Bridge culvert to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culvert.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-FreedomT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FreedomT-04. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-FreedomT-05. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-FreedomT-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-FreedomT-07. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-FreedomT-08. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Freedom 01 • Freedom 03 • Freedom 04 • Freedom 05 • Freedom 06 • Freedom 08 • Freedom 09 • Freedom 10 • Freedom 15 • Freedom 19 • Freedom 24 • Freedom 25 • Freedom 29 • Freedom 36 • Freedom Bridge	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)

Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems	
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive	

Action 2025-FreedomT-09. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

19. VILLAGE OF GOWANDA

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Gowanda with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Gowanda, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Gowanda's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

19.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Gowanda identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Deputy Mayor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 19-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 19-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Carol Sheibley, Deputy Mayor Address: 27 East Main Street, Gowanda, NY 14070 Phone Number: (716) 532-3353 Email: csheib@verizon.net	Name/Title: Nicholas Crassi, Disaster Coordinator Address: 27 East Main Street, Gowanda, NY 14070 Phone Number: (716) 640-2707 Email: racernick07@earthlink.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jason Pickering, Code Enforcement Address: 27 East Main Street, Gowanda, NY 14070 Phone Number: (716) 532-3353 ext. 104 Email: gowandacode@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Peter Sisti, Interim Mayor Method of Participation: Provided information in annex	
Name/Title: David Smith, Former Mayor Method of Participation: Provided updated information on NFIP	
Name/Title: Mark Burr, Engineer Method of Participation: Provided key information which assisted in the development of the Village's annex.	

19.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Gowanda lies in the northwest region of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Village of Gowanda has a total area of 1.6 square miles. The Cattaraugus Creek flows through the Village. The Village lies in both Erie County and Cattaraugus County, with part of the Village in the Town of Collins (Erie County) and part

of the Village in the Town of Persia (Cattaraugus County). The Village is bordered to the west by the Town of Perrysburg and the Cattaraugus Nation Indian Reservation.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 14 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 18.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.3 percent is non-English speaking, 11.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 22.3 percent is considered disabled.

19.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Gowanda performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Gowanda to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

19.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 19-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Gowanda.

Table 19-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 26: Uniform Code Enforcement	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Chapter is to provide for enforcement procedures in the Village of Gowanda of the New York Unform Fire Prevention and Building Code, hereinafter called “Uniform Code”.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 30: Zoning	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Provides minimum requirements for the construction of structures in the Village, including construction in designated Flood Hazard Areas and Floodways, and for the issuance of building permits, special use permits and variances.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 31: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of these regulations as herein adopted shall be to provide for the orderly growth and development of the Village with adequate provision for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 31, Article II: Site Plan Review Procedures	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose and intent of this chapter to protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the Village of Gowanda by preserving the historic character and appearance of the Village of Gowanda, the attractiveness of whose residential and business areas is the economic mainstay of the community. The following site plan provisions are intended to secure compliance with the requirements and standards set forth in this chapter and with accepted professional design practice for such site improvements as grading, drainage, means of access, signs, architectural features, screens, sidewalks, curbs, parking, landscaping, fences, driveways, location and dimension of buildings. It further is to assure that the development and redevelopment of land within the village is appropriate and compatible with the development of surrounding land and consistent with the approved Master Plan, It is not intended to prohibit development that is otherwise permitted under the applicable zoning regulations; rather it is intended to improve the function, design, aesthetics' and safety of that development and to provide a context for the diverse yet harmonious architectural and landscape design.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Local Law 1, 2002: Urban Tree Local Law	Local	Tree Committee
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law establishes policies, regulations, and standards necessary to ensure that the Village will continue to realize the benefits provided by its urban trees. The provisions of this local law are enacted to: 1. Establish and maintain the maximum sustainable amount of tree cover on public and private lands in the Village;				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
2. Maintain Village trees in a healthy and non-hazardous condition through good arboricultural practices; 3. Establish and maintain appropriate diversity in tree species and age classes to provide a stable and sustainable urban forestation. 4. Protect and enhance the Village's small-town characteristics by assuring that decisions with regard to urban trees are consistent with the Village Master Plan				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 86: Flood Damage Protection	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safely and properly due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Village of Gowanda Master Plan, 1999	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan guides the development of the physical environment in the Village.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County CEMP, Appendix 5	County	Cattaraugus County
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Disaster Debris Management Plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Chapter 2: Continuity of Government	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The New York State Defense Emergency Act, in section twenty-nine, thereof authorizes political subdivisions of the state to provide for the continuity of their governments in the event of an actual or imminent attack upon the United States by an enemy or foreign nation. The General Municipal Low, in section sixty thereof, authorized political subdivisions to provide for the continuity of their governments in the event of other public disasters, catastrophes, or emergencies. Based on the authority contained in such laws Chapter 2 is adopted so that on such occasions the government of the Village of Gowanda, New York may continue to function properly and efficiently under emergency conditions.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

19.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 19-3 summarizes the capabilities of Gowanda to oversee and track development.

Table 19-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available for future development in the Village.

19.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 19-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Gowanda and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 19-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Village Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Village comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Village; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Village subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Village Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Board of Appeals may interpret the Zoning Chapter in cases of uncertainty as to the meaning of any of its provisions; review any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by any administrative official charged with the enforcement of Chapter 30: Zoning; vary or modify the application of the provisions of Chapter 30: Zoning subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards where there are practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in the way of carrying out the strict letter of Chapter 30: Zoning so that the spirit of the Zoning Code shall be observed, public safety, and welfare secured, and substantial justice done. Such hardship shall be due to the unique circumstances of the parcel of land for which a

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		variance is required. Variances may only be granted where the essential character of the district in which located will not be materially altered; grant a permit, subject to appropriate conditions and safeguards, wherever, it is provided in Chapter 30: Zoning that the approval of the Board is required.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Village of Gowanda Public Works Department is the operations component of Village government. The Department manages, operates and maintains the streets, storm water drainage system, landfill post closure operations, parks, water treatment plant, water distribution system, wastewater treatment plant, New York State Department of Health approved Environmental Lab, wastewater collection system, municipal parking, sidewalks, equipment maintenance garage and refuse and garbage disposal.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Village of Gowanda Police Department. The Village is divided into two counties at the Cattaraugus Creek. The Cattaraugus County portion of the Village is located in the Town of Persia and the Erie County portion is located in the Town of Collins. The Gowanda Fire Department serves the Gowanda Community and surrounding areas with Fire protection and Emergency/Rescue needs on a Volunteer basis.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Village of Gowanda Public Works manages, operates and maintains the streets, storm water drainage system, landfill post closure operations, parks, water treatment plant, water distribution system, wastewater treatment plant, New York State Department of Health approved Environmental Lab, wastewater collection system, municipal parking, sidewalks, equipment maintenance garage and refuse and garbage disposal.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County and surrounding municipalities for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other: Tree Committee	Yes	The Village Tree Committee consists of a minimum of three (3) members and an ex officio member who is a Trustee of

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		the Village Board. The terms of office is three years or until their successors are appointed. The Committee shall study the problems and determine the needs of the Village in connection with the Village's urban forestry program; shall submit to the Village Board of Trustees at the last Board meeting in December a comprehensive Village Tree Plan for approval. That plan shall include as a minimum, the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees or shrubs in public parks, and other Village public areas; shall establish and maintain the Village Tree Inventory; shall, working with the Erie and Cattaraugus County Foresters and others as appropriate, establish and amend as necessary, the list of type and kind of trees acceptable for planting In the Village public areas; shall assist the officials of the Village, as well as residents in dissemination of information regarding the selection, planting, and maintenance of trees within the Village, whether on public or private property; shall make recommendations to the Village Board of Trustees as to desirable legislation concerning the tree program and associated activities; shall oversee the implementation and execution of the official comprehensive Village Tree Plan as approved and funded; may identify trees both public and private as "Heritage Trees" and organize "Heritage Tree" programs.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Village Engineer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Village Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village Engineer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Village Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	County Training
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Nicholas Crassi, Disaster Coordinator
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

19.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 19-5 summarizes financial resources available to Gowanda.

Table 19-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

19.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 19-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Gowanda.

Table 19-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Emergency Management
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Code Red/911
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Internal Training
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

19.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 19-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Gowanda.

Table 19-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

19.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 19-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 19-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

19.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 19-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

19.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 19-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Gowanda.

Table 19-9. Gowanda NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	57
# Claims (Losses)	136
Total Loss Payments	$2,332,780.40
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	10
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

19.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 19-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Gowanda.

Table 19-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas prone to flooding in the Village are within the FEMA-defined SFHAs.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	• Point Peter Brook Reservoir repairs to correct PW575 & PW576 from flood 2013 date of completion Dec 2024, construction bid award. • Thatcher Brook Task Force project. • Village of Gowanda Thatcher Brook Diversion Channel, southside of Village, in the design phase.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	No process in place
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, however the maps are outdated.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Code Enforcement/Building Inspectors
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes (all aspects)
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Village Engineer on staff
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None currently
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	The violations include failure to properly elevate air conditions and generators above the BFE in the floodplain, and properly storing mobile homes or campers within a flood zone.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 2, 2009 CAV: May 13, 2021
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 86: Flood Damage Protection
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 9, 2019

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Yes, it meets the minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The Village Board is planning board reviews all variances/plans with Code Officers
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Currently working with Army Corp of Engineers which will improve Community Rating System

19.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 19-11 through Table 19-13.

Table 19-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 19-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 19-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
US Army Corps – Thatcher Brook bypass channel	Natural Infrastructure	1	Parallel from north side of railroad tracks from Thatcher Brook to Cattaraugus Creek	Flood	In the study phase, scheduled for construction to begin early 2027

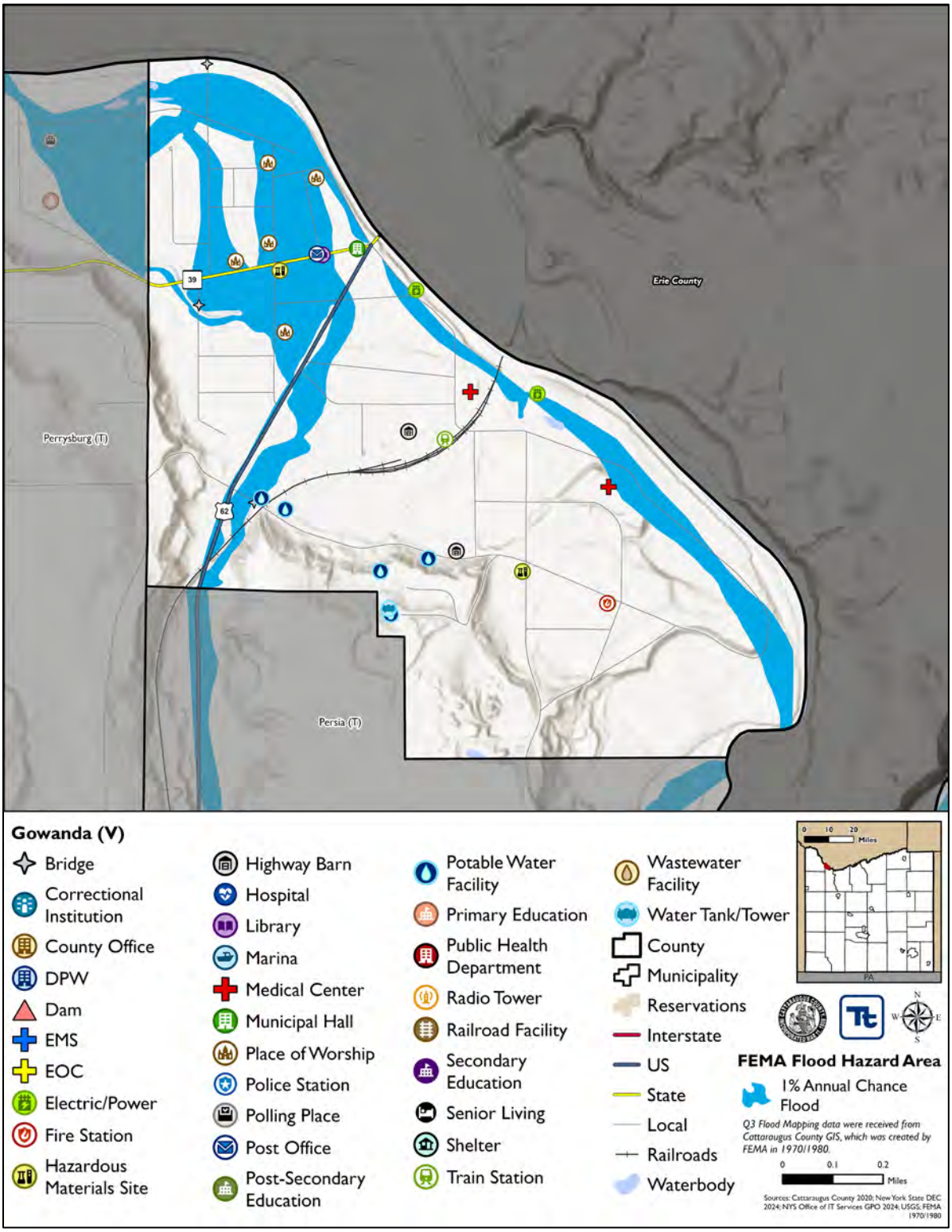
19.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Gowanda's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

19.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 19-1 through Figure 19-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Gowanda has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

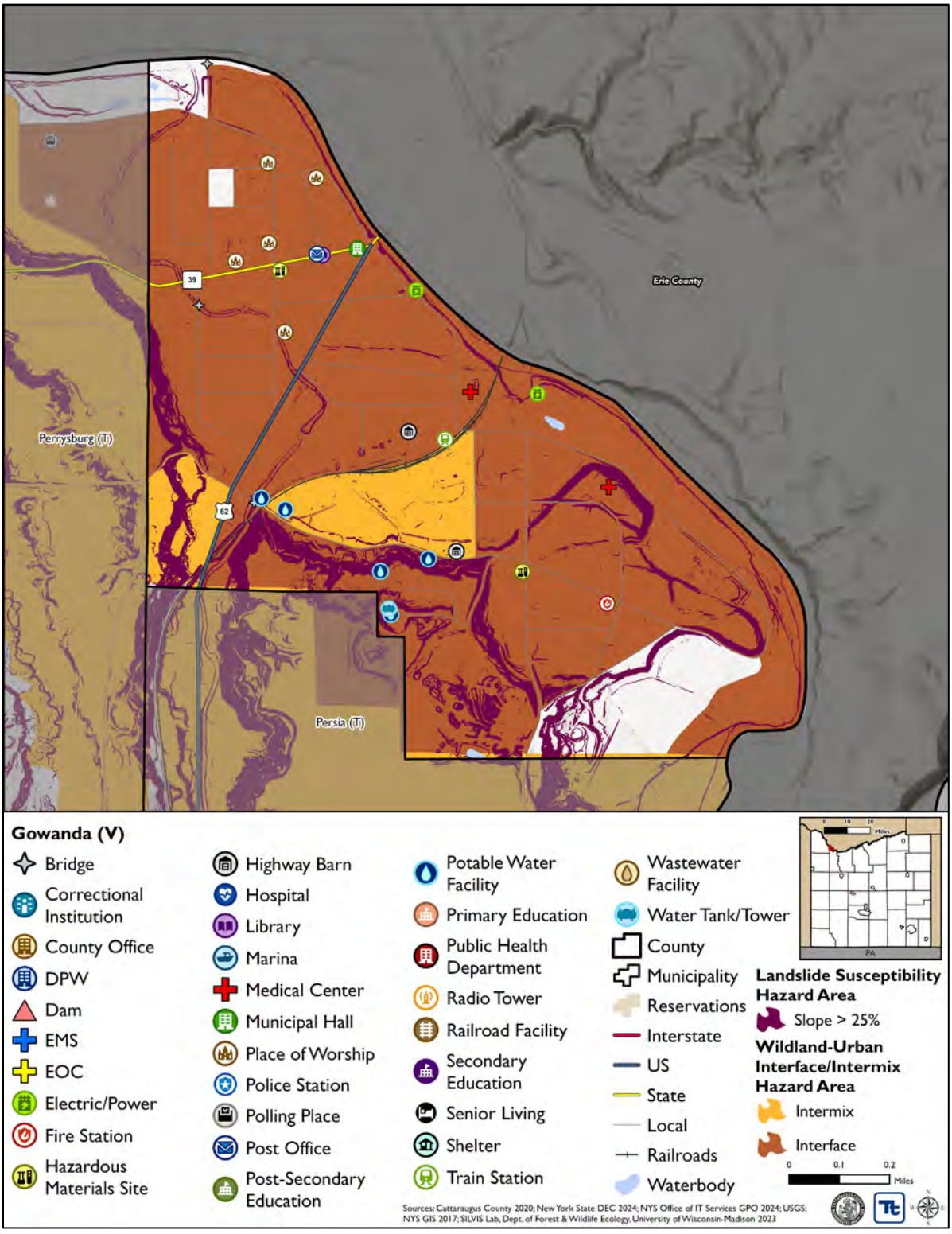
Figure 19-1. Gowanda Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The flood hazard area shown is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

The boundary for the Village shown is restricted to Cattaraugus County. The Village's boundary extents into the neighboring Erie County.

Figure 19-2. Gowanda Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The boundary for the Village shown is restricted to Cattaraugus County. The Village's boundary extents into the neighboring Erie County.

19.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Gowanda is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 19-14 provides details on loss and damage in Gowanda during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 19-14. Hazard Event History in Gowanda

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Gowanda
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	No damages or losses in the Village.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	No damages or losses in the Village.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses in the Village.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No losses. Fire Department and Highway Department facilities lost electricity.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses in the Village.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses in the Village.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses in the Village.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	No damages or losses in the Village.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	No damages or losses in the Village.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	No damages or losses in the Village.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses in the Village.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses in the Village.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Additional snow removal

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

19.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Gowanda .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Gowanda reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following:

- There is no risk to the Dam and Levee Failure hazard, as there are no nearby dams which may impact the Village.
- The Landslide hazard has been decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' due to the minimally impacted areas to the hazard.

Table 19-15 shows Gowanda's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 19-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	High
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 19-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 19-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Emmanuel Lutheran Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
First Baptist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
Free Methodist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
Gowanda Free Library	Library	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
Gowanda Post Office	Post Office	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
Persia 13	Bridge	X	-	2025-GowandaV-11	-
St Mary's Episcopal Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
United Methodist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-
Verizon CO (VZ-NY62848)	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-GowandaV-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

19.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Gowanda's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Gowanda identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Village has numerous critical facilities in the Special Flood Hazard Area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities are located in the Village in Cattaraugus and/or Erie County:
  - Verizon CO (VZ-NY62848)
  - Gowanda Free Library
  - Gowanda Post Office
  - Emmanuel Lutheran Church
  - First Baptist Church
  - Free Methodist Church
  - St Mary's Episcopal Church
  - United Methodist Church
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Johnson Street
  - West Main Street
  - Jamestown Street (near the railroad)
- Thatcher Brook is prone to woody debris jams which increases flood risk. The Brook has one trash rack which is effective at reducing the debris. The trash rack at Point Peter Brook is undersized and should be increased in size to maintain the capacity needed. Additional mitigation is needed at both sites.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway

flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Village are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:

  - Union Street Culvert (Town of Collins, Erie County)
  - Buffalo Street Culvert (NYSDOT)
  - Rail Road Bridge Culvert (Erie County IDA)
  - Cemetery Hill Culvert (Town of Collins, Erie County)
  - Chapel Street Bridge Culvert (Cattaraugus County)

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has 11 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village faces significant risk from the flood hazard; however, there is no warning system in place to detect when waters are breaching banks and to notify the public of the impending hazard. Flood waters can cause negative impacts to private and public property, close routes for travel and evacuation, and have the potential to cause health risks due to contaminated waters and debris.
- The Village faces risk from landslide but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Persia 13

19.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

19.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 19-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

19.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Gowanda did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 19-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Gowanda-001	Critical Facilities Outreach	Flood	FPA	Problem: The village has numerous critical facilities in the Special Flood Hazard Area. These facilities are not municipally owned: • Verizon CO (VZ-NY62848) • Gowanda Free Library • Emmanuel Lutheran Church • First Baptist Church • Free Methodist Church • St Mary's Episcopal Church • United Methodist Church Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to facility managers to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.	1. No Progress 2. Due to other Village priorities this action has not been completed.	1. Include 2. Update with any additional critical facilities 3. Not applicable
2020-Gowanda-002	Flood Warning System	Flood	FPA, OEM	Problem: Flood prone areas require a warning system. Solution: The village will evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed and construct the system where necessary. The system will place specific emphasis on warnings for water and sewer facilities. The Thatcher Brook Diversion Channel is currently in design phase. The System will also be able to be used to distribute warnings regarding other emergency events.	1. In Progress 2. Code Red is only part of an early warning system. There is a desire to install a mechanism to identify high water events which will communicate with the Disaster Coordinator. That individual will then utilize Code Red to notify the public of impending hazard events.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Gowanda-003	Flood Risk Management	Flood	FPA	Problem: Flooding is a regional problem, and natural watercourses need to kept clear of debris to reduce flooding.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Annual removal of debris from Thatcher Brook.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Feasibility Study			Solution: Continue to support Flood Risk management Feasibility Study in the Village of Gowanda, and Towns of Perrysburg, Persia, and Dayton, as well as Erie County and the Town of Collins. The project includes debris removal in waterways.		
2020-Gowanda-004	Landslide study	Landslide	Engineer	Problem: The Gowanda water reservoir on Point Peter Rd is prone to landslides along its banks. Solution: Study slide conditions in the Village of Gowanda near the Gowanda water reservoir on Point Peter Rd and conduct bank stabilization.	1. Complete 2. Project completed in October 2024. This particular section of road is within the jurisdiction of the Town of Persia. The Town has conducted some preliminary investigation into developing a plan to help reduce the erosion of the steep bank.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Gowanda-005	Establish Tree Maintenance Program	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure	DPW	Problem: Falling tree branches can result in property damage and utility failure. Solution: The village will establish a tree maintenance program to reduce the likelihood of falling tree branches.	1. Complete 2. Tree Committee has been established and is working with the Highway Department for maintenance.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Gowanda-006	Stream Bank Erosion Mitigation	Severe Storm, Flood, Landslide	SWCD, DPW	Problem: Allen Springs and Thatcher Brook have stream bank erosion issues. Solution: The village will work with SWCD to identify locations to mitigate stream bank erosion through seeding, rip rap, and stream bank stabilization. The village will secure necessary permits and complete the identified mitigation actions.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Banks are actively monitored by Public Works, who takes action when needed. This is a LEWPA project scheduled for completion in 2025.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Gowanda-007	Emergency Operations Plan	All hazards	OEM	Problem: The village lacks an emergency operations plan. Solution: The village will write and adopt an emergency operations plan. The plan will be integrated with the proposed flood warning system.	1. Complete 2. The Village has a CEMP/EOP in place, which is updated annually.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Gowanda-008	Stormwater Improvements	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Johnson Street, West Main Street, and Jamestown Street (near the railroad) requires stormwater drainage to be established to eliminate residential flooding. Solution: The Village Engineer will design the necessary stormwater improvements and new features. The DPW will install the stormwater system components designed by the Engineer.	1. In Progress 2. The project will be included in an upcoming Diversion Channel Project.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Gowanda-009	Thatcher Brook Trash Rack	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: Thatcher Brook is prone debris jams which increases flood risk. The Brook has one trash rack which is effective at reducing the debris. Additional mitigation is needed. Solution: The village will work to gain the necessary permitting and install a second trash rack on Thatcher Brook.	1. In Progress 2. In discussion phase with the Towns of Dayton and Persia. Evaluating alternatives.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

2020-Gowanda-010	Culvert Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The following culverts in Gowanda have incurred damages and require to be upsized:
				• Grannis Brook
				  • Union Street
				  • Buffalo Street
					1. In Progress
					2. Discussion occurring but no physical action. The Village of Gowanda does not own or maintain any of the structures listed. The New York State DOT and the Town of Collins
						1. Include
						2. Not applicable
						3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				• Rail Road Bridge • Cemetery Hill culvert • Thatcher Brook • Chapel Street Bridge Solution: The village will make the necessary upgrades to the identified culverts.	own these structures. The Village will not perform the work to upgrade the structures listed, however, the Village will insist with the appropriate jurisdictions and lobby for upgrades/replacements.	
2020-Gowanda-011	Gowanda Historic Hollywood Theater	Flood	Village, County, Facility manager	Problem: The Gowanda Historic Hollywood Theater at 39 W. Main Street is a non-profit cultural asset that is also commonly used for outreach on hazards and emergency management education events. The corner of the building rests in the floodplain and the structure has been impacted by flooding in the past. Solution: The village will work with Cattaraugus County to assist the Gowanda Historic Hollywood Theater as it works to identify potential mitigation actions and carry them out. The most likely actions would involve floodproofing the facility.	1. Complete 2. Flood proofing was conducted at the site as part of various facility upgrades.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Flood proofing was conducted at the site as part of various facility upgrades.
2020-Gowanda-012	Repetitive Loss Properties	Flood, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The village has 46 repetitive loss properties. Solution: Conduct outreach to 60 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on	1. In Progress 2. The Village is currently working the Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA on a Diversion Channel project to reduce or eliminate flood risk.	1. Include 2. Update with current repetitive loss property number 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/ moving/ elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
2020-Gowanda-013	Temporary and Permanent Housing	All hazards	Village administration, county	Problem: The village has not identified appropriate locations for the placement of temporary and permanent housing. Solution: The village will work with the county to identify appropriate locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. Complete 2. The Village has identified the Gowanda Fire Hall, Gowanda High School, and the Free Methodist Church as locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete

19.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Gowanda participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Gowanda would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 19-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 19-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 19-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X			X			X	X	X
Landslide				X			X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X			X	X	
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	
Utility Failure		X							X	
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 19-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-GowandaV-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GowandaV-02	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-GowandaV-03	Thatcher Brook and Peter Point Brook Trash Racks	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GowandaV-04	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GowandaV-05	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GowandaV-06	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-GowandaV-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GowandaV-08	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GowandaV -09	Flood Warning System	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-GowandaV-10	Landslide Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GowandaV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-GowandaV-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has numerous critical facilities in the Special Flood Hazard Area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities are located in the Village in Cattaraugus and/or Erie County: • Verizon CO (VZ-NY62848) • Gowanda Free Library • Gowanda Post Office • Emmanuel Lutheran Church • First Baptist Church • Free Methodist Church • St Mary's Episcopal Church • United Methodist Church	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	Action: No Action	Evaluation: Current problem exists

	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-GowandaV-02. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Johnson Street • West Main Street • Jamestown Street (near the railroad).	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-GowandaV-03. Thatcher Brook and Peter Point Brook Trash Racks

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Thatcher Brook is prone to woody debris jams which increases flood risk. Debris jams typically occur during periods of heavy rainfall, common with severe storms. The Brook has one trash rack which is effective at reducing the debris. The trash rack at Point Peter Brook is undersized and should be increased in size to maintain the capacity needed. Additional mitigation is needed at both sites.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work to gain the necessary permitting and install a second trash rack on Thatcher Brook and upsize the trash rack at Peter Point Brook.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This installation of a second trash rack and upsize of another will reduce the likelihood of a debris jam caused by refuse and ultimately decrease overall risk to flooding occurrences.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from Thatcher Brook and Peter Point Brook due to the debris jams.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action adds a second trash rack, increasing the Village's capability to reduce flooding surrounding Thatcher Brook and Peter Point Brook.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Buyout homes exposed to flooding	Costly
Conduct debris clearing after every rainfall event	Limited staffing ability

Action 2025-GowandaV-04. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Village are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including the following culverts: • Union Street Culvert (Town of Collins, Erie County) • Buffalo Street Culvert (NYSDOT) • Rail Road Bridge Culvert (Cattaraugus County IDA) • Cemetery Hill Culvert (Town of Collins, Erie County) • Chapel Street Bridge Culvert (Cattaraugus County)	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer and Highway Department will support New York State DOT and the Town of Collins in the lobbying for appropriate upgrades and/or replacements for the culverts that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, NYS DOT, Town of Collins	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-GowandaV-05. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has 11 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Village will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Village Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-GowandaV-06. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-GowandaV-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-GowandaV-08. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-GowandaV-09. Flood Warning System

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces significant risk from the flood hazard; however, there is no warning system in place to detect when waters are breaching banks and to notify the public of the impending hazard. Flood waters can cause negative impacts to private and public property, close routes for travel and evacuation, and have the potential to cause health risks due to contaminated waters and debris.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will evaluate areas that need a flood warning system constructed and construct the system where necessary. The system will place specific emphasis on warnings for water and sewer facilities. The Thatcher Brook Diversion Channel is currently in design phase. The System will also be able to be used to distribute warnings regarding other emergency events.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, NWS, USGS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5, 6	
Benefits:	This action will improve the alert and warning capabilities of the Village by being able to alert and notify the public, business owners, and visitors of potential or impending flooding conditions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations who are impacted by flooding conditions would have an earlier warning of impending or possible flooding conditions.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines which are impacted by flooding conditions would have an earlier warning of impending or possible flooding conditions.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the existing warning system capabilities of the Village by expanding these capabilities to include a flood warning system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. The projection for an increase in heavy rainfall events means there is a heightened chance of flooding events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on the NWS updates	Do not provide real-time information, delay in information could impact the village on responding properly
Conduct manual readings by emergency personnel	Inaccurate and time consuming

Action 2025-GowandaV-10. Landslide Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from landslide but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on landslide risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the landslide hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the landslide hazard which may impact them in the Village.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the landslide hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the landslide hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-GowandaV-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Persia 13	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

20. TOWN OF GREAT VALLEY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Great Valley with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Great Valley, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Great Valley's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

20.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Great Valley identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 20-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 20-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Daniel Brown, Supervisor Address: 4808 Route 219, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-4200, ext. 102 Email: danbrown5346@gmail.com	Name/Title: Richard Rinko, Code Officer Address: 4808 Route 219, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-4200 Email: beanrinko@atlanticbb.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Richard Rinko, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4808 Route 219, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-4200 Email: beanrinko@atlanticbb.net	

20.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Great Valley lies in the central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Great Valley has a total area of 49.67 square miles. The Alleghany River and Great Valley, Wrights, Porter, Forks, Haines, Ten Mile, Wind Fall, and Willoughby Creeks flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Ellicottville, to the east by the towns of Humphrey and Allegany, to the south by the Town of Carrollton, and to the west by the Towns of Salamanca and Little Valley and the City of Salamanca. There are five hamlets within the Town of Great Valley: Great Valley, Kill Buck, Peth, Sugartown, and Willoughby.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction

quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.6 percent is non-English speaking, 2.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.8 percent is considered disabled.

20.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Great Valley performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Great Valley to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

20.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 20-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Great Valley.

Table 20-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2022: New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: Town of Great Valley Zoning Law	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
It is the intent and purpose of this law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Specifically, the purposes of this law are: 1. To secure safety for the residents of the Town of Carrollton from flood, fire and other dangers. 2. To provide adequate light and air. 3. To prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population. 4. To prevent congestion on the streets and roadways in the Town. 5. To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: Town of Great Valley Zoning Law, Article 3	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: Town of Great Valley Zoning Law, Article 9	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 2001: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Great Valley Comprehensive Plan, 2007	Local	Comprehensive Plan/Zoning Committee
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to promote and protect the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Town of Great Valley, while taking into consideration the needs of the wider region of Cattaraugus County. The Comprehensive Plan will provide a policy basis for making decisions about land use within the Town. The Comprehensive Plan is intended to promote the preservation of the rural and agricultural character of the community, while at the same time promoting orderly development in accordance with the goals and policies that are contained in this document. The Comprehensive Plan will also serve as the basis for the development of a Zoning Ordinance.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

20.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 20-3 summarizes the capabilities of Great Valley to oversee and track development.

Table 20-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
• If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe		
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	5%

20.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 20-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Great Valley and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 20-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town of Great Valley subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board. The Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals shall consist of seven members and two alternates, and these seven members and two alternates shall serve on both the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested by Section 267 of NYS Town Law, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Zoning Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		The Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals shall consist of seven members and two alternates, and these seven members and two alternates shall serve on both the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County and neighboring towns
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Town Engineer/Planning Board
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Town Engineer/Planning Board
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Town Engineer/Planning Board
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Southern Tier West
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

20.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 20-5 summarizes financial resources available to Great Valley.

Table 20-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

20.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 20-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Great Valley.

Table 20-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/Local Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/Local Fire Department

20.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 20-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Great Valley.

Table 20-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

20.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 20-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 20-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

20.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 20-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

20.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 20-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Great Valley.

Table 20-9. Great Valley NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	16
# Claims (Losses)	18
Total Loss Payments	$134,846.37
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

20.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 20-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Great Valley.

Table 20-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	219 north of Rt 98 intersection, Klawitter Rd, 219 by Peth and by Porter Hollow
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Substantial damage is 50% of value.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	50% or more of value of structure
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 2, 2005 CAV: May 12, 2017

NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 2001: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 13, 2001
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Any activity in a floodplain requires a floodplain development permit
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

20.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 20-11 through Table 20-13.

Table 20-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	8	0	10	18
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2020				
Total Permits	12	0	15	27
Permits within SFHA	0	0	2	2
2021				
Total Permits	6	0	10	16
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2022				
Total Permits	13	0	3	16
Permits within SFHA	0	0	1	1
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	11	14
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2024				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
At the time of this plan update, the building permit information for 2024 was unavailable.

Table 20-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 20-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

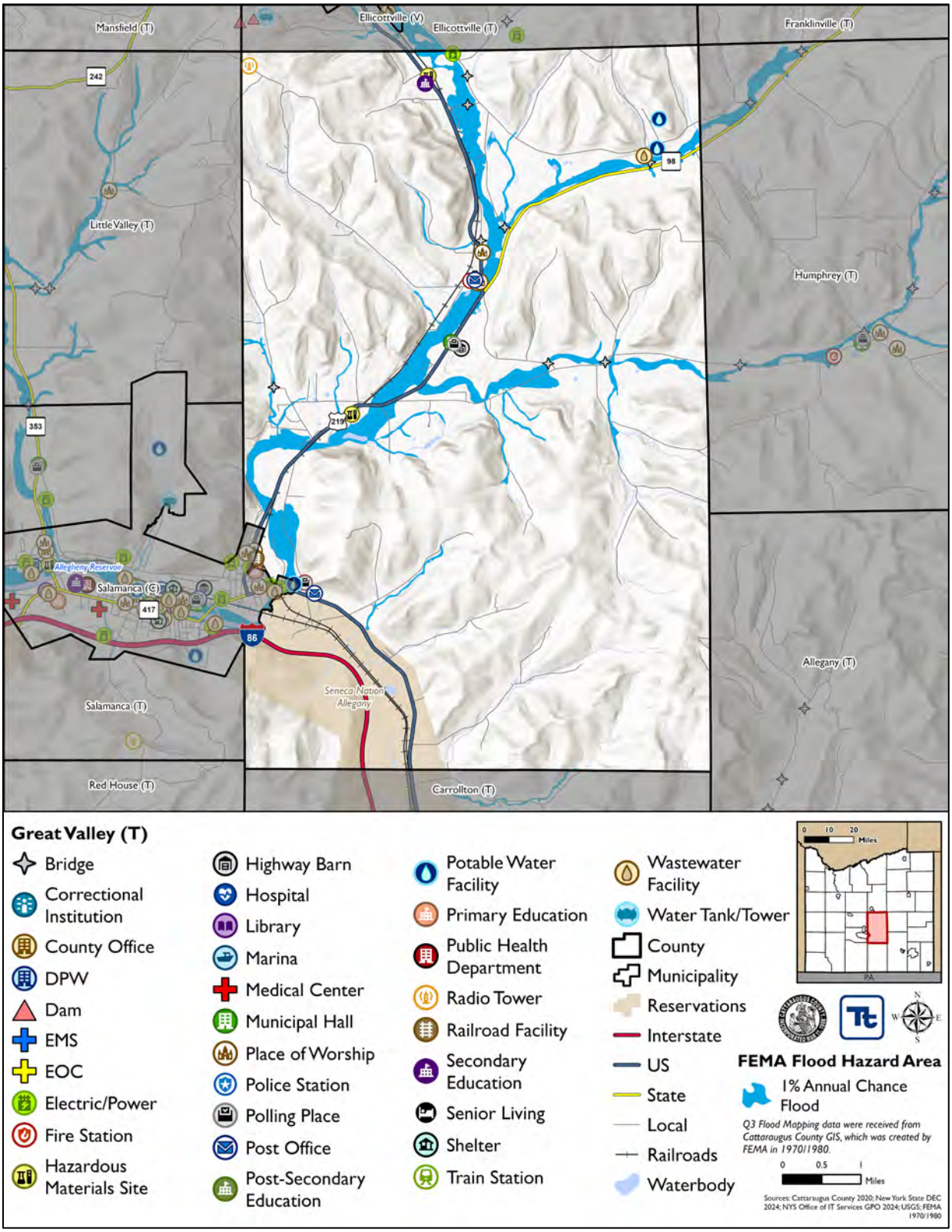
20.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Great Valley's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

20.6.1 Hazard Area

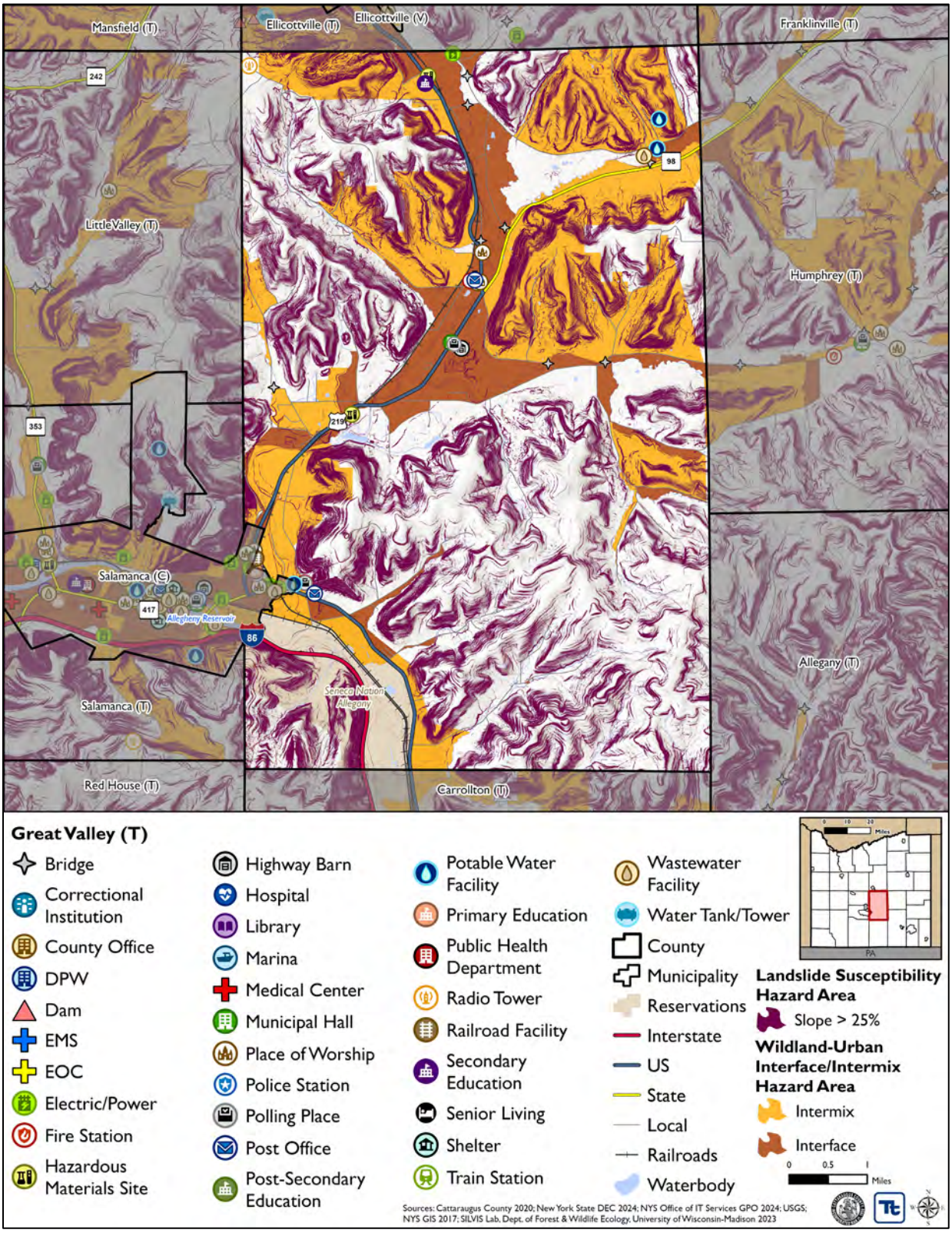
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 20-1 through Figure 20-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Great Valley has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 20-1. Great Valley Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 20-2. Great Valley Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



20.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Great Valley is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 20-14 provides details on loss and damage in Great Valley during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 20-14. Hazard Event History in Great Valley

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Great Valley
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates, and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Great Valley
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

20.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Great Valley .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Great Valley reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the hazard rankings.

Table 20-15 shows Great Valley's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 20-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 20-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 20-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Great Valley 09	Bridge	X	-	2025-GreatValley-13	-
Great Valley 10	Bridge	X	-	2025-GreatValley-13	-
Great Valley 17	Bridge	X	-	2025-GreatValley-13	-
Great Valley 19	Bridge	X	-	2025-GreatValley-13	-
Great Valley 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-GreatValley-13	-
United Methodist Church of Great Valley	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-GreatValley-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

20.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Great Valley's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Great Valley identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The United Methodist Church of Great Valley is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Klawitter Rd
  - U.S. Route 219, North of its Rt 98 intersection with State Route 98
  - U.S. Route 219 by Peth Road
  - U.S. Route 219 by Porter Hollow Road
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Christian Hollow Road
  - Thorpe Hollow Road
  - Plum Brook Road
- Christian Hollow Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms in Great Valley Creek and its tributary. Christian Hollow Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Great Valley 09
  - Great Valley 10
  - Great Valley 17
  - Great Valley 19
  - Great Valley 20
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

20.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

20.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 20-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

20.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Great Valley did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 20-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Great Valley-001	United Methodist Church of Great Valley Outreach	Flood	FPA	Problem: The United Methodist Church of Great Valley is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility manager to discuss the facility's flood exposure and potential mitigation actions	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-002	Increase Cell Coverage	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: Limited cell service and internet access reduces the capability of emergency staff to alert the community of hazard events. Solution: The town will work with cell phone and internet providers to increase emergency communications and public access to vital information	1. In Progress 2. Utility companies have taken steps to increase reception.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-003	Culvert Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: Culverts on Thorpe Hollow Road and Plum Brook Road require replacement. Solution: The town will replace the 6' diameter boiler shell on Thorpe Hollow and 3 or 4 culverts on Plum Brook Road.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-004	Christian Hollow Road Stabilization	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: Christian Hollow Road has erosional issues. Solution: The town will secure the shoulders of Christian Hollow Road. Areas where the hillside is slumping into the road will be carved back. Areas where the road bank is eroded away will be regraded and secured.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Great Valley-005	Christian Hollow Road Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: ~35” and ~42” outdated culverts are hydraulically undersized and environmentally insensitive. Solution: The town will replace and upgrade size and relocate culverts in streambed to improve currently limited trout propagation and improve drainage.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-006	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-007	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Great Valley-008	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	NFIP Floodplain Administrator	Problem: The Town of Great Valley’s flood damage prevention ordinance requires update. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Great Valley-009	Repetitive Loss Properties	Flood, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town of Great Valley has four repetitive loss properties. However, additional properties have likely also been impacted by flooding. Solution: Conduct outreach to 15 flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

20.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Great Valley participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Great Valley would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 20-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 20-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 20-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Landslide	X				X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 20-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-GreatValley-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GreatValley-02	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-GreatValley-03	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GreatValley-04	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GreatValley-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-GreatValley-06	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GreatValley-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-GreatValley-08	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GreatValley-09	Road Erosion Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-GreatValley-10	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-GreatValley-11	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-GreatValley-12	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-GreatValley-13	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-GreatValley-14	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The United Methodist Church of Great Valley is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-02. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT, US DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Klawitter Rd • U.S. Route 219, North of its Rt 98 intersection with State Route 98 • U.S. Route 219 by Peth Road • U.S. Route 219 by Porter Hollow Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-03. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owner		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has a dam within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-04. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-06. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-08. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Christian Hollow Road • Thorpe Hollow Road • Plum Brook Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-09. Road Erosion Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Christian Hollow Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms in Great Valley Creek and its tributary. Christian Hollow Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all eroded road system	Not feasible
	Raise all eroded roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-10. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Town buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive
	Switch providers	May be restrictive due to availability

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-11. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-12. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform a steep slope ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-13. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Great Valley 09 • Great Valley 10 • Great Valley 17 • Great Valley 19 • Great Valley 20	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-GreatValleyT-14. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

21. TOWN OF HINSDALE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Hinsdale with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Hinsdale, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Hinsdale's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

21.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Hinsdale identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 21-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 21-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jeff VanDeCar, Town Supervisor Address: 4129 NYS RT 16 PO 95, Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 716-557-2478 Email: hinsdale.supervisor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Jeremy Guthrie, Highway Superintendent Address: POB 95 Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 716-328-4022 Email: hinsdalehighway@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Ryan Reed, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4129 NYS RT 16 PO 95, Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 585-968-0129 Email: reed.NYcodes@gmail.com	

21.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Hinsdale lies on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Hinsdale has a total area of 38.77 square miles. The town is bordered to the northwest by the Town of Humphrey, north by the Town of Ischua, the east border is formed by the towns of Cuba and Clarksville in Allegany County, south by Town of Olean and the Town of Portville, and southwest by the Town of Allegany. There are three hamlets located within the town: Haskell Flats, Hinsdale, and Maplehurst.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 6.6 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 14.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 23.3 percent is considered disabled.

21.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Hinsdale performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Hinsdale to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

21.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 21-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Hinsdale.

Table 21-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2022: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town of Hinsdale. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law and repealing Local Law #2-2007.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1989 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Town Board / Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

21.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 21-3 summarizes the capabilities of Hinsdale to oversee and track development.

Table 21-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	

21.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 21-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Hinsdale and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 21-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Emergency response with neighboring communities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Clark, Patterson, Lee-Olean Building, Mark Allianello, Ellicottville-Water
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Town Supervisor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

21.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 21-5 summarizes financial resources available to Hinsdale.

Table 21-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

21.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 21-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Hinsdale.

Table 21-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website, TV and Radio
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Cattaraugus County Emergency Services
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	School has plan with County contract with Town and VFD for emergency services

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Hinsdale Food Pantry, Hinsdale Volunteer Fire Company
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Cattaraugus County, Hinsdale Volunteer Fire Department

21.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 21-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Hinsdale.

Table 21-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	6/6Y	2019
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

21.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 21-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 21-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

21.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 21-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

21.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 21-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Hinsdale.

Table 21-9. Hinsdale NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	$9,875.84
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

21.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 21-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Hinsdale.

Table 21-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is valued at 50 percent or more of the existing structure's value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 16, 2011 CAV: July 14, 2009
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1989 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	November 3, 1989
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

21.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 21-11 through Table 21-13.

Table 21-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	4	0	2	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	5	0	1	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 21-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 21-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

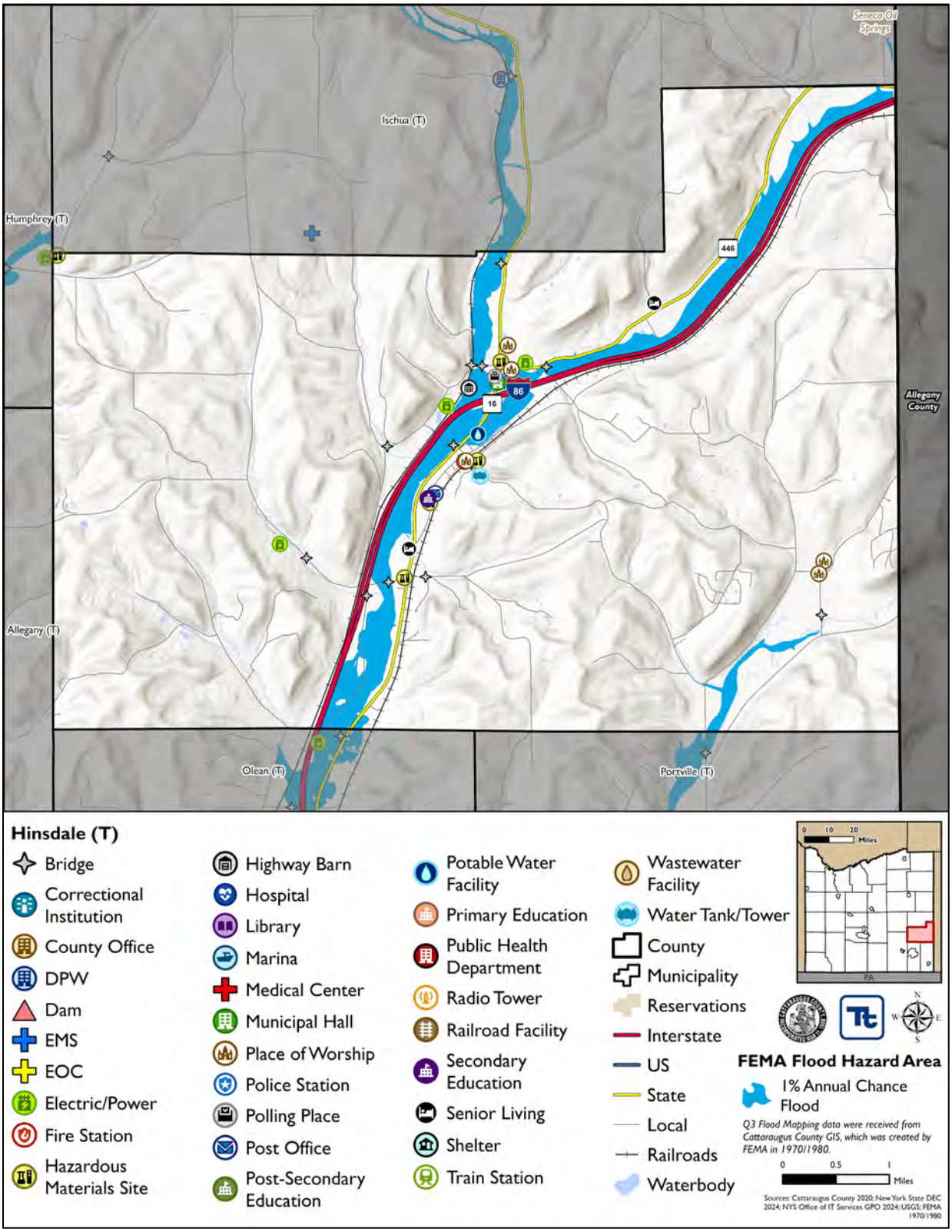
21.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Hinsdale's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

21.6.1 Hazard Area

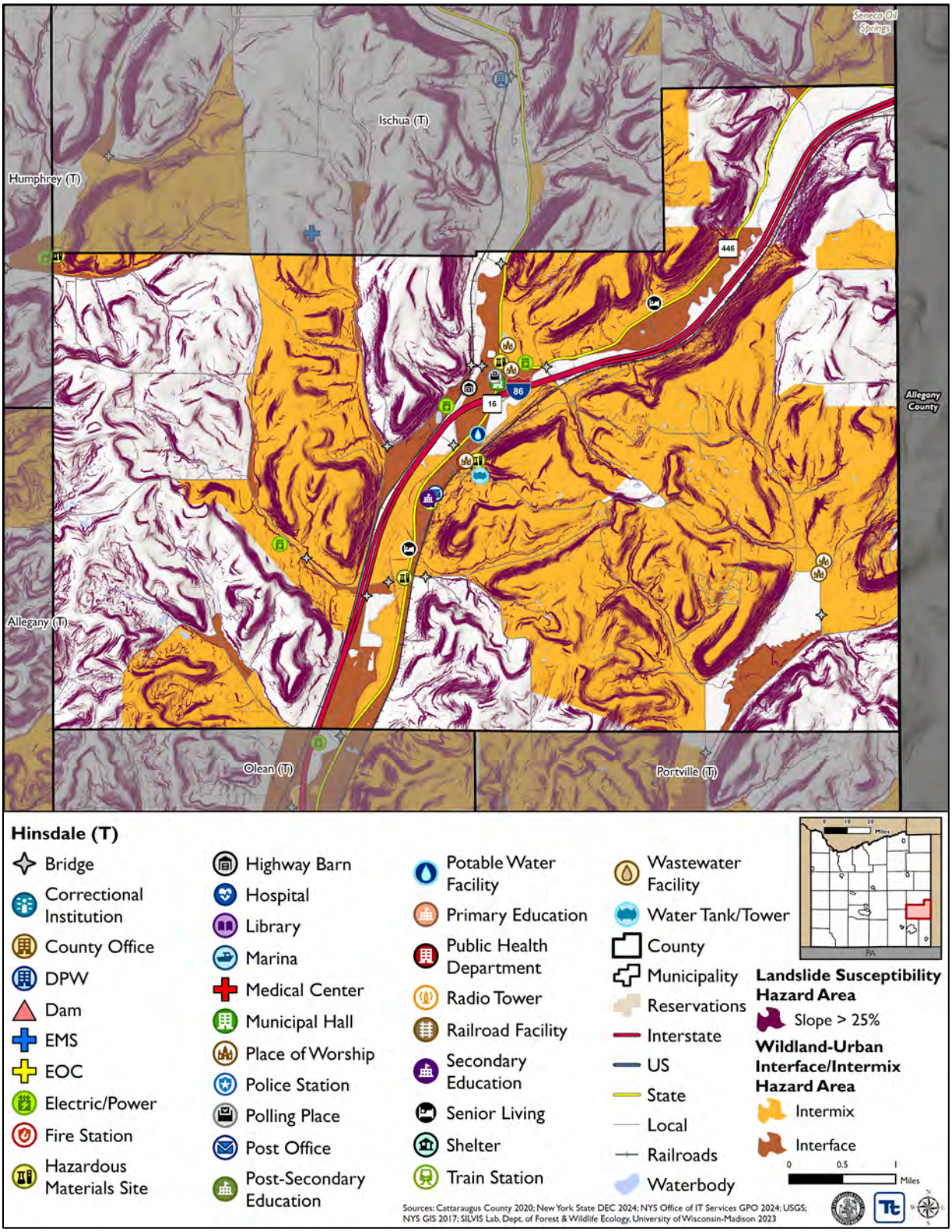
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 21-1 through Figure 21-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Hinsdale has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 21-1. Hinsdale Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 21-2. Hinsdale Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



21.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Hinsdale is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 21-14 provides details on loss and damage in Hinsdale during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 21-14. Hazard Event History in Hinsdale

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hinsdale
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Hinsdale
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

21.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Hinsdale.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Hinsdale reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 21-15 shows Hinsdale's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 21-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 21-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 21-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Hinsdale 26	Bridge	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-18	-
Hinsdale 42	Bridge	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-18	-
Hinsdale 57	Bridge	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-18	-
Hinsdale 62	Bridge	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-18	-
Town of Hinsdale	Municipal Hall	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-01	-
Town of Hinsdale	Potable Water Facility	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-01	-
Town of Hinsdale Highway Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-HinsdaleT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

21.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Hinsdale's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Hinsdale identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Municipal Hall, Highway Barn, and a Potable Water Facility are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Conditions on Plank Road make it susceptible to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Water under the bridge on Pennsylvania Road backs up and causes flooding, which leads to road damage, bank erosion, flooding, and sitting water. Flooding on the bridge and on Pennsylvania Road can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:

  - Jollytown Road
  - Sherlock Hollow Road
  - Pennsylvania Road
- The area surrounding Willow Road Creek is prone to flooding and is approaching nearby roads and properties. Willow Road Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- During extreme rain events have caused washouts on Union Valley Road and erosion of personal property occur. There are two homes in imminent danger of being destroyed as well as three other private properties which have had repeated damage during the past 10 years. Other properties may be impacted by flooding in Town as well.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have back-up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Salt and sand exposed to the open-air leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow. The salt sand shed at 4129 Route 16 is losing money due to salt dust/dirt blowing on residential properties.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- National Fuel Gas Supply Corp, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Crosbys #0774-1085 3511 Rt 16, Hinsdale – USID water tank 95363 1437 Congress Rd, and Underwood Manor, an assisted living facility, are potentially exposed to wildfires. Protecting these properties and infrastructure from wildfires is crucial to

ensuring continuity of operations and services for their consumers. Exposure to this hazard can cause damage or destruction.

- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Hinsdale 26
  - Hinsdale 42
  - Hinsdale 57
  - Hinsdale 62
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

21.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

21.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 21-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

21.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Hinsdale did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 21-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Hinsdale-001	Protect the Town of Hinsdale Highway Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Town of Hinsdale Highway Barn is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Highway Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-002	Protect the Town of Hinsdale Municipal Hall to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Town of Hinsdale Municipal Hall is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Municipal Hall to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Hinsdale-003	Protect the Town of Hinsdale Potable Water Facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Town of Hinsdale Potable Water Facility is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Potable Water Facility to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include:	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				•Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Hinsdale-004	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Hinsdale lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will develop an updated flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-005	Repave/stabilize Plank Road and mitigate risk of landslide	Landslide	Highway Department	Problem: Landslide on Plank Rd Solution: Repave/stabilize road to mitigate the risk of future landslides on Plank Rd	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-006	Expand bridge on Pennsylvania Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Water under the bridge on Pennsylvania Rd backs up and causes flooding. Solution: Detailed flood study at this location, designing the bridge to allow the base flood to pass underneath	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Hinsdale-007	Resize culvert on Jollytown Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Culvert is undersized at Jollytown Road Solution: Replace culvert to mitigate flooding	1. In Progress 2. Study is being completed by Cattaraugus County Soil and Water, the County DPW, and NYS DEC.	1. Include 2. Working with Cattaraugus County Soil and Water. Looking at using a DEC grant. 3. -
2020-Hinsdale-008	Debris removal of Willow Road Creek	Flood, Severe Storm	Cattaraugus County Soil and Water, DEC	Problem: The creek is getting close to Willow Road causing flooding and washout Solution: Remove debris from creek on a regular basis to prevent Will Road from flooding	1. In Progress 2. Emergency permit issued by NYS DEC on April 16, 2025. Work has not yet been performed.	1. Include 2. No Changes 3. -
2020-Hinsdale-009	Extend culvert and pipe on Sherlock Hollow	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Flooding along Sherlock Hollow to extend culvert and pipe on roadway. Solution: Extend culvert and pipe	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-010	Union Valley Road culvert and stream remediation	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: During extreme rain events washouts on road and erosion to personal property occur. Two homes in imminent danger of being destroyed as well as three other private have had repeated damage during the past 10 years.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Severely is impacting people's property. Every time there is a severe precipitation event, the stream moves closer. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Construct a culvert along road to mitigate flooding and erosion. Complete full hydrology study of the creek from Morgan Hollow Road to NYS Route 16.		
2020-Hinsdale-011	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-012	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-013	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the	All Hazards	Town Supervisor/Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Hinsdale currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	event of an emergency.			Solution: The town will confirm locations and determine what improvements need to be made to comply with building and fire codes.		
2020-Hinsdale-014	Generator for Town Hall	All Hazards	Town	Problem: Town Hall does not have back up power in the event the power goes out Solution: Purchase and install a 30 kW generator with auto disconnect switch	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-015	Generator for Hinsdale Water Treatment Plant	All Hazards	Town	Problem: Lack of backup power for the Water Treatment Plant Solution: Purchase and install a 45 kW 3-phase generator with auto disconnect switch	1. Completed 2. ARPA funds were used to complete this.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. ARPA funds were used to complete this.
2020-Hinsdale-016	Upgrade culvert on Pennsylvania Rd	Flood, severe storm	Town Hwy Dept., County, NYS and Railroad	Problem: Pennsylvania Rd near Fay Hollow frequently floods. Olean Creek drainage also needs to be cleaned Solution: Upgrade culvert on Pennsylvania Road to mitigate the risk of flooding	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Hinsdale-017	Potential acquisition or elevation project	Flood	Town, homeowners	Problem: Three homes on Union Valley Road that need to be protected from flooding. Solution: Assess and determine best action to protect homes from flooding (through elevation or buyout)	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-018	Environmental Controls for salt sand shed	Severe storm	Town	Problem: Salt sand shed at 4129 Route 16 is losing money due to salt dust/dirt blowing on residential properties Solution: Determine the best controls to prevent the loss of salt and sand	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-019	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated emergency operation plan Solution: The town will work with the county on an update to the county CEMP.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Hinsdale-020	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated building codes Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. Completed 2. Building codes were updated in October 2022	1. Discontinue 2. No Changes 3. Building codes were updated in October 2022

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Hinsdale-021	Assess the site-specific vegetation conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect facilities from wildfires	Wildfire	Town, Facility owners	Problem: National Fuel Gas Supply Corp, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Crosbys #0774-1085 3511 Rt 16, Hinsdale – USID water tank 95363 1437 Congress Rd, and Underwood Manor- Assisted Living potentially exposed to wildfires Solution: Assess the site-specific vegetation conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect critical facilities	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

21.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Hinsdale participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Hinsdale would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 21-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 21-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 21-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X			X				X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 21-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-HinsdaleT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-02	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-03	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-HinsdaleT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-HinsdaleT-05	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HinsdaleT-06	Pennsylvania Road Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HinsdaleT-07	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-08	Willow Road Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-09	Residential Property Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-10	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-11	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-12	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-13	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HinsdaleT-14	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-HinsdaleT-15	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-16	Critical Facility Wildfire Mitigation Measures	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HinsdaleT-17	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-18	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HinsdaleT-19	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Municipal Hall, Highway Barn, and a Potable Water Facility are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-02. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-03. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-05. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Conditions on Plank Road make it susceptible to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigate landslide risk on Plank Road. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide on Plan Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-06. Pennsylvania Road Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Water under the bridge on Pennsylvania Road backs up and causes flooding, which leads to road damage, bank erosion, flooding, and sitting water. Flooding on the bridge and on Pennsylvania Road can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will lead an assessment of the bridge to determine what repairs are necessary or may be feasible. Once a course of action has been identified, the Town will make the improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DOT, BRIDGENY, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This could lead to further degradation of the bridge.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	Not feasible, costly
Build new bridge	Not feasible, costly

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-07. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Jollytown Road • Sherlock Hollow Road • Pennsylvania Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-08. Willow Road Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Willow Road Creek is prone to flooding and is approaching nearby roads and properties. Willow Road Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Willow Road Creek. With the permit granted from NYS DEC, the Town will regularly remove debris from creek to prevent Willow Road from flooding	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Willow Road Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Willow Road Creek, including the Fire Hall, Library, and Substations, would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
	Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-09. Residential Property Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	During extreme rain events have caused washouts on Union Valley Road and erosion of personal property occur. There are two homes in imminent danger of being destroyed as well as three other private properties which have had repeated damage during the past 10 years. Other properties may be impacted by flooding in Town as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners. The Town will evaluate the feasibility of constructing a culvert along Union Valley Road to mitigate flooding and erosion. The Town will complete full hydrology study of the creek from Morgan Hollow Road to NYS Route 16.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.

	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-10. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-11. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-12. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-13. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have back-up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-14. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Cattaraugus County Water and Conservation District	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Salt and sand exposed to the open-air leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow. The salt sand shed at 4129 Route 16 is losing money due to salt dust/dirt blowing on residential properties.	
Description of the Solution:	A secure, protective location will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms. The Town was awarded a NYS DEC grant in December 2024 to construct a salt storage building. This is a joint project with Cattaraugus County Water and Conservation District. The Town has selected a vendor but still has not received the contract NYS. Once the contract is received, the project will move forward.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DEC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials exposed to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-15. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-16. Critical Facility Wildfire Mitigation Measures

Lead Agency:	Facility Owners	
Supporting Agencies:	Fire Department, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	National Fuel Gas Supply Corp, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Crosbys #0774-1085 3511 Rt 16, Hinsdale – USID water tank 95363 1437 Congress Rd, and Underwood Manor, an assisted living facility, are potentially exposed to wildfires. Protecting these properties and infrastructure from wildfires is crucial to ensuring continuity of operations and services for their consumers. Exposure to this hazard can cause damage or destruction.	
Description of the Solution:	Assess the site-specific vegetation and slope conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect National Fuel Gas Supply Corp, Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Crosbys #0774-1085 3511 Rt 16, Hinsdale – USID water tank 95363 1437 Congress Rd, and Underwood Manor, an assisted living facility, from wildfires.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD depending on identified mitigation measures	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, Facility Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	This action will reduce the risk of the wildfire hazard to critical facilities, ensuring continuity of operations. The continued operation of these facilities if crucial to the facilities' service area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations living near and working at or near the critical facilities would have enhanced protections from the wildfire and landslide hazards. Services from these critical facilities would remain intact to consumers.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the existing critical facilities would have enhanced protections from the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The identified critical facilities, as well as other facilities nearby, would have enhanced protections from the wildfire hazard. This action will assist in ensuring continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Wildfires may be exacerbated by increased extreme heat and drought occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facilities	Cost prohibitive, not feasible
Cut down all trees	Cost prohibitive, degrades the environment

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-17. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-18. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Hinsdale 26 • Hinsdale 42 • Hinsdale 57 • Hinsdale 62	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-HinsdaleT-19. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

22. TOWN OF HUMPHREY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Humphrey with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Humphrey, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Humphrey's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

22.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Humphrey identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 22-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 22-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jason Pearl, Highway Superintendent Address: 4500 Humphrey Road, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-1010 Email: humphreyhighwaydep@gmail.com	Name/Title: Carrie Childs, Supervisor Address: 4500 Humphrey Road, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-2319 Email: humphreysupervisor@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Terry Fuller, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4500 Humphrey Road, Great Valley, NY 14741 Phone Number: 716-945-2319 Email: humphrey.ny.ceo@gmail.com	

22.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Humphrey is an interior town in the eastern half of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Humphrey has a total area of 36.61 square miles. Wrights Creek flows past the hamlets: Humphrey and Humphrey Center. The town is bordered to the west by the Town of Great Valley and south of the Town of Franklinville. The east town line is shared by the towns of Hinsdale and Ischua and to the south is the Town of Allegany.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.1 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 11.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 14.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 8.5 percent is considered disabled.

22.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Humphrey performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Humphrey to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

22.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 22-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Humphrey.

Table 22-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2022: Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

22.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 22-3 summarizes the capabilities of Humphrey to oversee and track development.

Table 22-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is area for future development in the Town.

22.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 22-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Humphrey and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 22-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building Department enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Town of Humphrey Fire Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Surrounding municipalities for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

22.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 22-5 summarizes financial resources available to Humphrey.

Table 22-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

22.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 22-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Humphrey.

Table 22-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

22.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 22-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Humphrey.

Table 22-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

22.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 22-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 22-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

22.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 22-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

22.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 22-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Humphrey.

Table 22-9. Humphrey NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

22.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 22-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Humphrey.

Table 22-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is valued at 50 percent or more of the existing structure's value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 21, 1992 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention

NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	November 4, 1992
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

22.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 22-11 through Table 22-13.

Table 22-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 22-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 22-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

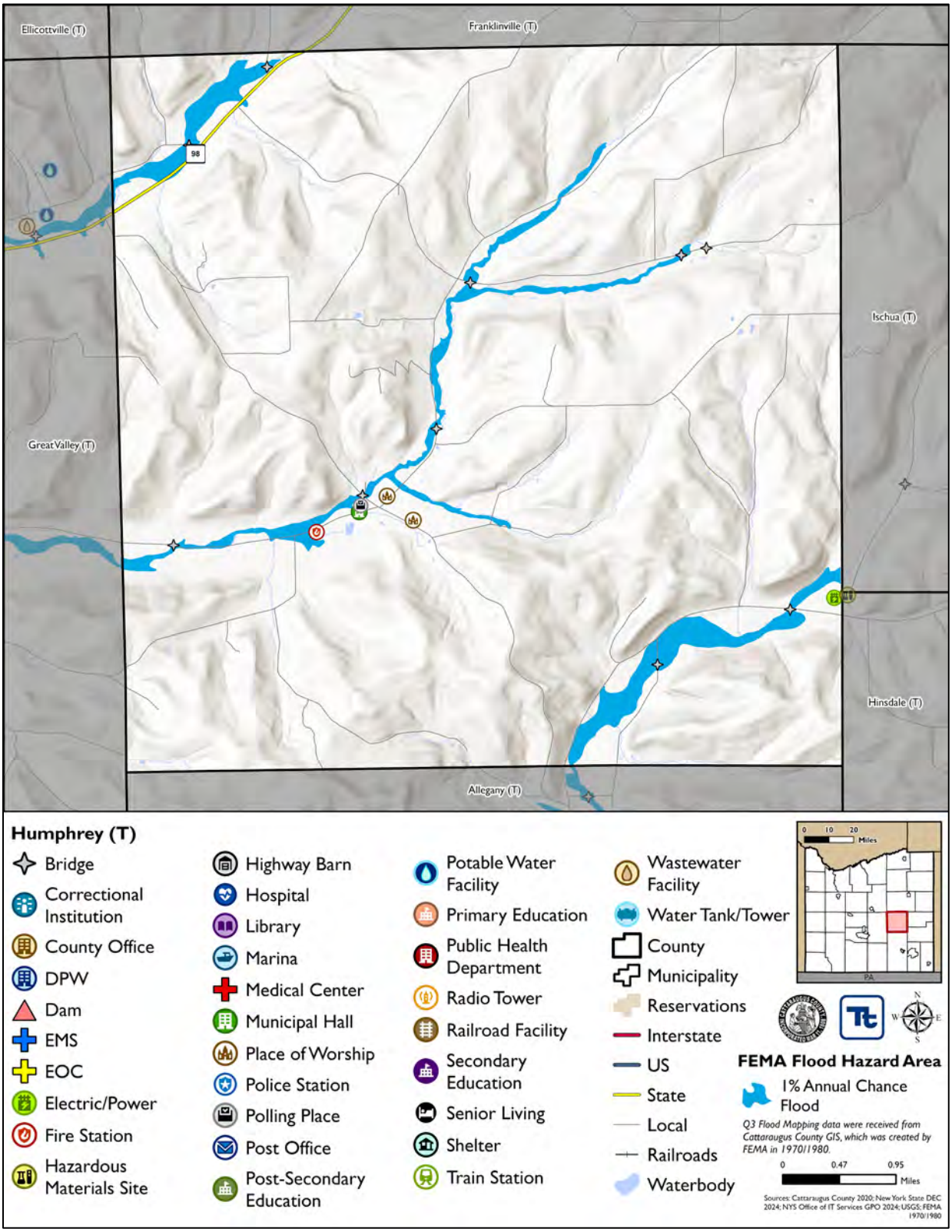
22.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Humphrey's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

22.6.1 Hazard Area

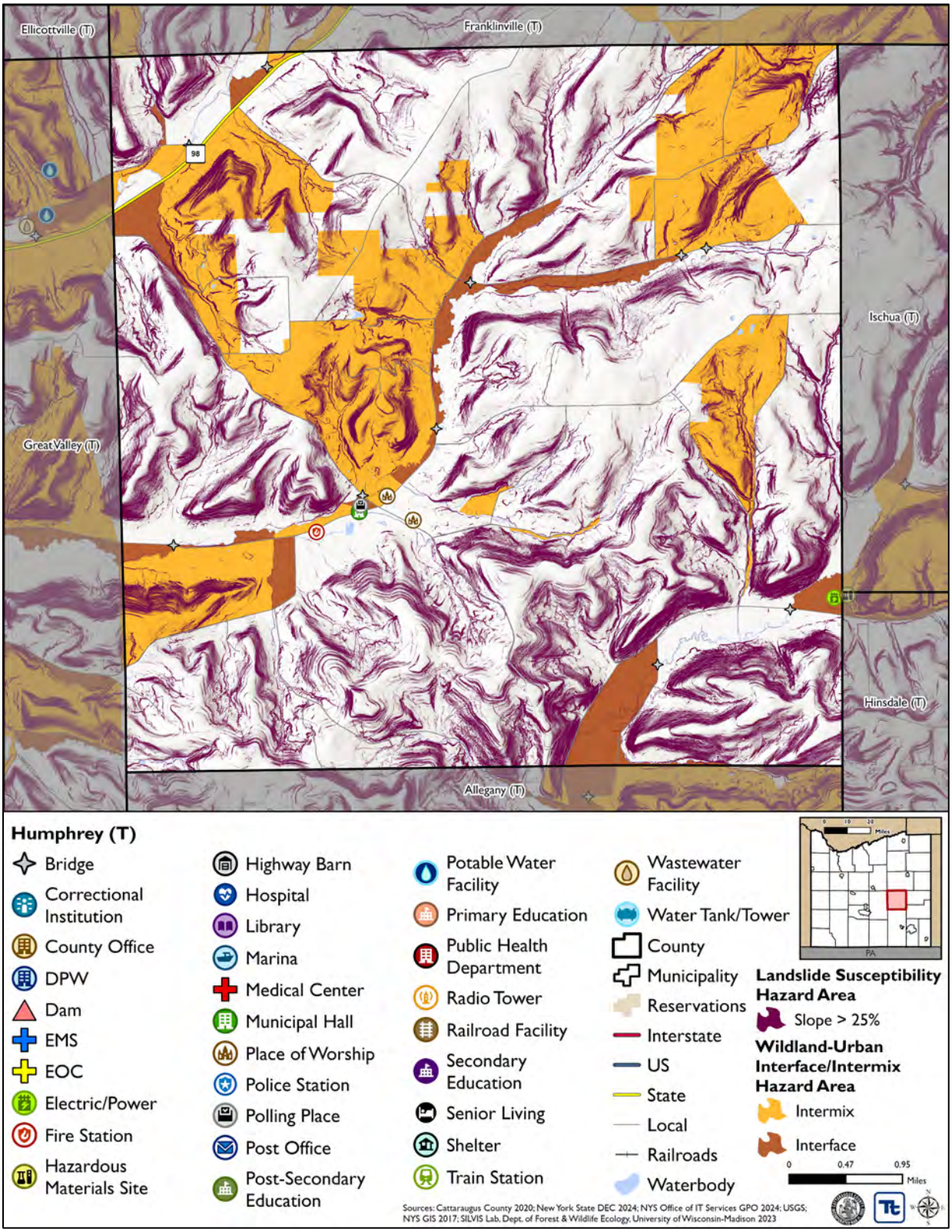
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 22-1 through Figure 22-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Humphrey has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 22-1. Humphrey Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 22-2. Humphrey Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



22.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Humphrey is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 22-14 provides details on loss and damage in Humphrey during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 22-14. Hazard Event History in Humphrey

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Humphrey
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Humphrey
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

22.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Humphrey .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Humphrey reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased its risk to the Dam and Levee Failure hazard from 'Low' to 'No Risk' as there are no dams or levees in the jurisdiction, nor are there any nearby, which would impact the Town.

Table 22-15 shows Humphrey's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 22-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 22-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 22-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Humphrey 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 06	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 11	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 15	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 21	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 28	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 32	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-
Humphrey 39	Bridge	X	-	2025-HumphreyT-12	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

22.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Humphrey's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Humphrey identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The bridge on Morgan Hollow Road is narrow, which leads to road damage, bank erosion, flooding, and sitting water. Flooding on the bridge and on Morgan Hollow Road can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Garage, Fuel Pumps, and Town Hall, which houses the Town Administration, Town Court, and the Town Clerk, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from

floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Humphrey 02
  - Humphrey 06
  - Humphrey 11
  - Humphrey 15
  - Humphrey 20
  - Humphrey 21
  - Humphrey 28
  - Humphrey 32
  - Humphrey 39

22.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

22.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 22-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

22.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Humphrey did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 22-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Humphrey-001	Bridge on Morgan Hollow Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Bridge is too narrow on Morgan Hollow Road which leads to road damage, bank erosion, flooding, and sitting water. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine the size of bridge needed for the road. Then the town will replace the bridge on Morgan Hollow Road with culvert with larger carrying capacity than the bridge.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-002	Generator for Town Hall	All Hazards	Town, Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Hall lacks a permanent power source. The Town Hall location houses the Town Hall, Court, and Clerk. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Humprey-003	Generator for Town Garage	All Hazards	Town, Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Garage lacks a permanent power source. The Town Garage location houses essential equipment for the town. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Garage. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-004	Generator for fuel pumps	All Hazards	Town, Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The fuel pumps lack a permanent power source. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the fuel pumps. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Humphrey-005	Town's salt shed prone to flooding	Flood	Highway Department	Problem: Salt shed/pile at the Town Garage needs a building to protect from weather. There is runoff to the nearby stream and the town would like to move it away from drinking wells. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine the best action/location for the town salt shed. Then the town will implement the best action to protect the salt shed and prevent salt from entering the stream.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-006	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Humphrey's ordinance is outdated Solution: The town will develop and adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-007	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County OES/ Cattaraugus County Building Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Humphrey-008	Wildfire outreach	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-009	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Mayor/Town Clerk, county	Problem: The Town of Humphrey currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town work with the county to confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-010	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has an outdated emergency operation plan. Solution: The town will update the town's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Humphrey-011	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has outdated building codes Solution: The town will update the town's building codes.	1. Completed 2. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.

22.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Humphrey participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Humphrey would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 22-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 22-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 22-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X								X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 22-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-HumphreyT-01	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-HumphreyT-02	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-04	Morgan Hollow Road Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HumphreyT-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-HumphreyT-06	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-HumphreyT-07	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-HumphreyT-08	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-09	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-10	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-11	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-HumphreyT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-HumphreyT-01. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Inspector, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-HumphreyT-02. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HumphreyT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-HumphreyT-04. Morgan Hollow Road Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The bridge on Morgan Hollow Road is narrow, which leads to road damage, bank erosion, flooding, and sitting water. Flooding on the bridge and on Morgan Hollow Road can not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will lead an assessment of the bridge and culvert to determine what repairs are necessary or may be feasible. Once a course of action has been identified, the Town will carry out the improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DOT, BRIDGENY, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This could lead to further degradation of the bridge.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	Not feasible, costly
Build new bridge	Not feasible, costly

Action 2025-HumphreyT-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Garage, Fuel Pumps, and Town Hall, which houses the Town Administration, Town Court, and the Town Clerk, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives	**Action**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-HumphreyT-06. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-HumphreyT-07. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-HumphreyT-08. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-HumphreyT-09. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-HumphreyT-10. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-HumphreyT-11. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-HumphreyT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Humphrey 02 • Humphrey 06 • Humphrey 11 • Humphrey 15 • Humphrey 20 • Humphrey 21 • Humphrey 28 • Humphrey 32 • Humphrey 39	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems

	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

23. TOWN OF ISCHUA

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Ischua with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ischua, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ischua's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

23.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Ischua identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 23-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 23-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jeff Goodyear, Supervisor Address: 4737 Gile Hollow Road, Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 716-640-2886 Email: jgoodyear167@gmail.com	Name/Title: Richard Michael, Highway Superintendent Address: 5670 Five Mile Road, Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 716-378-1556 Email: ischuahighway@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: James Cline, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4737 Gile Hollow Road, Hinsdale, NY 14743 Phone Number: 716-968-5075 Email: town.ischua@gmail.com	

23.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Ischua lies on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State on the Ischua/Olean creek/river. The Town of Ischua has a total area of 32.4 square miles. Ischua Creek flows south through the center. The town is bordered to the east by the Town of Cuba in Allegany County and to the south by the Town of Hinsdale. The west border is formed by the Town of Humphrey, and the towns of Franklinville and Lyndon are to the north. Part of the Seneca Indian Reservation is in the Town of Ischua.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 0.7 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 29.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 20.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 22 percent is considered disabled.

23.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Ischua performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ischua to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

23.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 23-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Ischua.

Table 23-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: NY State Uniform Fire Prevention Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer / Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Health Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

23.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 23-3 summarizes the capabilities of Ischua to oversee and track development.

Table 23-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is limited available area for future development

23.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 23-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Ischua and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 23-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

23.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 23-5 summarizes financial resources available to Ischua.

Table 23-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

23.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 23-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ischua.

Table 23-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

23.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 23-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ischua.

Table 23-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

23.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 23-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 23-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

23.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 23-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

23.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 23-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ischua.

Table 23-9. Ischua NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$41,951.22
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

23.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 23-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Ischua.

Table 23-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement / Building Inspector
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is valued at 50 percent or more of the existing structure's value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 9, 2002 CAV: January 11, 2012
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1992 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	November 4, 1992
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

23.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 23-11 through Table 23-13.

Table 23-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 23-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 23-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

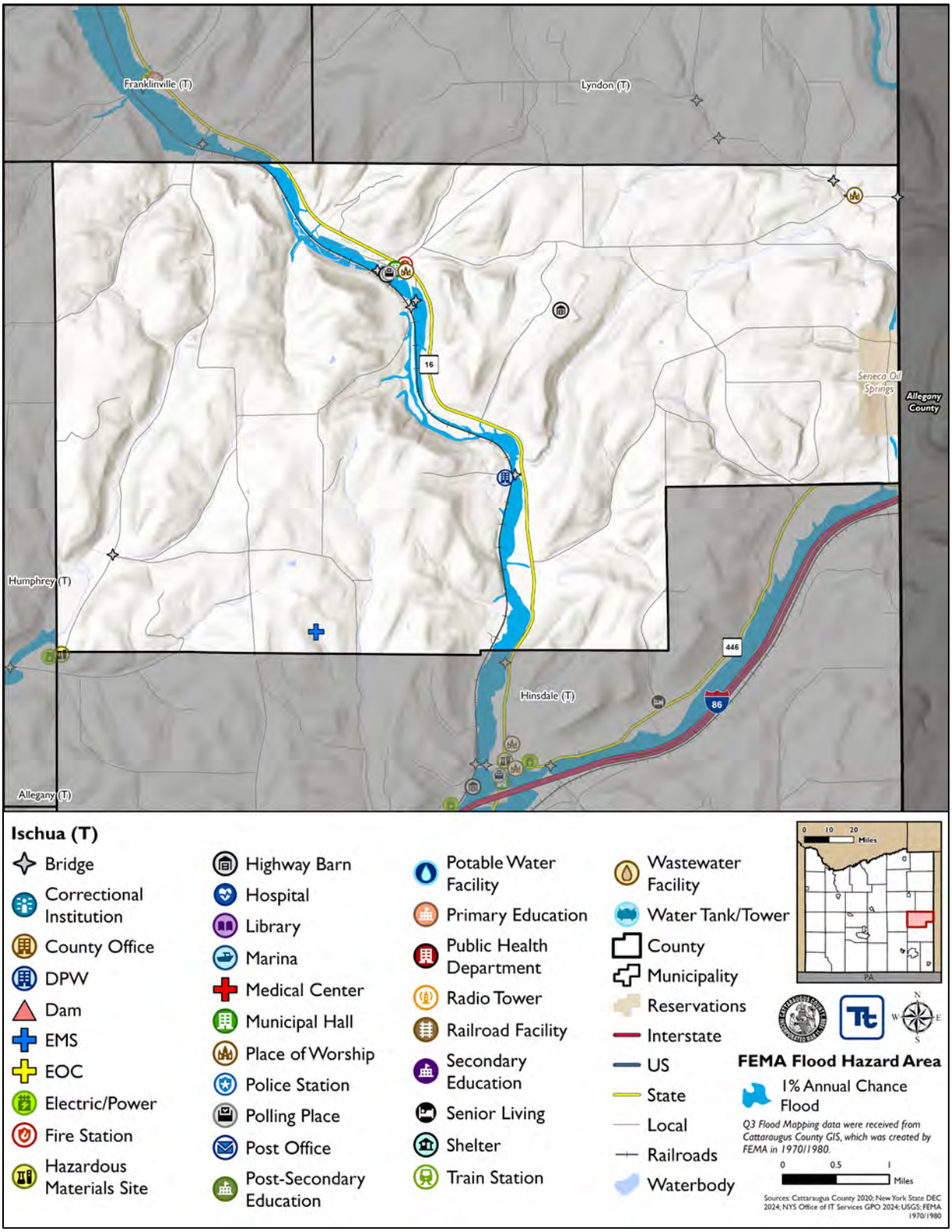
23.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ischua's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

23.6.1 Hazard Area

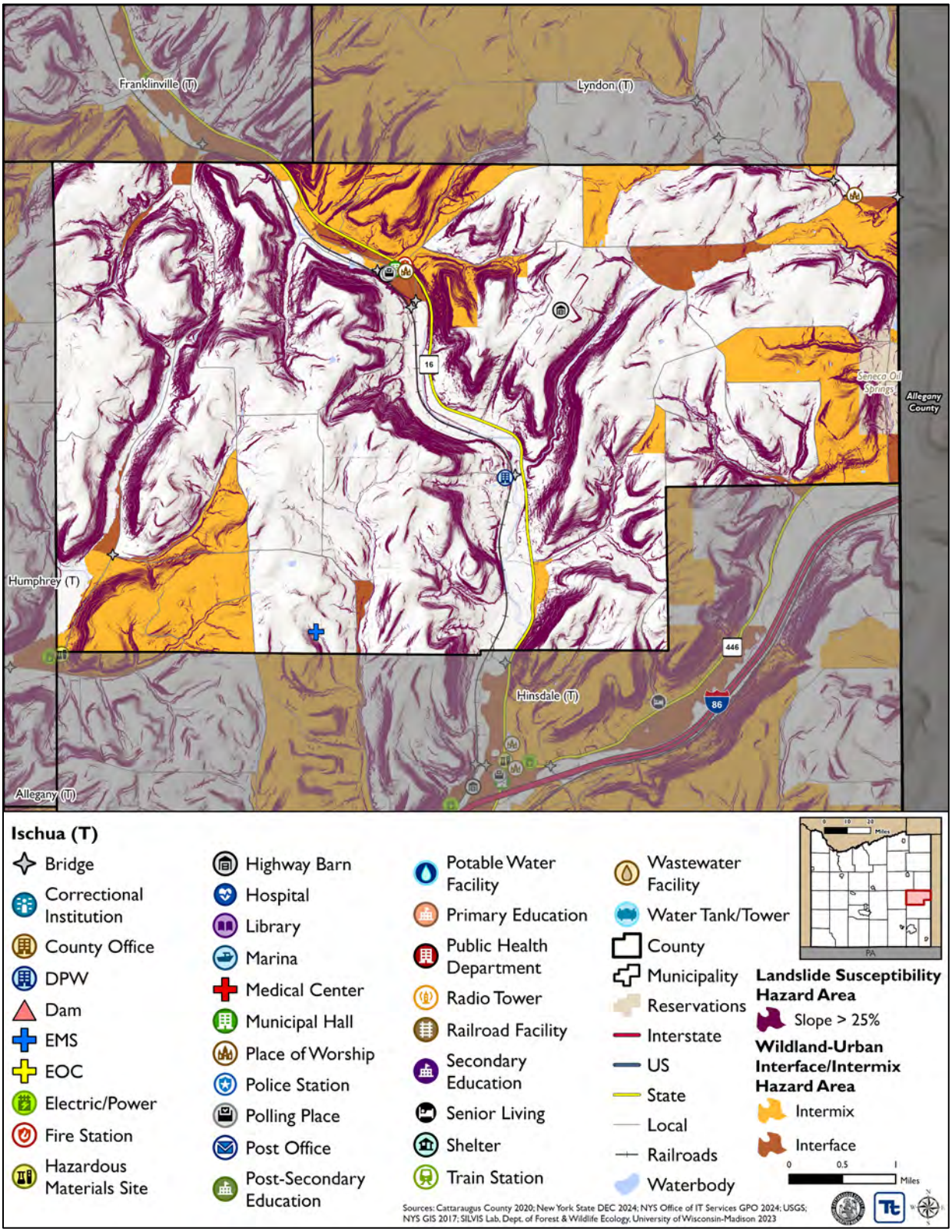
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 23-1 through Figure 23-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Ischua has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 23-1. Ischua Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 23-2. Ischua Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



23.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Ischua is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 23-14 provides details on loss and damage in Ischua during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 23-14. Hazard Event History in Ischua

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ischua
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ischua
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

23.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Ischua .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Ischua reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased its risk to the Dam and Levee Failure hazard from 'Low' to 'No Risk' as there are no dams or levees in the jurisdiction, nor are there any nearby, which would impact the Town.

Table 23-15 shows Ischua's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 23-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 23-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 23-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ischua 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-IschuaT-12	-
Ischua 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-IschuaT-12	-
Ischua Town Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-IschuaT-01	-
Ischua Town Hall	Polling Place	X	-	2025-IschuaT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus 2024

23.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Ischua's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Ischua identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Ischua Town Barn and Town Hall are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Baxter Mill Road is undersized or may have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts.
- FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing

a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Ischua 20
  - Ischua 29

23.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

23.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 23-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

23.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Ischua did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 23-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Ischua-001	Replace undersized culvert in Town of Ischua on Baxter Mill Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Town Highway Department	Problem: Culvert on Baxter Mill Road is undersized and needs to be replaced. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events. Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ischua-002	Protect Ischua Town Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, Facility manager	Problem: The Town Barn is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Town Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Ischua-003	Updated FIRMs	Flood	FEMA, Cattaraugus County Soil and Water, Town Administration	Problem: FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Solution: The town will work with FEMA to update flood hazard mapping for the town	1. In Progress 2. Maps are currently being updated by FEMA with input from the Town and County.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ischua-004	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Town of Ischua needs an updated flood damage prevention ordinance Solution: The town will develop and adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ischua-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management; Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: The town will work with the county to obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ischua-006	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Ischua-007	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town OEM	Problem: The town has an outdated emergency operation plan. Solution: The town will update the town's emergency operation plan.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Ischua-008	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, town administration	Problem: The town has outdated building codes. Solution: The administration will update the town's building codes.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

23.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ischua participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Ischua would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 23-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 23-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 23-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X									X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 23-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-IschuaT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-IschuaT-03	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-04	Outdated FIRMs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-IschuaT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-07	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-IschuaT-08	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-IschuaT-09	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-10	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-IschuaT-11	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-IschuaT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-IschuaT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Ischua Town Barn and Town Hall are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-IschuaT-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-IschuaT-03. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Baxter Mill Road is undersized or may have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-IschuaT-04. Outdated FIRMs

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Cattaraugus County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
FEMA updates maps without Town input	Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

Action 2025-IschuaT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-IschuaT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-IschuaT-07. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-IschuaT-08. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-IschuaT-09. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-IschuaT-10. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Town will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Town will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Town's resiliency

Action 2025-IschuaT-11. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform a steep slope ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-IschuaT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Ischua 20 • Ischua 29	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

24. TOWN OF LEON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Leon with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Leon, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Leon's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

24.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Leon identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 24-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 24-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Fredrick Filock, Supervisor Address: 12195 Leon-New Albion Road, Conewango Valley, New York 14726 Phone Number: (716) 548-5087 Email: frado@netsync.net	Name/Title: Joel Fiebelkorn, Highway Superintendent Address: 12195 Leon-New Albion Road, Conewango Valley, New York 14726 Phone Number: (716) 296-5507 Email: leonhighway@hotmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Holler, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 12195 Leon-New Albion Road, Conewango Valley, New York 14726 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	

24.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Leon is located westward center of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Leon has a total area of 36.58 square miles. The town is south of the Town of Dayton and north of the Town of Conewango. An estimated 76 percent of the population are members of the Old Order Amish.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 14.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 11 percent is 65 years of age or older, 4 percent is non-English speaking, 15.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.4 percent is considered disabled.

24.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Leon performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Leon to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

24.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 24-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Leon.

Table 24-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2007: Enforcement of New York State Uniform Codes	Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Local Law shall provide the basic method for administration and enforcement of the Uniform Codes of New York State and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code in the Town of Leon, NY and shall establish powers, duties and responsibilities in connection therewith, This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, all buildings, structures and premises regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this Local Law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Emergency Management Plan, 9/23/2013	Local	Town Highway Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the Town. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

24.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 24-3 summarizes the capabilities of Leon to oversee and track development.

Table 24-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	

24.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 24-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Leon and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 24-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Town Supervisor
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	CEO/Highway Department
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State and Local Municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	E&M Engineers
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	CEO
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	E&M Engineers
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Supervisor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	E&M Engineers
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Cattaraugus County
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

24.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 24-5 summarizes financial resources available to Leon.

Table 24-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

24.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 24-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Leon.

Table 24-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Warning Sirens
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	No schools in town
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

24.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 24-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Leon.

Table 24-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	10 (no hydrants)	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

24.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 24-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

During the review of the adaptive capacity, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased its adaptive capacity for the Dam and Levee Failure hazard from Moderate to Weak as there are no dams or levees in the Town, therefore there is no history dealing with a failure.
- The Town decreased its adaptive capacity for the Landslide hazard from Moderate to Weak as there is no history of landslides in the Town and would not be enough manpower currently to address this hazard.

Table 24-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

24.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 24-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

24.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 24-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Leon.

Table 24-9. Leon NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

24.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 24-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Leon.

Table 24-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Open fields
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None the Town is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Code Enforcement Officer
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No damages declared
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County Capability
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Inspections and permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement Officer
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: August 23, 2011 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Yes, meets minimal requirements.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

24.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 24-11 through Table 24-13.

Table 24-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	2	0	19	21
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	3	0	20	23
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	3	0	19	22
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	18	22
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	7	0	13	20
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
Note: '-' indicates records were unavailable.

Table 24-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 24-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

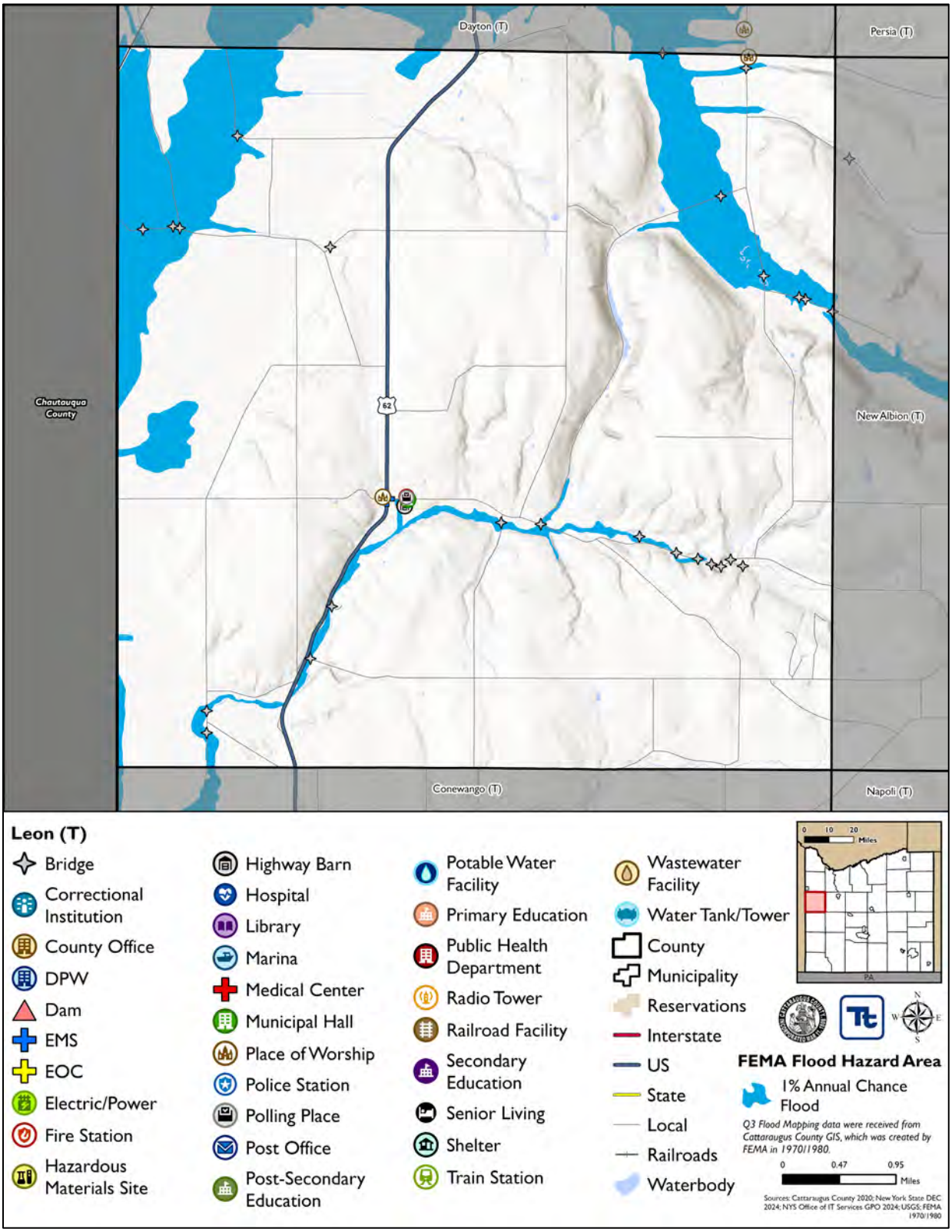
24.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Leon's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

24.6.1 Hazard Area

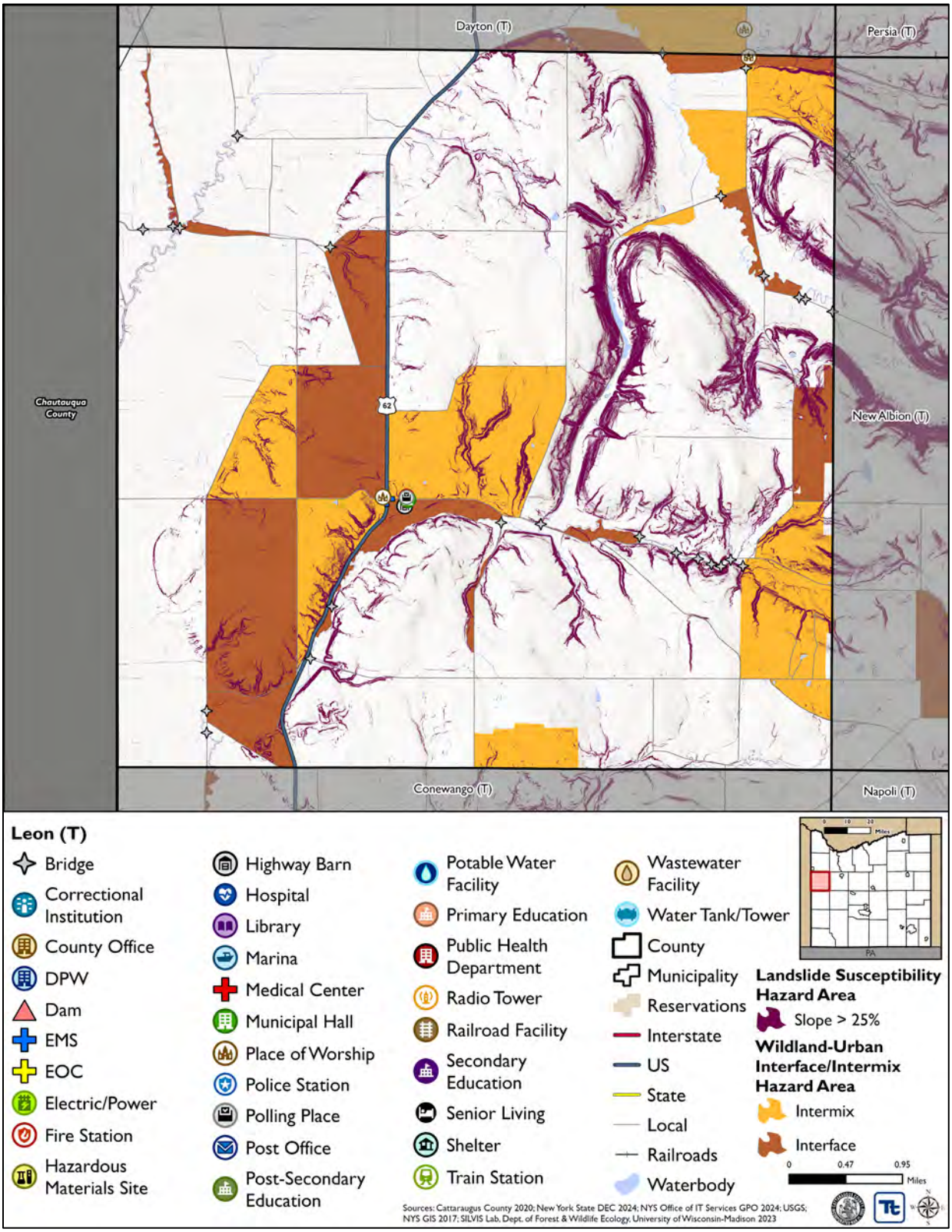
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 24-1 through Figure 24-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Leon has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 24-1. Leon Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 24-2. Leon Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



24.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Leon is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 24-14 provides details on loss and damage in Leon during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 24-14. Hazard Event History in Leon

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Leon
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town experienced flooding and out flow damage on 42nd. St. $17,000.00 cost
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by social distancing and mask mandates.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town experienced trees down $3,500,00 cost
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town experienced bank erosion along Bailey Hill and Town Hill roads. Rip rap and gravel was also installed. $14,900.00 cost
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town experienced flooding and performed ditch, and road repairs. $3,000.00 cost
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town experienced flooding; plugged sluice repairs. $3,620.00 cost
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town experienced trees downed on roads and cemetery. $5,238.00 cost
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town experienced trees downed which resulted in a 2-day cleanup. $1,200.00 cost
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town experienced trees downed which resulted in a 1-day cleanup. $1,200.00 cost
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town experienced electric lines down causing surge damaging lights at Town garage facility. $2,215.00 cost

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Leon
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town experienced flooding shoulder repair. $1,800.00 cost
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town experienced snow resulting in extra overtime. $1,200.00 cost
April 13, 2024	Thunderstorm	N/A	Trees downed and flooding.	The Town experienced flooding and downed trees which resulted in 1 day of clean up and $1,200 cost.

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

24.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Leon .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Leon reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased its hazard ranking for the Landslide hazard from 'High' to 'Medium' as most sloped areas are forested with minimal population.

Table 24-15 shows Leon's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 24-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 24-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 24-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Leon 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 08	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 15	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 16	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 18	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 21	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 25	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 29	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 31	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 35	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 36	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 37	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-
Leon 40	Bridge	X	-	2025-LeonT-07	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

24.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Leon's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Leon identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Eroded roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Several roads in the Town would benefit from mitigation measures to prevent future damage from flooding, including:
  - Smith Road
  - Bailey Hill Road
  - Frog Valley Road
- The West Branch of the Conewango Creek has stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto Frog Valley Road. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Eldredge Road
  - Bailey Hill Road
  - Townhall Road
  - Hill Road
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Leon 01
  - Leon 02
  - Leon 05
  - Leon 08

- Leon 14
- Leon 15
- Leon 16
- Leon 18
- Leon 20
- Leon 21
- Leon 25
- Leon 29
- Leon 31
- Leon 35
- Leon 36
- Leon 37
- Leon 40

24.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

24.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 24-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

24.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Leon did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 24-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Leon-001	Scott Hollow Road Ditch Improvements	Flood	Town Highway Department	Problem: Erosion issues exist in ditches requiring ditch improvements. Solution: Hiring a contractor to stabilize ditch line next to road to avoid erosion in 2 different areas.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. This is a regular capability performed by the Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This is a regular capability performed by the Town.
2020-Leon-002	Training for Code Enforcement Officers, Floodplain Administrator	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. Complete 2. FPAs have attended trainings.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPAs have attended trainings.
2020-Leon-003	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2'	1. In Progress 2. Not updated due to other Town priorities.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.		
2020-Leon-004	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	Town Board	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. Complete 2. Outreach documents created for wildfire hazard, but materials should be created and distributed for all hazards of concern.	1. Include 2. Alter to include outreach for all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Leon-005	Stream stabilization on Frog Valley Road	Flood	Town Highway Department	Problem: Erosion of creek bank threatening to encroach onto Frog Valley Road surface. Bank stabilization needed. Solution: Per the results of engineering study, implement specific stabilization of the creek along Frog Valley Road	1. No Progress 2. Finalizing project and applying for FEMA grants.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Leon-006	Update municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All	Town Board, County EMO	Problem: The Town Emergency Operation may be outdated. Solution: Determine if the EOP needs updating and as appropriate, update the plan.	1. Complete 2. Town determined plan is okay as is and does not require an update.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town determined plan is okay as is and does not require an update.
2020-Leon-007	Update Building Code to current standards	All	Town Board	Problem: Building Code may not contain all current standards. Solution: Update the Building Code to latest standard.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Codes are updated and revised as needed by the Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action performed already by the Town.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Leon-008	Backup Generator at Town storage building	All	Town Highway Department	Problem: Town storage building that houses all truck lacks backup generator power. Solution: Determine appropriate backup power generation. Purchase and install ~16 kw generator.	1. Complete 2. Generator was installed.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Leon-009	Backup generator at Town Hall	All	Town Highway Department	Problem: Town Hall building lacks backup generator power Solution: Determine appropriate backup power generation. Purchase and install ~16 kW generator.	1. Completed 2. A generator was installed at the end of 2024.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. A generator was installed at the end of 2024.
2020-Leon-010	Replace culverts	Flood	Town Highway Department	Problem: Culverts need size increase or replacement at Eldredge Road, Bailey Hill Road, Townhall Road, Hill Road Solution: Pending the results of engineering study, replace culverts as needed.	1. In Progress 2. Study must begin	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Leon-011	Bank stabilization	Flood	Town Highway Department	Problem: Banks need to be stabilized on Town Hill Road, Smith Road, Bailey Hill Road Solution: Pending the results of an engineering study, implement measures to Stabilize banks along selected roads	1. In Progress 2. Study must begin	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Leon-012	Install salt and sand shed	Severe snowstorm, Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. Solution: Pending results of engineering analysis, construct a new salt/sand shed	1. No Progress 2. Financial setbacks have prevented progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

24.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Leon participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 "Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures" (March 2007)
- FEMA "Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards" (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Leon would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 24-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 24-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 24-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure				X			X			
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Landslide				X			X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Utility Failure				X			X			
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 24-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-LeonT-01	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-LeonT-02	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-LeonT-03	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LeonT-04	Streambank Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LeonT-05	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LeonT-06	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-LeonT-07	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-LeonT-01. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-LeonT-02. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LeonT-03. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Eroded roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Several roads in the Town would benefit from mitigation measures to prevent future damage from flooding, including: • Smith Road • Bailey Hill Road • Frog Valley Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will identify and implement erosion-reducing measures. These measures may include: • Elevating the roadway • Improving drainage • Strengthening underlying soils • Realigning roads and structures • Strengthening support structures • Armoring vulnerable embankments	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LeonT-04. Streambank Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The West Branch of the Conewango Creek has stream bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto Frog Valley Road. Stream banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding the West Branch of the Conewango Creek, especially on Frog Valley Road.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding the West Branch of the Conewango Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LeonT-05. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Eldredge Road • Bailey Hill Road • Townhall Road • Hill Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culvert located at Grove Street Bridge that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-LeonT-06. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
	Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-LeonT-07. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Leon 01 • Leon 02 • Leon 05 • Leon 08 • Leon 14 • Leon 15 • Leon 16 • Leon 18 • Leon 20 • Leon 21 • Leon 25 • Leon 29 • Leon 31 • Leon 35 • Leon 36 • Leon 37 • Leon 40	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Remove bridges		May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges		Cost prohibitive

25. TOWN OF LITTLE VALLEY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Little Valley with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Little Valley, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Little Valley's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

25.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Little Valley identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Clerk represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 25-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 25-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Megan Morgenstern, Clerk Address: 201 Third Street, Little Valley NY, 14755Phone Number: 716-938-6441 Email: townlv1@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Thomas J. Crouse, Highway Superintendent Address: 201 Third Street, Little Valley NY, 14755 Phone Number: 716-938-6423 Email: townlv1@yahoo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Holler, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 201 Third Street, Little Valley NY, 14755 Phone Number: 716-307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Peter E. Wrona, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key information to assist in annex development.	
Name/Title: Susan Koch, Deputy Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key information to assist in annex development.	

25.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Little Valley lies in the central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Little Valley has a total area of 29.92 square miles. Little Valley Creek, Dublin Creek, and Whig Street Creek all flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Mansfield, to the east is the Town of Great Valley, to the south is the Town of Salamanca and City of Salamanca, and to the west is the Town of Napoli. The Hamlet of Elkdale is located within the Town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 0.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 23.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 41.3 percent is considered disabled.

25.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Little Valley performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Little Valley to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

25.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 25-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Little Valley.

Table 25-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 60 - Building Code Administration and Enforcement	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 140 - Zoning	Local	Town Assessor
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Promotes the general health and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the Town. The intention of the Town is to assure the proper and sensitive development of land within Little Valley to protect and enhance the quality of life in general. This chapter is intended to allow development in a manner that encourages and provides for well-planned commercial and residential centers, smooth traffic circulation, and efficient delivery of municipal services. This chapter seeks to prevent development that adds to existing geologic hazards, erosion, flooding, or other conditions that create potential dangers to life and safety in the community or detract from the quality of life in the community.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 116 – Subdivision of Land	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Provides for the orderly growth and development of the Town with adequate provision for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, and welfare of its population.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 140 - Zoning	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 140 – Zoning	Local	Codes Division
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies environmentally sensitive areas to be preserved from damage by development, or establishment of protection measures. This can include, but is not limited to, wetlands, floodplains, and other sensitive ecosystems and the species that reside within them.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 72 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities:				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and F. Qualify and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 1999	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Plan is intended to promote the preservation of the rural and agricultural character of the community, while at the same time promoting orderly development in accordance with the goals and policies that are contained in this document				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 1999	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A capital improvement plan helps identify priority areas for development and revitalization that can reduce damages by removing blight and increasing economic resiliency.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	Local	DPW
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Minimizing the amount of debris left behind on residential and commercial properties and roadways reduces post-disaster recovery costs and accelerates a return to normalcy following a disaster event.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

25.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 25-3 summarizes the capabilities of Little Valley to oversee and track development.

Table 25-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	-
• If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	-	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-
• If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	-	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is limited area in the Town for future development due to the terrain. Town is mostly built out.

25.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 25-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Little Valley and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 25-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Town Board
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	DPW and Fire District
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	County Engineering Department
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	County Engineering Department
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County Engineering Department
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Highway Department
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Hired and needed
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

25.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 25-5 summarizes financial resources available to Little Valley.

Table 25-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

25.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 25-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Little Valley.

Table 25-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Clerk's Office
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

25.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 25-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Little Valley.

Table 25-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

25.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 25-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 25-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

25.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 25-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

25.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 25-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Little Valley.

Table 25-9. Little Valley NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	7
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

25.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 25-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Little Valley.

Table 25-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Top Fourth St to The Heights, Liebler Rd Flood events occurred on March 7, 2012 and May 20, 2011 which impacted Fourth Street
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None the Town is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Through Inspections
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Needs to be updated to reflect localized flooding
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Cattaraugus County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permits and Inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Through Inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of staffing and funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: October 4, 2011
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 72 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Planning and zoning boards consider flood risks when reviewing applications.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

25.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 25-11 through Table 25-13.

Table 25-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 25-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 25-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

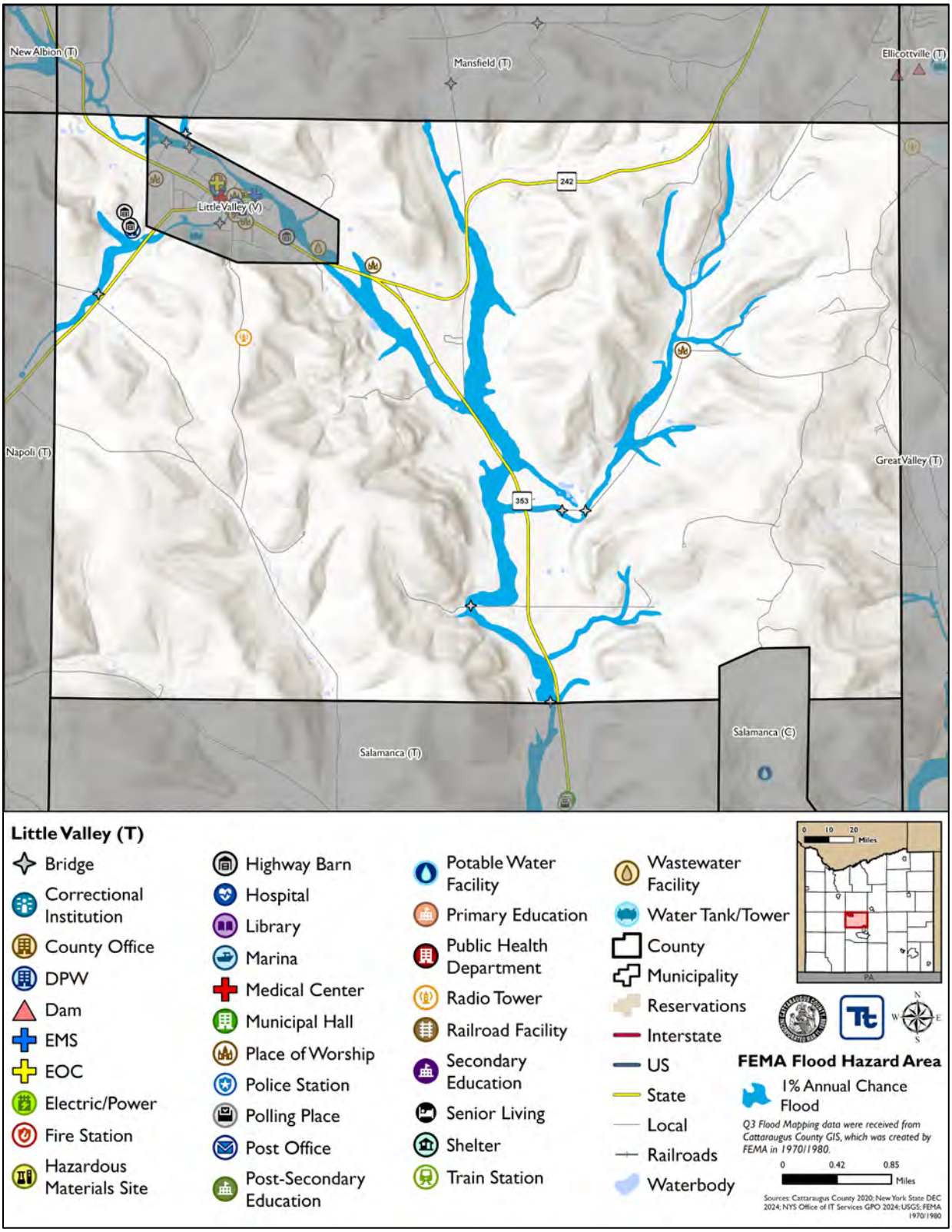
25.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Little Valley's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

25.6.1 Hazard Area

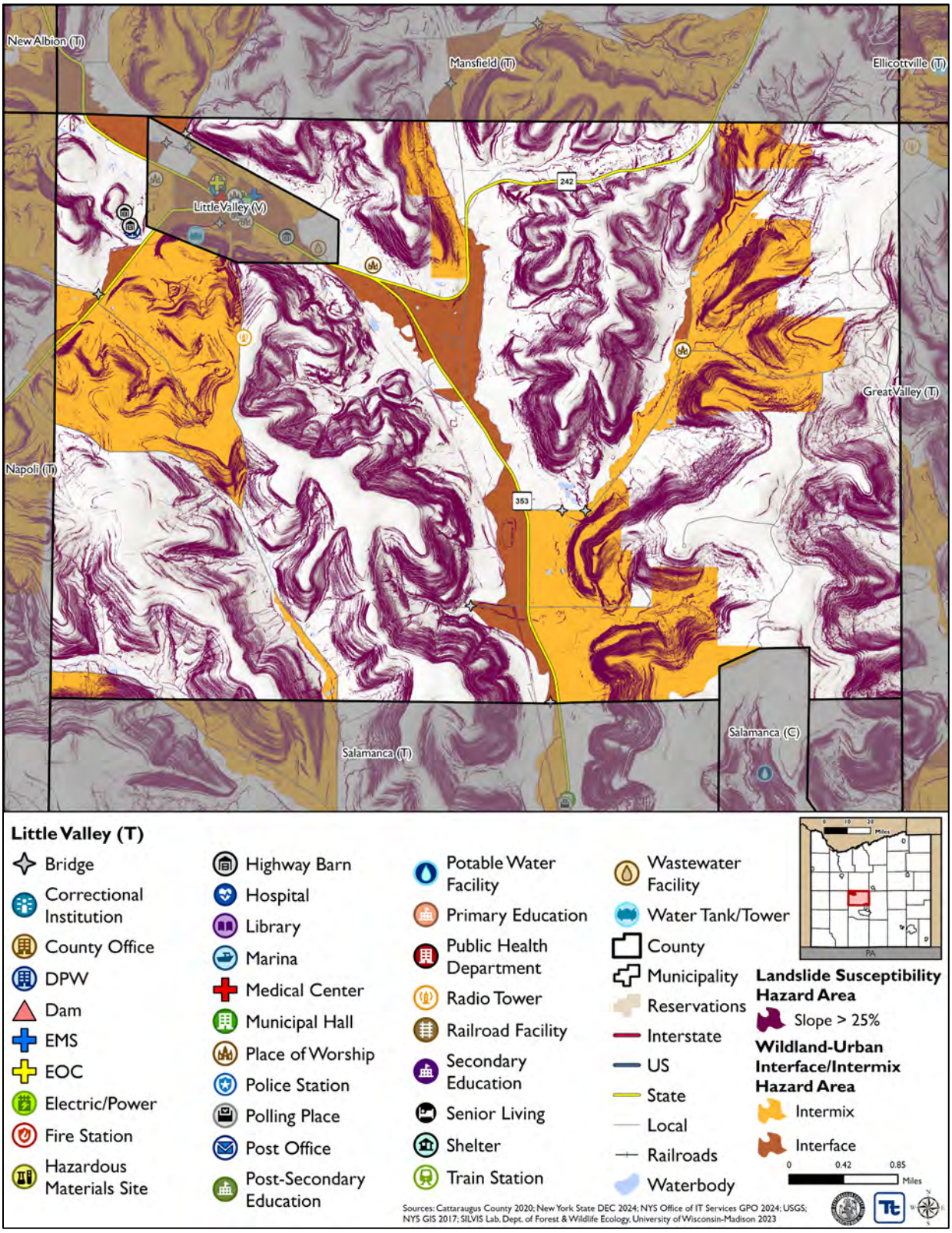
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 25-1 through Figure 25-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Little Valley has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 25-1. Little Valley Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 25-2. Little Valley Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



25.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Little Valley is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 25-14 provides details on loss and damage in Little Valley during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 25-14. Hazard Event History in Little Valley

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Valley
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by the social distancing, work from home and masking mandates.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Valley
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

25.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Little Valley .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Little Valley reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town determined it has no risk to the Dam and Levee Failure hazard as there are no dams located within the jurisdiction or nearby which would impact the jurisdiction. Therefore, the risk was decreased from 'Low' to 'No Risk'.
- The Town increased its risk to the Flood hazard from 'Medium' to 'High' due to localized flooding events and increasing flash flood events.

Table 25-15 shows Little Valley's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 25-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	High
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 25-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 25-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Little Valley 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-
Little Valley 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-
Little Valley 06	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-
Little Valley 12	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-
Little Valley 16	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-
Salamanca 06	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyT-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

25.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Little Valley's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Little Valley identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Little Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering and warming and cooling centers.
- The following critical facilities are Town-owned and have repeatedly been damaged by storms and flooding. The facilities are currently housed in the same structure, located at 201 Third Street, which is not within the special flood hazard area but has still experienced flooding. Furthermore, the roof of the structure must be re-evaluated, as it may not have the correct roofing
  - Town Hall
  - Highway Barn

  - Court
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Third Street
  - Fourth Street
  - Bucktooth Run (West and East Branch)
  - Whig Street
  - Liebler Road
  - Kyler Hill Road
  - Dutch Hill Road
  - Hungry Hollow Road
  - Mutton Hollow Road
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Fire Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. This facility also has the potential to be used as a temporary shelter or a warming and/or cooling center. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Mutton Hollow Road
  - Whig Street
  - Hungry Hollow Road
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Little Valley 01

- Little Valley 02
- Little Valley 06
- Little Valley 12
- Little Valley 16
- Salamanca 06

25.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

25.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 25-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

25.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 25-17, Little Valley identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- West Branch Road culvert was upsized to reduce flooding.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Little Valley has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater management

Table 25-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Little Valley-001	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Little Valley requires an update to the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Need to review and update	1. Include 2. Not appliable 3. Not appliable
2020-Town of Little Valley-002	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Limited trainings	1. Include 2. Need to be trained by FEMA to develop additional Floodplain Administration skills 3. Not appliable
2020-Town of Little Valley-003	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Materials not developed	1. Include 2. Need training by NYS. 3. Not appliable
2020-Town of Little Valley-004	Identification of Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Little Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Little Valley will work with Cattaraugus County	1. No Progress 2. Other projects in Town took priority	1. Include with edits 2. Encampments out on the trail have been reported. Fairgrounds may be a decent temporary shelter for power outages and

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.		heating/cooling stations. Would need MOU. 3. Not appliable
2020-Town of Little Valley-005	Relocate Town Hall, Highway Barn, Court	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: The following critical facilities are municipally owned and have repeatedly been damaged by storms and flooding: • Town Hall • Highway Barn • Court The facilities are currently housed in the same structure which is not located in the special flood hazard area but has still experienced flooding. Solution: The town will relocate the facilities to a location outside of the reach of flooding. If the facilities need to be separated and reconstructed as three distinct buildings, this course of action will be taken. Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. In Progress 2. Roof is leaking in the garage; and needs a new roof. Edit action from relocating the facilities to be improvements to the structure. Creek is a protected creek. Engineer study to facility and then implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	1. Include 2. Roof is leaking in the garage; and needs a new roof. Edit action from relocating the facilities to be improvements to the structure. Creek is a protected creek. Engineer study to facility and then implement the best and most cost-effective solution. Roof is most likely not the correct kind of roof to handle to snow- was built by the Highway Department (is a steel roof). Court room sometimes leaks. 3. Not appliable
2020-Town of Little Valley-006	Storm Sewer Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The town has multiple areas that are repetitively impacted by stormwater flooding. Roadways and areas that experience flooding include: • Third Street • Fourth Street	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Fourth Street was repaved- the issue was not solved. 3. Not appliable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				• Bucktooth Run (West and East Branch) • Whig Street • Liebler Road • Kyler Hill Road • Dutch Hill Road • Hungry Hollow Road • Mutton Hollow Road Solution: The Engineer will design stormwater improvements for the identified roadways and areas. The Highway Department will carry out construction of the identified stormwater improvements.		
2020-Town of Little Valley-007	Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Hall and Town Garage require permanent backup power. These facilities are currently serviced by a manual generator. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall and Town Garage. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components at each facility. If the facilities are not	1. In Progress 2. Town Hall and Town Garage received generators; Fire Hall needs a generator.	1. Include 2. Fire Hall needs a generator. Could be used as a heating/cooling shelter. 3. Not appliable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				relocated to a location away from flooding, the generators will also be installed above the 500-year flood level on an elevated platform.		
2020-Town of Little Valley-008	Mutton Hollow Road and Whig Street Culvert Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Mutton Hollow Road and Whig Street culverts are undersized. Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts on Mutton Hollow Road and Whig Street.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints.	1. Include 2. Add Hungry Hollow Road 3. Not appliable

25.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Little Valley participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Little Valley would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 25-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 25-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 25-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 25-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-LittleValleyT-01	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-02	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-04	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-05	Critical Facility Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-06	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyT-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyT-08	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-09	Steep Slope Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-LittleValleyT-10	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyT-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-01. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-02. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-04. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Little Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering and warming/cooling centers.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-05. Critical Facility Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are Town-owned and have repeatedly been damaged by storms and flooding. The facilities are currently housed in the same structure, located at 201 Third Street, which is not within the special flood hazard area but has still experienced flooding. Furthermore, the roof of the structure must be re-evaluated, as it may not have the correct roofing: • Town Hall • Highway Barn • Court	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will evaluate methods of flood risk to the structure, including flood barriers, elevation of the structure, and relocation of the structure. Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option. The Town Engineer will also conduct a load test to the roof of the structure to ensure it meets current building codes; the Town will replace the roof if required.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	The services of the Town Hall, Highway Barn, and Courts will have reduced risk to the severe storm and flood hazards. Reducing the risk to these hazards will ensure continuity of operations of Town capabilities, allowing the Town to continue to serve its constituents.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Town services will be maintained and available to Town residents and visitors during periods of heavy rain, severe storms, and flooding.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This critical facility will be able to maintain continuity of operations during periods of heavy rain, severe storms, and flooding. Risk to the flood and severe storm hazards will be reduced.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The capabilities of the Town housed at this critical facility, including Town Administration, Town Highway, and Town Courts, will be able to maintain functionality in a safe environment.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events putting the structure at greater risk.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Build levee around facility	No space for full levee system
Separate into three new structures away from current locations	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-06. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, Village of Little Valley	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Third Street • Fourth Street • Bucktooth Run (West and East Branch) • Whig Street • Liebler Road • Kyler Hill Road • Dutch Hill Road • Hungry Hollow Road • Mutton Hollow Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. The Town of Little Valley will work with the Village of Little Valley to resolve flood issues on Fourth Street. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
	Action	Evaluation

Alternatives:	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Fire Company	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Fire Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. This facility also has the potential to be used as a temporary shelter or a warming and/or cooling center. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-08. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Mutton Hollow Road • Whig Street • Hungry Hollow Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-09. Steep Slope Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, Code Enforcement will work with Engineering and the Town Board to develop a local law restricting future development in these identified hazard areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and lead to the adoption of a local law to restrict future development in these hazard areas. Furthermore, the identification of the locations with the steep grades will provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be restricted in locations with identified steep slopes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Restrict development on slopes greater than 5 percent grade	May be too restrictive and discourage any future development
Create inventory but do not develop local law	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-10. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LittleValleyT-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Little Valley 01 • Little Valley 02 • Little Valley 06 • Little Valley 12 • Little Valley 16 • Salamanca 06	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

26. VILLAGE OF LITTLE VALLEY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Little Valley with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Little Valley, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Little Valley's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

26.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Little Valley identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Streets Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 26-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 26-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Kory Gross, Streets Superintendent Address: 103 Rock City Street, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 969-7765 Email: volvstreetwater@gmail.com	Name/Title: John Helgager, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 103 Rock City Street, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 938-9151 Email: jhelgager@villageoflittlevalley.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: John Helgager, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 103 Rock City Street, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 938-9151 Email: jhelgager@villageoflittlevalley.org	

26.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Little Valley lies in the central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Village of Little Valley has a total area of 1 square mile. The Little Valley Creek flows through the village. The village is surrounded by the Town of Little Valley on all sides and is bordered to the north by the Town of Mansfield.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 27.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.4 percent is considered disabled.

26.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Little Valley performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Little Valley to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

26.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 26-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Little Valley.

Table 26-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 116: Construction Codes, Uniform	State and Local	Building/Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Village. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2016: Zoning	Local	Building/Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting the public, health, safety, comfort and general welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public; streets and highways; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all .in accordance with a comprehensive plan.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2016: Zoning, Article 10	Local	Zoning Board of Appeals
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Building/Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Village of Little Valley Comprehensive Plan	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to promote and protect the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Village, while taking into consideration the needs of the wider region of Cattaraugus County. The Comprehensive Plan will provide a policy basis for making decisions about land use within the Village. The Comprehensive Plan is intended to promote the preservation of the rural and agricultural character of the community, while at the same time promoting orderly development in accordance with the goals and policies that are contained in this document.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	Yes	Water Supply Emergency Plan	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? To ensure there is potable water for the Village and its residents. Provides continuity of operations should an emergency occur and what steps to take.				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

26.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 26-3 summarizes the capabilities of Little Valley to oversee and track development.

Table 26-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building/Zoning Office
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Approximately 75% build-out. A buildable land analysis is noted in Section 4 (County Profile).

26.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 26-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Little Valley and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 26-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Village roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building/Zoning Office enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Cattaraugus County, Town of Little Valley
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

26.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 26-5 summarizes financial resources available to Little Valley.

Table 26-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

26.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 26-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Little Valley.

Table 26-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public Works Superintendent and Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Village and Planning Board
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

26.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 26-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Little Valley.

Table 26-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Not Rated	April 23, 2021
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

26.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future

conditions, and changing risk. Table 26-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 26-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

26.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 26-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

26.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 26-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Little Valley.

Table 26-9. Little Valley NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$74.97
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

26.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 26-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Little Valley.

Table 26-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	End of Fourth Street; Little Valley Creek runs through the Village and some properties located along the creek have flooding concerns.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	The Village keeps a map that highlights the areas of flooding and has done that for the past 8 years
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Not that the Village is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Village does not have procedures developed.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	No Procedures
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 31, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Planning and Zoning consider flood risk. The Village has adopted the current building codes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

26.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 26-11 through Table 26-13.

Table 26-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2020				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
2019 and 2020 permits were not available due to record keeping

Table 26-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Village did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 26-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Village did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

26.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

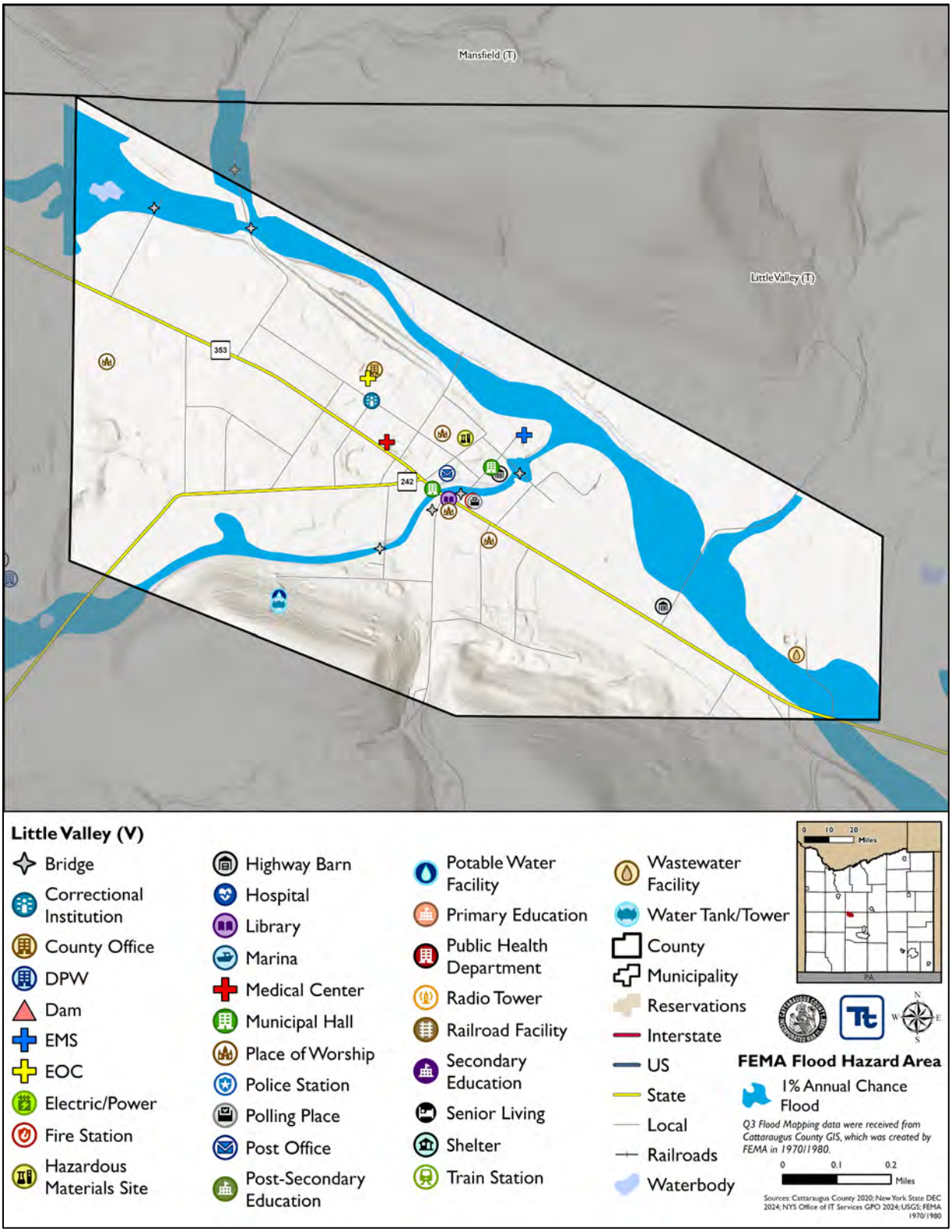
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Little Valley's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

26.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 26-1 through Figure 26-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified

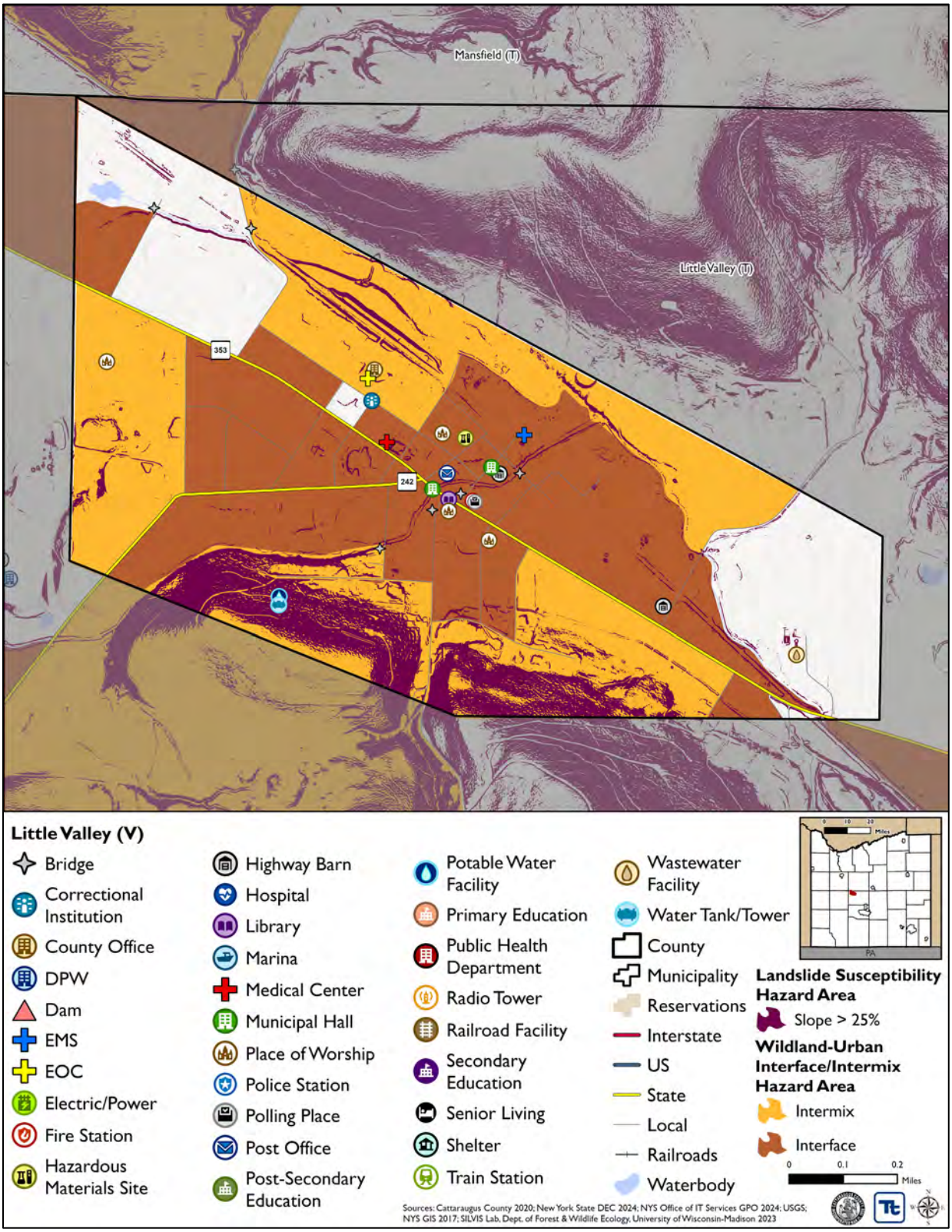
clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Little Valley has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 26-1. Little Valley Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 26-2. Little Valley Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



26.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Little Valley is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 26-14 provides details on loss and damage in Little Valley during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 26-14. Hazard Event History in Little Valley

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Valley
July 4, 2018	Flood, Heavy Rain	No	Flash flooding, floods, and heavy rains impacts parts of Cattaraugus County including Little Valley.	Occurrences of flash flooding along Little Valley Creek.
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Little Valley
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

26.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Little Valley .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Little Valley reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following:

- The Village determined it has no risk to the Dam and Levee Failure hazard as there are no dams located within the jurisdiction or nearby which would impact the jurisdiction. Therefore, the risk was decreased from 'Low' to 'No Risk'.
- The Village elected to change the Flood ranking from 'Medium' to 'High' due to localized flooding and previous events.
- The Village elected to change the Utility Failure from 'Medium' to 'High' due to previous and potential events.

Table 26-15 shows Little Valley's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 26-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	High
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	High
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 26-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 26-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Little Valley 11	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyV-13	-
Little Valley 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyV-13	-
Little Valley 15	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyV-13	-
Little Valley 19	Bridge	X	-	2025-LittleValleyV-13	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

26.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Little Valley's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Little Valley identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts in the Village are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Fourth Street
  - Winship Avenue
- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. The Fire Hall is located in floodplain, downhill from Little Valley Creek, and has experienced previous flooding issues when waters flood overtop the creek. The Village Library and a Substation also face flood concerns when Little Valley Creek floods.
- There is no flood gauge or camera located in the Village of Little Valley along the Little Valley Creek to monitor the flood stage of the creek. Little Valley Creek is a primary source of flooding within the Village and should be monitored to assess risk.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Little Valley Fire Hall do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. Both facilities have sheltering capabilities. High winds associated with

severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including Route 353, a State-owned road.
- The area surrounding Little Valley Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Valley Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Municipal Hall and the Third Street Substation are not located in the special flood hazard area but have experienced flooding in the past. Flooding of these critical facilities may disrupt continuity of operations and lead to an inability to provide services.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Village potable water supply is at risk for landslide. Landslide could interrupt the water supply.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties, primarily along Fourth Street. In addition to properties, flooding poses risks to persons as it infiltrates residential areas.
- The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Village is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Little Valley 11
  - Little Valley 14

- Little Valley 15
- Little Valley 19

26.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

26.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 26-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

26.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Little Valley did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 26-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Little Valley-001	Little Valley Volunteer Fire Department	Flood	Engineer, Fire Dept	Problem: The Little Valley Volunteer Fire Department is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what floodproofing measures are needed at the Volunteer Fire Department to protect it to the 500-year flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-002	Fourth Street Culvert and Drainage System	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The culvert and drainage system on Fourth Street is undersized, leading to damages and increased flood risk. Solution: Replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert and drainage system in Village of Little Valley on Fourth Street.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-003	Winship Avenue Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The culvert on Winship Avenue is undersized, leading to damages and increased flood risk. Solution: Replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert in Village of Little Valley on Winship Avenue.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Little Valley-004	Thompson Avenue Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The culvert on Thompson Avenue is undersized, leading to damages and increased flood risk. Solution: Replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert in Village of Little Valley on Thompson Ave.	1. Complete 2. Culvert was increased in size.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Projected is completed.
2020-Village of Little Valley-005	Route 353 Flood Study	Flood	Engineer	Problem: Flooding regularly occurs on Route 353. Solution: The village will conduct a flood study to determine the specific causes of flooding and potential mitigation actions. Identified actions that are cost-effective will be implemented.	1. No Progress 2. Road is a State DOT road.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-006	Village Hall and Fire Hall Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Fire Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Village Hall and Little Valley Fire Hall lack permanent power sources. Both facilities have sheltering capabilities. Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Village Hall (between 50-75kva) and Little Valley Fire Hall (between 50-75kva). The village will then install the backup power generators and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. They have a small generator but lack the funds for a permanent generator to power everything.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Little Valley-007	Backup Power for Wells	Utility Failure	Engineer	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Wells in the village require backup power. Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to each well. The village will then install a backup power generator at each well and necessary electrical components.	1. Ongoing 2. Part of the ongoing drinking water project.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project is a routine capability of the Village.
2020-Village of Little Valley-008	Little Valley Creek Stream Bank Protections	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: Little Valley Creek requires stream bank protections as banks have become degraded. Solution: The village will secure necessary permits to conduct stream bank restoration and installation of flood walls in areas that are most degraded. The village will then conduct the identified actions.	1. In Progress 2. The Village has been able to work on some banks.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-009	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Village of Little Valley's flood damage prevention ordinance requires update. Solution: The village will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Village prioritized other projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training.	1. Complete 2. Code Enforcement takes training whenever possible.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Valley-010				Solution: The Village FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.		3. Code Enforcement takes training whenever possible.
2020-Village of Little Valley-011	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The village will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. In Progress 2. Constraints on material development.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-012	Municipal Hall Flood Protection	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: The Municipal Hall is not located in the special flood hazard area but has experienced flooding in the past. Solution: The Village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Municipal Hall to protect to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the village will carry out the option.	1. In Progress 2. Continuing to search for locations and funding	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Little Valley-013	Third Street Substation Flood Protection	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: The Third Street Substation is not located in the special flood hazard area but has experienced flooding in the past. Solution: The village will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Third Street Substation to protect to the 500-year flood level. Options include:	1. In Progress 2. The Village has secured land for new substation. Need funding for construction of new substation.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-014	Potable Water Supply Landslide Protections	Landslide, Utility Interruption	Engineer	Problem: The village potable water supply is at risk for landslide. Landslide could interrupt the water supply. Solution: The Village Engineer will conduct an engineering study to determine the extent of the landslide risk and potential mitigation actions. The village will then implement cost effective mitigation actions identified by the study.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Little Valley-015	Residential Property Flood Mitigation	Flood, Severe Storm	NFIP Floodplain Administrator, supported by homeowners	Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties, mainly in the 4th street area. Solution: Conduct outreach to 10 flood-prone property owners to provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified,	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding	1.Include 2.Update to include NFIP information. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		

26.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Little Valley participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Little Valley would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 26-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 26-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 26-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure										
Flood	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Landslide		X			X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X								X
Wildfire		X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 26-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-LittleValleyV-01	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-02	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-03	Flood Gauge Feasibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyV-05	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyV-06	Little Valley Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-08	Critical Facility Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-09	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LittleValleyV-10	Residential Property Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-11	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LittleValleyV-12	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-LittleValleyV-13	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-01. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning Office, Engineering, Town of Little Valley	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Village are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Fourth Street • Winship Avenue	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Village Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts. The Village of Little Valley will work with the Town of Little Valley to resolve flood issues on Fourth Street.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-02. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers		
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. The Fire Hall is located in floodplain, downhill from Little Valley Creek, and has experienced previous flooding issues when waters flood overtop the creek. The Village Library and a Substation also face flood concerns when Little Valley Creek floods.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Village will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5		
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Village.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.		
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area	
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.	

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-03. Flood Gauge Feasibility

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning Office	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Cattaraugus County, NYS DEC, USGS	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is no flood gauge or camera located in the Village of Little Valley along the Little Valley Creek to monitor the flood stage of the creek. Little Valley Creek is a primary source of flooding within the Village and should be monitored to assess risk. Heavy rains from severe storms and ice jams from severe winter storms have the potential to cause Little Valley Creek to flood.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County, NYS DEC, and USGS to identify potential locations to install flood gauges and cameras along the Little Valley Creek. The flood gauges and cameras will assist in the monitoring of the water levels of the Little Valley Creek and inform the Village, and those monitoring, of flood risks.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, USGS, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The flood gauges and cameras will assist in the monitoring of the water levels of the Little Valley Creek and inform the Village, and those monitoring, of flood risks. With this information, the Village can adequately notice residents, businesses, and property owners along Little Valley Creek of potential flood impacts.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations near the Little Valley Creek would have enhanced resiliency to the flood risk. Residents, businesses, and property owners along Little Valley Creek would receive better notices of potential flood occurrences.	
Impact on Future Development:	Any future development near the Little Valley Creek would have enhanced resiliency to the flood risk.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities located near the Little Valley Creek, including the Library, Fire Hall, and Substations, would have enhanced resiliency to the flood risk.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would create a new capability for the Village and strengthen its ability to mitigate flood risk.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk. Monitoring flood levels can permit Village officials to issue notices to residents, businesses, and property owners along Little Valley Creek.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire company to watch water levels	Cost prohibitive
Install flood gauge without any approvals	May result in fines

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Fire Company	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Little Valley Fire Hall do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. Both facilities have sheltering capabilities. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-05. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning Office, Engineering, Town of Little Valley, Town of Salamanca, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including Route 353, a State-owned road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. The Village of Little Valley will work with the Town of Little Valley to resolve flood issues on Fourth Street; will work with the Town of Salamanca to address flooding concerns on shared roads; and will work with NYS DOT to address flooding issues on Route 353. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-06. Little Valley Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning Office	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Little Valley Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Valley Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Little Valley Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Little Valley Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Little Valley Creek, including the Fire Hall, Library, and Substations, would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Clerk	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-08. Critical Facility Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Municipal Hall and the Third Street Substation are not located in the special flood hazard area but have experienced flooding in the past. Flooding of these critical facilities may disrupt continuity of operations and lead to an inability to provide services.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will evaluate methods of flood risk to the structure, including flood barriers, elevation of the structure, and relocation of the structure. Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Village will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	The services of the Municipal Hall and the Third Street Substation will have reduced risk to the severe storm and flood hazards. Reducing the risk to these hazards will ensure continuity of operations of Village capabilities, allowing the Village to continue to serve its constituents.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Village services will be maintained and available to Village residents and visitors during periods of heavy rain, severe storms, and flooding.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This critical facility will be able to maintain continuity of operations during periods of heavy rain, severe storms, and flooding. Risk to the flood and severe storm hazards will be reduced.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The capabilities of the Village housed at these critical facilities will be able to maintain functionality in a safe environment.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events putting the structure at greater risk.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Build levee around facilities	No space for full levee system
Force river to meander in opposite direction	Not feasible, may shift risk to other areas of the Village

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-09. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Village potable water supply is at risk for landslide. Landslide could interrupt the water supply.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the water systems lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of potable water for residents, visitors, and businesses in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure services are able to be provided to residents, visitors, and businesses in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the water systems lifelines.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate potable water source	Not feasible
Close potable water source and purchase water from private source	Not feasible, cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-10. Residential Property Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning Office	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties, primarily along Fourth Street. In addition to properties, flooding poses risks to persons as it infiltrates residential areas.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Village will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Village Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-11. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Clerk	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-12. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning Office, Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-LittleValleyV-13. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Little Valley 11 • Little Valley 14 • Little Valley 15 • Little Valley 19	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

27. TOWN OF LYNDON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Lyndon with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Lyndon, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Lyndon's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

27.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Lyndon identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 27-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 27-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: George Schneider Jr., Highway Superintendent Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 676-9928 Email: lyndonhighway@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Emily Robinson, Clerk Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 676-9928 Email: townclerk14737@yahoo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Bobbi Elderkin, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 852 Lyndon Center Road, Cuba, NY 14727 Phone Number: (716) 623-9296 Email: lyndoncode@yahoo.com	

27.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Lyndon lies on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Lyndon has a total area of 33.27 square miles. Gates Creek is a stream that flows out the west town line and Oil Creek is a stream by the east town line. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Farmersville, the east border is formed by New Hudson in Allegany County, west by the Town of Franklinville, and south by Town of Ischua.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.8 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.8percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 17.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.1 percent is considered disabled.

27.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Lyndon performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Lyndon to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

27.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 27-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Lyndon.

Table 27-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2024: NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town of Lyndon. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law. all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	PHEP	County	County Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

27.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 27-3 summarizes the capabilities of Lyndon to oversee and track development.

Table 27-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

27.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 27-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Lyndon and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 27-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Lyndon's Highway Department is the single-largest and most vital segment of the town government. The Highway Superintendent and two full-time employees are responsible for all the town road building, maintenance, and equipment upkeep. Duties include, among other, building, mowing, ditching and grading roads, plowing snow, sanding, repairing equipment, barn maintenance, purchasing, and records.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The CEO is responsible for verifying and enforcing local and state safety and construction standards.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State, County, Highway, Fire
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

27.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 27-5 summarizes financial resources available to Lyndon.

Table 27-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

27.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 27-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Lyndon.

Table 27-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	State and County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

27.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 27-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Lyndon.

Table 27-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Not Rated	February 8, 2010
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

27.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 27-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 27-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

27.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 27-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

27.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 27-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Lyndon.

Table 27-9. Lyndon NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

27.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 27-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Lyndon.

Table 27-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas by waterbodies
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	FEMA requirements
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 12, 2009 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1992

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Permit Review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

27.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 27-11 through Table 27-13.

Table 27-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 27-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 27-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

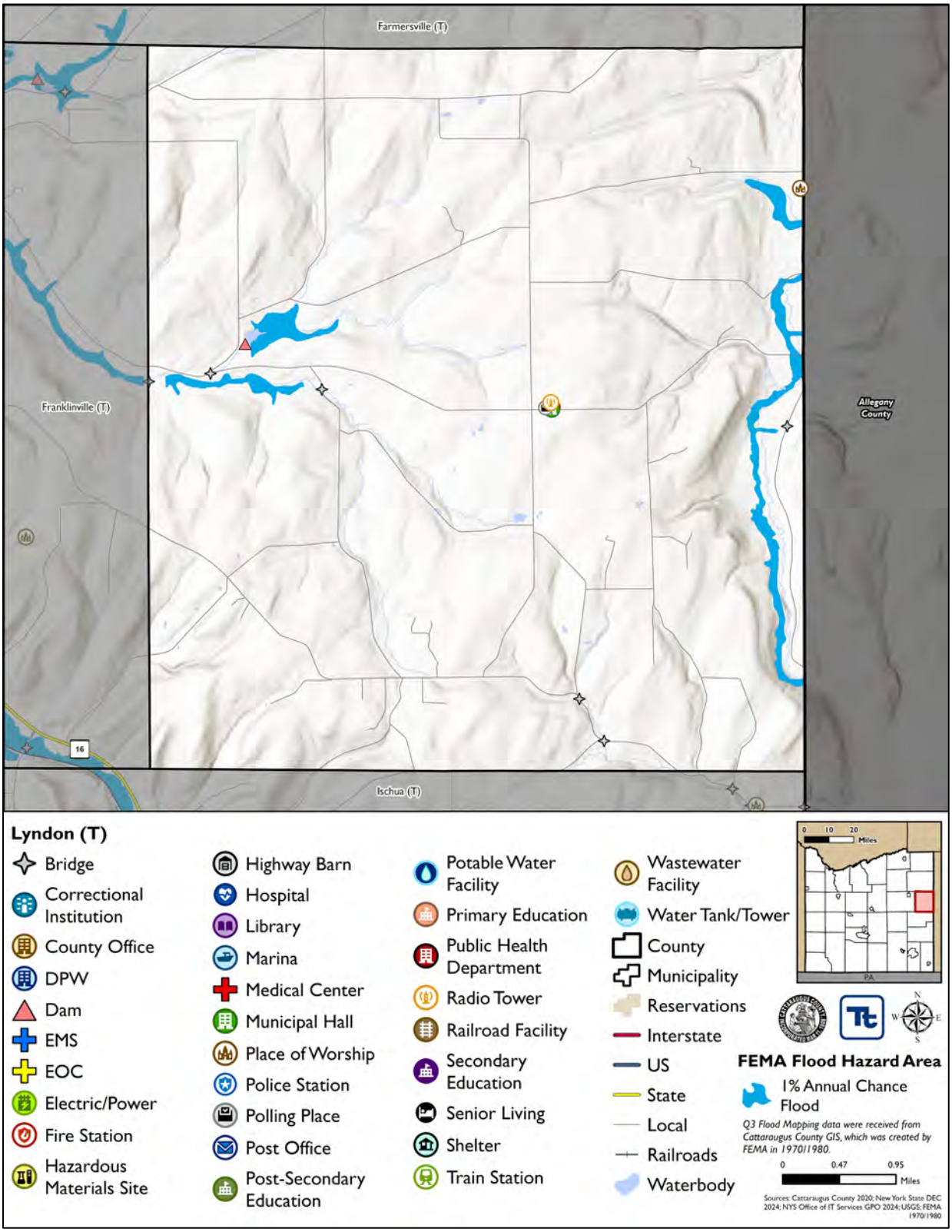
27.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Lyndon's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

27.6.1 Hazard Area

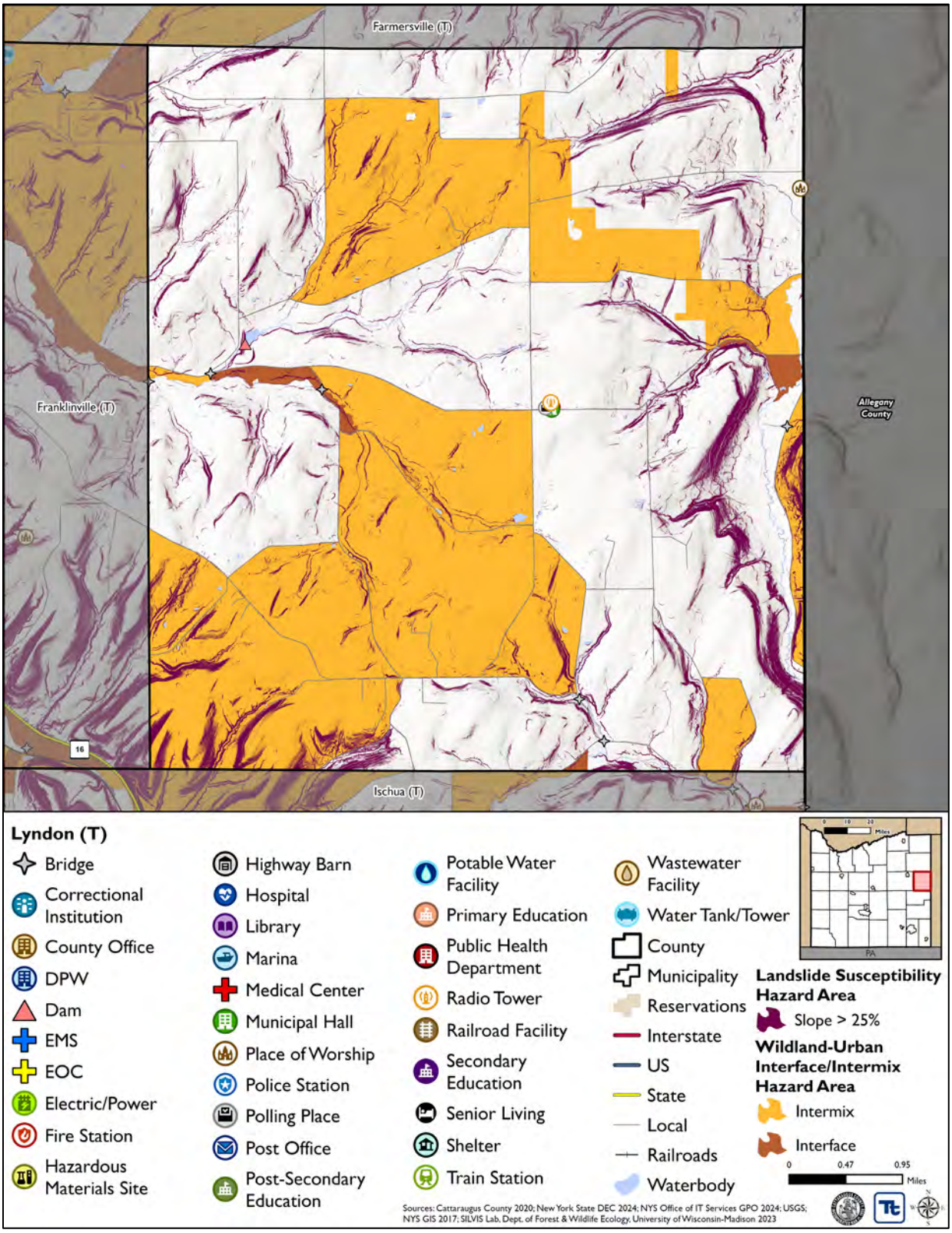
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 27-1 through Figure 27-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Lyndon has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 27-1. Lyndon Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 27-2. Lyndon Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



27.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Lyndon is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 27-14 provides details on loss and damage in Lyndon during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 27-14. Hazard Event History in Lyndon

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Lyndon
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

27.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Lyndon .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Lyndon reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 27-15 shows Lyndon's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 27-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 27-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 27-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
There are no critical facilities located in the flood hazard areas.					

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Lyndon:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab

27.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Lyndon's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Lyndon identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Gates Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Lyndon Center Road and Livingston Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Livingston Road
  - Porter Road
  - Town Line Road
- FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.

- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The existing well which provides the water supply for the Town Shop and Town Offices is of poor quality. The water from the well is used for consumption and waste. A disruption in the water supply, and a decrease in its quality, can result in the need to turn off the water supply, interrupting the utility and the overall operations and these facilities.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in the streams across Town, causing flooding on several roadways. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.
- There is approximately 20 miles of dirt roads which erode during heavy rain events. Heavy rains deposit the eroded soils into nearby waterways and stormwater infrastructure, which contributes to debris jams and results in additional flooding issues. The eroded soils are also deposited on neighboring properties.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

27.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

27.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 27-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

27.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Lyndon did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 27-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Lyndon-001	Install culvert on Livingston Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Flooding along Livingston Road. During extreme rain events, washouts on road occur. Solution: Install culvert along road to mitigate flooding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-002	Rock line ditches along Porter Road and Town Line Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Cattaraugus County, DPW	Problem: Reoccurring flooding along Porter Road and Town Line Road Solution: Install rock line ditches to reduce flooding	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-003	Update town FIRMs	Flood	Cattaraugus County Soil and Water	Problem: Outdated town FIRMs Solution: Update flood hazard mapping in the town	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-004	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Lyndon has an outdated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Solution: The town will develop an updated flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/ Cattaraugus County	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
			Codes Department	Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers		
2020-Lyndon-006	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-007	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Supervisor/ Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Lyndon currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-008	Update water supply wells at highway shop and Town offices	Utility Failure	DPW, Town	Problem: Poor water supply (well water for drinking and bathrooms) at Shop, Town offices, which is an emergency building/shelter Solution: Clean old well out or drill a new well for the Shop and Town offices.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-009	Clean streams and ditches	Flood, Severe storm	DPW, Highway Department	Problem: Debris in streams and ditches throughout the town causing flooding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	throughout the town			Solution: Develop a stream maintenance program to clear out debris in streams and ditches regularly to prevent flooding		
2020-Lyndon-010	Pave 20 miles of dirt roads throughout the town	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: 20 miles of dirt roads erode during heavy rain events. Solution: Pave dirt roads that are prone to flooding/eroding.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-011	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: Update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Lyndon-012	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated. Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face.	1. Completed 2. Building codes updated and adopted in 2024.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Building codes updated and adopted in 2024.
2020-Lyndon-013	Update cell service	Utility Failure	Town	Problem: Slow or no cell service or internet service for emergencies. Solution: The town will work with telecommunications companies to install towers.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

27.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Lyndon participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Lyndon would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 27-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 27-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 27-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X									X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X									X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 27-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-LyndonT-01	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-LyndonT-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-04	Outdated FIRMs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-08	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-09	Water Supply at Town Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-10	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LyndonT-11	Dirt Road Removal	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LyndonT-12	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LyndonT-13	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-LyndonT-14	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-LyndonT-15	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-LyndonT-01. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Gates Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Lyndon Center Road and Livingston Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #5. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared.
	  ◦ Grass shall be planted on the slope of the plunge pool where erosion has occurred.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed.
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.

Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.

Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Decommission Dam		High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
	Elevate nearby structures		Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-LyndonT-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-LyndonT-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Livingston Road • Porter Road • Town Line Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LyndonT-04. Outdated FIRMs

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Cattaraugus County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
FEMA updates maps without Town input	Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

Action 2025-LyndonT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-LyndonT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-LyndonT-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LyndonT-08. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-LyndonT-09. Water Supply at Town Facilities

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The existing well which provides the water supply for the Town Shop and Town Offices is of poor quality. The water from the well is used for consumption and waste. A disruption in the water supply, and a decrease in its quality, can result in the need to turn off the water supply, interrupting the utility and the overall operations and these facilities.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board and its Engineer will evaluate whether it is most cost-effective to clean out the current well or to drill a new well to ensure clean, potable water for the Town facilities. Once determined, the most cost-effective measure will be implemented.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, FEMA HMA		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 5		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the water quality for the water supply in the Town Shop and Town Offices is clean and potable for consumption.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Persons will have clean, potable water and not incur any delays or closures of utility services.		
Impact on Future Development:	For development connected to the well will have clean, potable water.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The water systems lifeline will remain in tact and not be disrupted.		
Impact on Capabilities:	The availability of clean, potable water in Town facilities will be ensured.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events which may cause erosion of the existing well if it is not cleaned out, further degrading the water quality.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only update water infrastructure	Water and wastewater infrastructure are both outdated and need updated
Increase chlorine in water to prevent bacteria growth	Not feasible, still have outdated infrastructure

Action 2025-LyndonT-10. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Debris jams occur in the streams across Town, causing flooding on several roadways. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the creek. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a debris maintenance/removal program to prevent future flooding surrounding the streams in Town. The Town will work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Clear Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-LyndonT-11. Dirt Road Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is approximately 20 miles of dirt roads which erode during heavy rain events. Heavy rains deposit the eroded soils into nearby waterways and stormwater infrastructure, which contributes to debris jams and results in additional flooding issues. The eroded soils are also deposited on neighboring properties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will identify dirt roads which need to be paved. The Highway Department will work with Town Engineering to identify best practices and measures to reduce any potential flooding impacts as a result of paving any identified roads.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, FEMA HMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will protect roads in the Town which would otherwise be exposed to erosion. Paving the dirt roads in Town will reduce the occurrence of erosion and ensure roads in Town are traversable during all weather conditions.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Transportation routes will remain open during heavy rains and prevent washouts, permitting populations to continue to traverse roadways.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the roads will have fewer impacts from soil erosion.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the transportation lifeline by keeping roadways open during hazardous events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action will work to reduce the occurrence of erosion on roadways.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate road to other location	Roadway will still need to cross streams and low-lying areas.
Abandon road	Roadway needs to be maintained for access

Action 2025-LyndonT-12. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-LyndonT-13. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Town buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive
	Switch providers	May be restrictive due to availability

Action 2025-LyndonT-14. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-LyndonT-15. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

28. TOWN OF MACHIAS

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Machias with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Machias, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Machias' risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

28.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Machias identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 28-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 28-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Tim Byroads, Highway Superintendent Address: 3483 Roszyk Hill Road, PO Box 87, Machias NY 14101 Phone Number: (716) 353-8851 Email: machiashwy2015@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Scott Ludka, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 3483 Roszyk Hill Road, PO Box 87, Machias NY 14101 Phone Number: (716) 244-0740 Email: machiasny@outlook.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Scott Ludka, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 3483 Roszyk Hill Road, PO Box 87, Machias NY 14101 Phone Number: (716) 244-0740 Email: machiasny@outlook.com	

28.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Machias lies in the northeast part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Machias has a total area of 41.08 square miles. Lime Lake Outlet is a stream flowing out the north end of Lime Lake to Cattaraugus Creek. Frog Pond and Sucker Pond are two small bodies of water within the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Yorkshire, to the northeast is the Town of Freedom, to the west is the Town of Ashford, to the southwest is the Town of Ellicottville, the east border is the Town of Farmersville and south is the Town of Franklinville. There are three hamlets located within the town: Bakerstand, Bird, and Machias Junction.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction

quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 24.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 17 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.1 percent is considered disabled.

28.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Machias performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Machias to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

28.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 28-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Machias.

Table 28-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2007: NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	Yes	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), 2015-2	Local	Water Operator
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The general purpose of this Law is the following: to provide for efficient, economic, environmentally safe, and legal operation of the Town's publicly owned treatment works.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 8/15/2006	Local and County	OEM
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the Town. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

28.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 28-3 summarizes the capabilities of Machias to oversee and track development.

Table 28-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

28.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 28-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Machias and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 28-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State mutual Aid
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

28.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 28-5 summarizes financial resources available to Machias.

Table 28-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

28.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 28-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Machias.

Table 28-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County Administrator, Reverse 911, IPAWS
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

28.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 28-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Machias.

Table 28-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

28.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 28-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 28-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

28.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 28-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

28.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 28-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Machias.

Table 28-9. Machias NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

28.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 28-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Machias.

Table 28-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA and occasional flooding in the valleys
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None that the Town is aware of
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Flood maps are dated and do not capture localized flooding.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Additional staffing
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	NYS building code
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding and Staffing
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 23, 1992 CAV: June 16, 1999
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1992: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	August 13, 1992
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

28.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 28-11 through Table 28-13.

Table 28-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 28-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 28-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

28.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

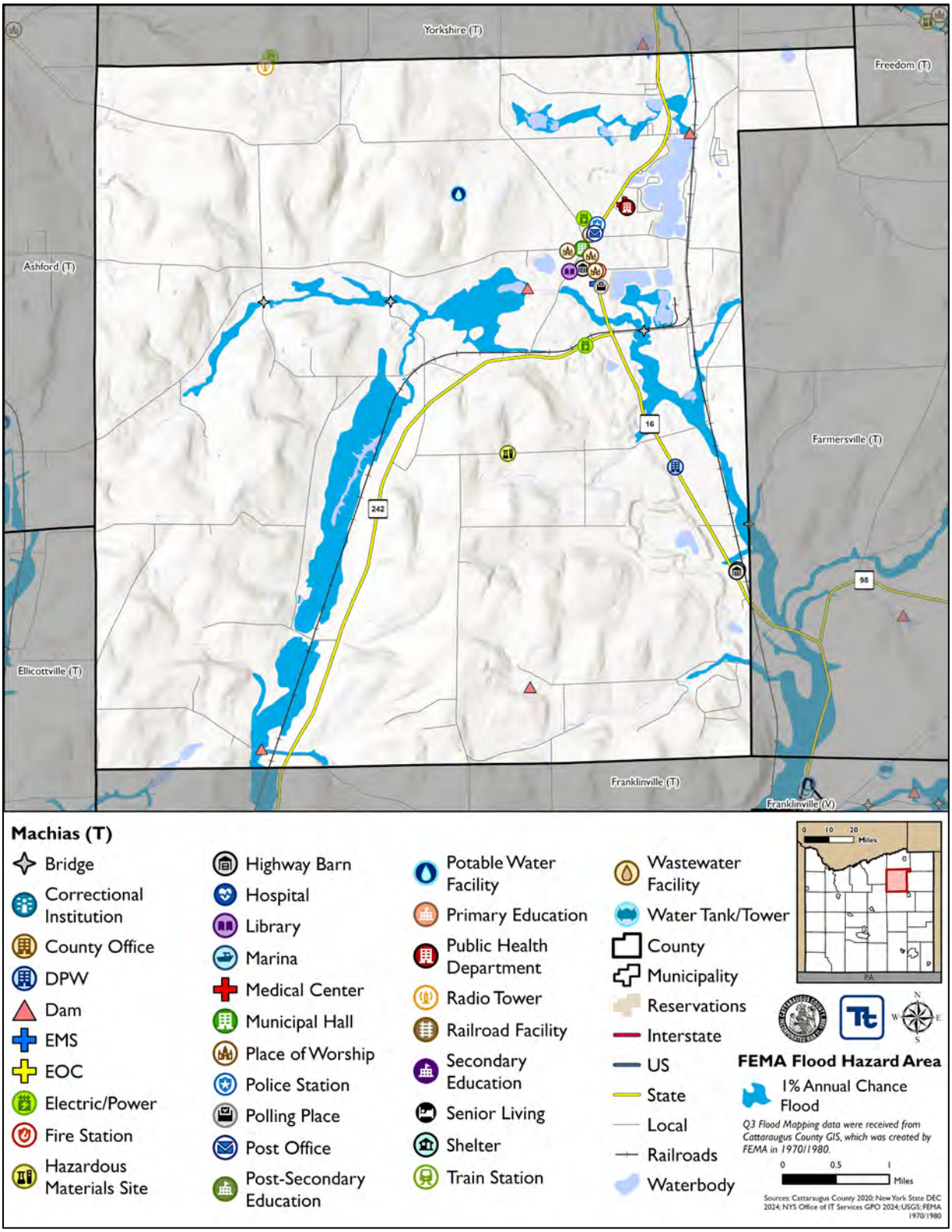
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Machias' risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

28.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 28-1 through Figure 28-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation

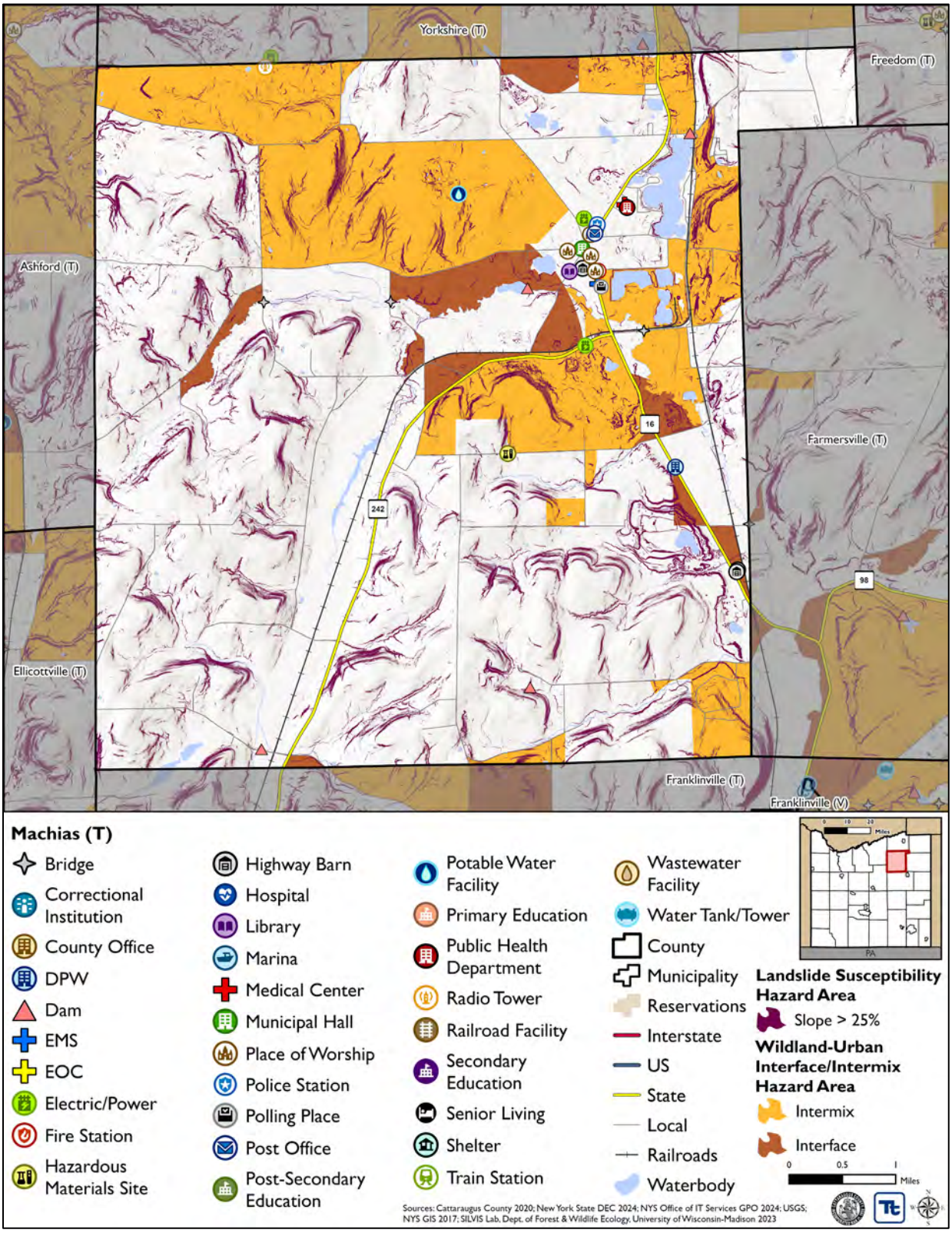
of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Machias has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 28-1. Machias Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 28-2. Machias Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



28.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Machias is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 28-14 provides details on loss and damage in Machias during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 28-14. Hazard Event History in Machias

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Machias
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town experienced flooded houses and a washed-out culvert.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Machias
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

28.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Machias .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Machias reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 28-15 shows Machias' final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 28-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 28-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 28-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Bentley Wildlife Marsh Dam	Dam	X	-	-	Town completed action to conduct outreach to facility owner.
Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1	Dam	X	-	-	Town completed action to conduct outreach to facility owner.
Lime Lake Outlet Dam	Dam	X	-	-	Town completed action to conduct outreach to facility owner.
Machias 23	Bridge	X	-	2025-MachiasT-12	-
Machias 28	Bridge	X	-	2025-MachiasT-12	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Machias:

- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1

28.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Machias' hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Machias identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. T6 Machias Volunteer Fire Department does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. The Volunteer Fire Department is a designated emergency shelter location.
- A culvert on Bear Creek Road is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms. The culvert is located at the Bear Creek Bridge, which if it were to collapse due to deterioration from the culvert, up to 100 people in a campground and residence area could be isolated.
- 365 Lakeview Boulevard, which is located at the lowest point of elevation on the boulevard, has flooded from severe storms. The Town worked with NYS DEC to install a bigger pipe to Lime Lake, but the pipe still backs up with water.

- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.
- Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Ischua Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Maple Avenue. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Machias 23
  - Machias 28
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

28.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

28.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 28-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

28.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Machias did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 28-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Machias-001	Protect Bentley Wildlife Marsh Dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: the Bentley Wildlife Marsh Dam is in the special flood hazard area and is vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level Solution: the town will work with the county and discuss options for protecting the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Completed 2. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.
2020-Machias-002	Work with the county to protect Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	FPA	Problem: the Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 is in the special flood hazard area and is vulnerable to flooding. Solution: the town will work with the county and discuss options for protecting the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Completed 2. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.
2020-Machias-003	Protect Lime Lake Outlet Dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Lime Lake Outlet Dam is in the special flood hazard area and is vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level Solution: the town will work with the county and discuss options for protecting the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Completed 2. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town reached out to dam owner and provided information on how to protect the facility.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Machias-004	Develop a new Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Machias lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance Solution: The town will develop and adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized completion of other actions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Machias-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	County OES, County Building Codes	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Machias-006	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: the town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Machias-007	Generator for Machias Volunteer Fire Department	All Hazards	Machias VFD	Problem: T6 Machias volunteer fire department is a designated emergency shelter location without back up power Solution: Purchase and install a 100-kW generator for the volunteer fire department so they can provide adequate backup	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				power to 300 people for short term/long term in the event of an emergency during a storm.		
2020-Machias-008	Bridge Replacement on Bear Creek Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Highway Dept.	Problem: Culvert to potentially collapse trapping up to 100 people in a campground/residence area. Solution: Replace bridge on Bear Creek Road	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Machias-009	Protect home on 365 Lakeview Blvd from flooding	Flood, Severe Storm	Town	Problem: Home at the lowest spot of Lakeview Blvd has flooded from storms. The town worked with DEC to install a bigger pipe to the lake, but it still backs up water. Solution: Conduct a study to determine the best mitigation action to prevent flooding of the home.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Machias-010	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Solution: Update the town's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Town utilizes County plan.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town utilizes County plan.
2020-Machias-011	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated building codes Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. In Progress 2. Town currently working on reviewing and revising building codes	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

28.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Machias participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Machias would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 28-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 28-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 28-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure		X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 28-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-MachiasT-01	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-MachiasT-02	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-MachiasT-03	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-MachiasT-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MachiasT-05	Bear Creek Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-MachiasT-06	Lakeview Boulevard	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MachiasT-07	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-MachiasT-08	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MachiasT-09	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-MachiasT-10	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MachiasT-11	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-MachiasT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MachiasT-13	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-MachiasT-01. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-MachiasT-02. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-MachiasT-03. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-MachiasT-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, T6 Machias Volunteer Fire Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. T6 Machias Volunteer Fire Department does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. The Volunteer Fire Department is a designated emergency shelter location.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-MachiasT-05. Bear Creek Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	A culvert on Bear Creek Road is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms. The culvert is located at the Bear Creek Bridge, which if it were to collapse due to deterioration from the culvert, up to 100 people in a campground and residence area could be isolated.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will lead an assessment of the bridge and culvert to determine what repairs are necessary or may be feasible. Once a course of action has been identified, the Town will carry out the improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DOT, BRIDGENY, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	Not feasible, costly
Build new bridge	Not feasible, costly

Action 2025-MachiasT-06. Lakeview Boulevard

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	365 Lakeview Boulevard, which is located at the lowest point of elevation on the boulevard, has flooded from severe storms. The Town worked with NYS DEC to install a bigger pipe to Lime Lake, but the pipe still backs up with water.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for Lakeview Boulevard after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways The Town will also inquire with the property owner of 365 Lakeview Boulevard if they would be interested in the elevation or acquisition of their property.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MachiasT-07. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Town will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	4 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.		
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.		
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.		
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Town will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards	
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Town's resiliency	

Action 2025-MachiasT-08. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MachiasT-09. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-MachiasT-10. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. The Town has many steep sloped areas throughout its jurisdiction and should determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening primary roadways and properties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk within primary roads throughout the Town. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Town roads. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadways outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close roads and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-MachiasT-11. Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1 is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Ischua Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Maple Avenue. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Ischua Creek Watershed Dam #1. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared.
	  ◦ Debris shall be removed from the riser inlet.
	  ◦ Grass shall be planted at the toe of the dam where it has been damaged by wet conditions.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest should be mowed.
	  ◦ Dead vegetation on upstream embankment should be removed
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	  ◦ Replace dislodged rip-rap in the outlet channel.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
Elevate nearby structures	High cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-MachiasT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Machias 23 • Machias 28	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MachiasT-13. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

29. TOWN OF MANSFIELD

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Mansfield with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Mansfield, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Mansfield's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

29.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Mansfield identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 29-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 29-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Carl Calarco, Supervisor Address: 7691 Toad Hollow Road, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 244-8313 Email: ccalarco@nussclarke.com	Name/Title: Jeffrey Williams, Highway Superintendent Address: 7691 Toad Hollow Road, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 801-2454 Email: highwaywrc@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeffrey Holler, Code Enforcement Address:7691 Toad Hollow Road, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	

29.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Mansfield lies in the northcentral part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The town has a total area of 39.7 square miles. It is bordered on by the Town of Otto to the northwest, the Town of East Otto to the northeast, the Town of Ellicottville to the east, the Town and Village of Little Valley to the south, and the Town of New Albion to the west. There are three hamlets within the Town of Mansfield: Eddyville, Maples, and Orlando. Little Valley, Mansfield, Elk, Dublin, and Goodell are all creeks that flow through the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 4.2 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 4.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9.5 percent is considered disabled.

29.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Mansfield performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Mansfield to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

29.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 29-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Mansfield.

Table 29-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	2012	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2006	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Town Board of the Town of Mansfield finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes and for such purposes divides the unincorporated area of the Town into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision Regulations, 1992	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2006; Article XIV, Section 14.4: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Zoning Law, 2006; Article XI: Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Mansfield Comprehensive Plan, 2021	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Comprehensive Plan will serve as a guide and framework for future development in the Town of Mansfield for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that are in accordance with the stated goals and objectives, which have been developed as part of this planning process.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

29.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 29-3 summarizes the capabilities of Mansfield to oversee and track development.

Table 29-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	2021 Comprehensive Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the 2021 Comprehensive Plan, 25.3 percent of all land in the Town is Vacant and may be eligible for future development.

29.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 29-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Mansfield and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 29-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Town Supervisor
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Highway with County
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

29.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 29-5 summarizes financial resources available to Mansfield.

Table 29-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

29.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 29-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Mansfield.

Table 29-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

29.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 29-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Mansfield.

Table 29-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	7/15/2019
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

29.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future

conditions, and changing risk. Table 29-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 29-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

29.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 29-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

29.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 29-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Mansfield.

Table 29-9. Mansfield NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$261.69
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.
Source: FEMA 2024

29.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 29-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Mansfield.

Table 29-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Hollister Hill Road, Barse Road, California Hill Road, Christ Hart Road, Erdman Road (between address 7895 and 7939), East Roadman Hill Road, Hencoop Hollow Road, Jersey Hollow Road, Skinner Hollow Road , Tough Row Hill Road (between address 7779 and 7693 and from 7632 to the intersection of Hinman Hollow Road), Watson Road, and Hinman Hollow Road (near address 7040)
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If added development is assessed at over 50 percent of the structure's current assessment.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: January 26, 2007 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Zoning Law, 2006; Article XI: Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	September 18, 2006
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review. Planning Board considers efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

29.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 29-11 through Table 29-13.

Table 29-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 29-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 29-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

29.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

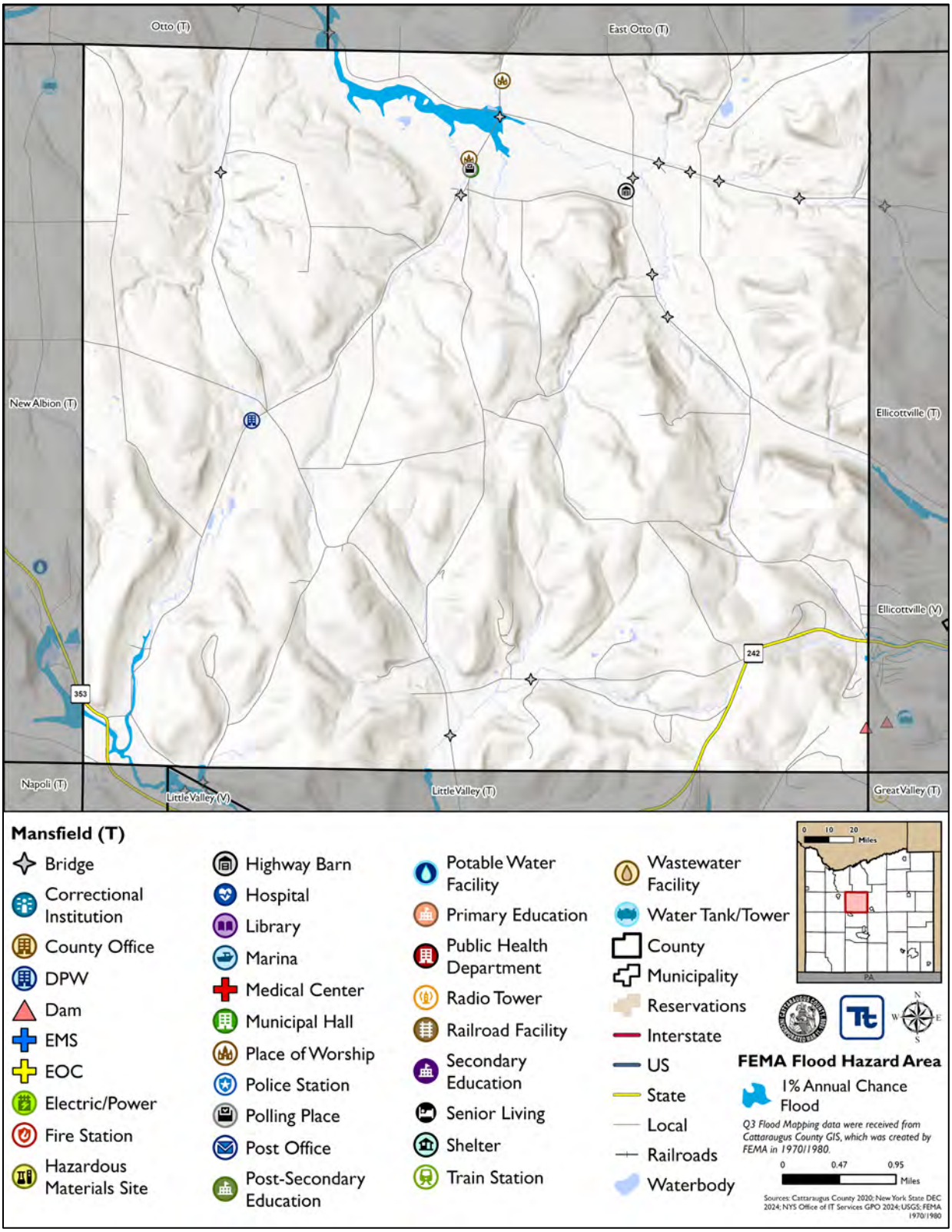
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Mansfield's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

29.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 29-1 through Figure 29-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation

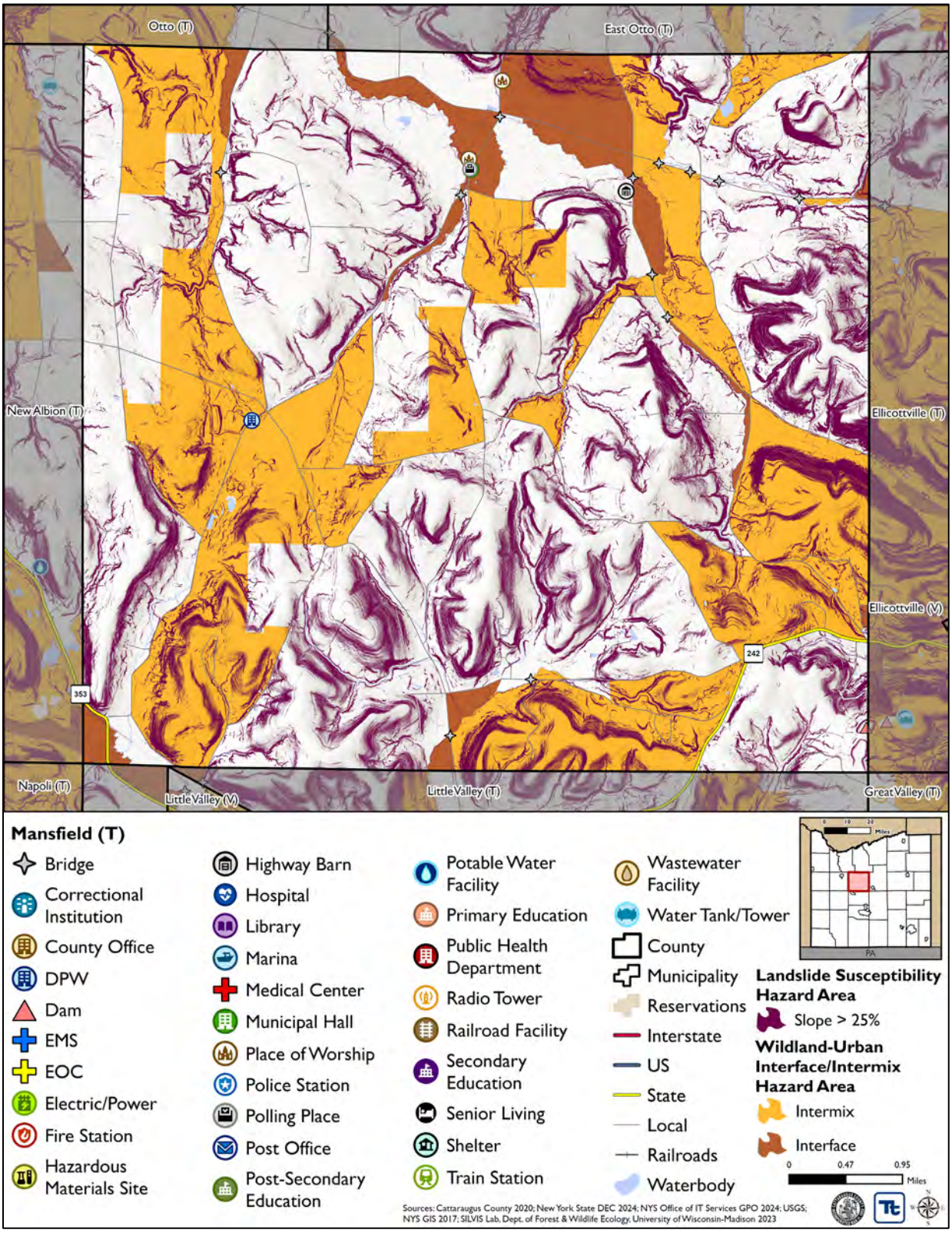
of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Mansfield has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 29-1. Mansfield Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 29-2. Mansfield Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



29.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Mansfield is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 29-14 provides details on loss and damage in Mansfield during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 29-14. Hazard Event History in Mansfield

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Mansfield
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and wires were reported down
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	PPE distribution, masking mandates, social distancing enforced
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	Trees and wires were reported down
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	Trees and wires were reported down
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Trees and wires were reported down
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees and wires were reported down
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and wires were reported down
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees and wires were reported down
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway response to clear roads

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

29.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Mansfield.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Mansfield reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Dam and Levee Failure hazard should be re-ranked to 'High' from 'Medium due to the high-hazard potential dam located in the Town.
- The Flood hazard should be re-ranked to 'High' from 'Medium' due to the persistent flooding which occurs in Town, both inside and outside of the FEMA defined flood hazard areas.

Table 29-15 shows Mansfield's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 29-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	High
Flood	High
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 29-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 29-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Mansfield 35	Bridge	X	-	2025-MansfieldT-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Mansfield:

- Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam

29.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Mansfield's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Mansfield identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Hollister Hill Road
  - Barse Road
  - California Hill Road
  - Christ Hart Road
  - Erdman Road (between address 7895 and 7939)
  - East Roadman Hill Road
  - Hencoop Hollow Road
  - Jersey Hollow Road
  - Skinner Hollow Road
  - Tough Row Hill Road (between address 7779 and 7693 and from 7632 to the intersection of Hinman Hollow Road)
  - Watson Road
  - Hinman Hollow Road (near address 7040)
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Cross Road
  - Crumb Hill Road
  - Erdman Hill Road
  - Hart Road
  - Hencoop Hollow Road
  - Hinman Hollow Road
  - Kent Road
  - Plato Road
  - Plum Creek Road
  - Sodem Road

  - Tough Row Hill Road
  - Watson Road
  - Wilson Road
  - Windsor Road
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Several roads in the Town would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding, including:
  - County Route 14
  - Crumb Hill Road
  - Eddy Road
  - Kahler Road
  - Kidney Road
  - Krager Road
  - Sodem Road
  - Wilson Road
  - Windsor Road
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Mansfield Volunteer Fire Company located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Mansfield needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.
- The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Eddy Road in the Town is prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Holimont, Inc. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding Whig Street Creek, Plum Creek, Ellicottville creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Mansfield 35
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

29.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

29.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 29-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

29.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Mansfield did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 29-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Mansfield-001	Erdman Hill Road Culverts	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: Erdman Hill Road has undersized culverts which are repeatedly damaged. Solution: Replace repetitively damaged/undersized culvert in Town of Mansfield on Erdman Hill Road.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Include in action with other roads which may need culvert improvements 3. Not applicable
2020-Mansfield-002	Mansfield Fire Company Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, Fire Company	Problem: Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Mansfield Volunteer Fire Company does not have automatic backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Mansfield Fire Company. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Mansfield-003	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Expand to include education for all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Mansfield-004	Identification of Temporary and Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Mansfield needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Mansfield will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Mansfield-005	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Mansfield-006	Eddy Road	Landslide	Highway Department	Problem: Eddy Road is prone to landslide and requires banks to be cut back. Solution: The town will cut banks back to reduce the chance of landslide.	1. No Progress 2. Town unable to complete due to other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

29.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Mansfield participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Mansfield would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 29-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 29-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 29-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X			X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 29-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-MansfieldT-01	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MansfieldT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MansfieldT-03	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MansfieldT-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MansfieldT-05	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-MansfieldT-06	Temporary Housing and Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MansfieldT-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-MansfieldT-08	Eddy Road Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MansfieldT-09	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-MansfieldT-10	Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-MansfieldT-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MansfieldT-12	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-MansfieldT-01. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Hollister Hill Road • Barse Road • California Hill Road • Christ Hart Road • Erdman Road (between address 7895 and 7939) • East Roadman Hill Road • Hencoop Hollow Road • Jersey Hollow Road • Skinner Hollow Road • Tough Row Hill Road (between address 7779 and 7693 and from 7632 to the intersection of Hinman Hollow Road) • Watson Road • Hinman Hollow Road (near address 7040)	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)

CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system		Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads		Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MansfieldT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Cross Road • Crumb Hill Road • Erdman Hill Road • Hart Road • Hencoop Hollow Road • Hinman Hollow Road • Kent Road • Plato Road • Plum Creek Road • Sodem Road • Tough Row Hill Road • Watson Road • Wilson Road • Windsor Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located on Stateline Run Road and Little Bone Run Road that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)

Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed	
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.	

Action 2025-MansfieldT-03. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Several roads in the Town would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding, including: • County Route 14 • Crumb Hill Road • Eddy Road • Kahler Road • Kidney Road • Krager Road • Sodem Road • Wilson Road • Windsor Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will assess the amount of riprap needed for each ditch along the identified roadways. Once identified, the riprap will be purchased by the Town and installed by the Highway Department.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MansfieldT-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Mansfield Volunteer Fire Company	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Mansfield Volunteer Fire Company located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-MansfieldT-05. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-MansfieldT-06. Temporary Housing and Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Mansfield needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary housing or sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing or sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing or sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing and sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-MansfieldT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-MansfieldT-08. Eddy Road Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Eddy Road in the Town is prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Stream Valley Road. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Stream Valley Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-MansfieldT-09. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-MansfieldT-10. Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Holimont, Inc.	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Holimont, Inc. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding Whig Street Creek, Plum Creek, Ellicottville creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will encourage the Holimont, Inc. to complete an engineering study of Holimont Upper Reservoir Dam to identify any potential needs for retrofits or improvements. The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways and response procedures. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the Holimont, Inc. will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental resource.
Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-MansfieldT-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Dayton 03 • Dayton 08 • Dayton 21	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-MansfieldT-12. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

30. TOWN OF NAPOLI

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Napoli with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Napoli, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Napoli's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

30.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Napoli identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 30-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 30-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Dan Martonis, Town Supervisor Address: 4672 Allegany Road, Little Valley, NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 938-6836 x6 Email: napolisupervisor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Jared Stacey, Highway Superintendent Address: 4672 Allegany Road, Little Valley NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 640-0431 Email: Unavailable
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Holler, Building Inspector Address: 4672 Allegany Road, Little Valley NY 14755 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Dale Blood, Former Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key information to assist in annex development.	

30.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Napoli is in the west of the center of Cattaraugus County and was formed in 1823 from part of the Town of Little Valley. The town is 36 square miles, and is bounded on the north by New Albion, on the east by Little Valley, on the south by Coldspring and the west by Conewango.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction

quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 10.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 4.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9.5 percent is considered disabled.

30.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Napoli performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Napoli to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

30.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 30-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Napoli.

Table 30-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1999: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

30.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 30-3 summarizes the capabilities of Napoli to oversee and track development.

Table 30-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building Inspector
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available for future development

30.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 30-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Napoli and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 30-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Inspector works with permits and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Town Supervisor
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

30.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 30-5 summarizes financial resources available to Napoli.

Table 30-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

30.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 30-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Napoli.

Table 30-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

30.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 30-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Napoli.

Table 30-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

30.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 30-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 30-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

30.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 30-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

30.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 30-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Napoli.

Table 30-9. Napoli NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$43,719.84
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

30.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 30-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Napoli.

Table 30-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Physical inspections
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction?	None

NFIP Topic	Comments
If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Inspector
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Building permit application or inspection
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 1, 1992 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1999: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	January 18, 1999
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

30.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 30-11 through Table 30-13.

Table 30-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	5	0	1	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 30-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 30-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

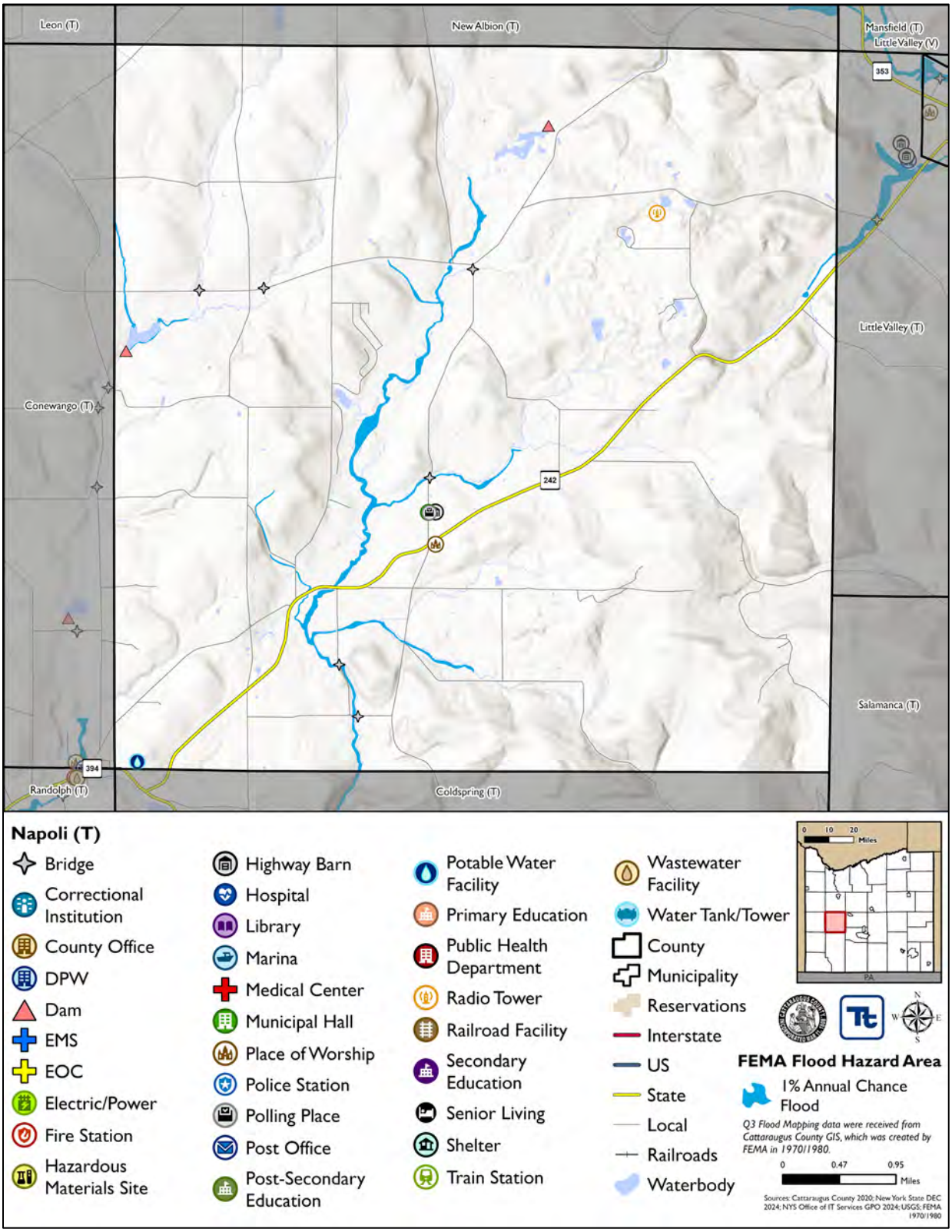
30.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Napoli's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

30.6.1 Hazard Area

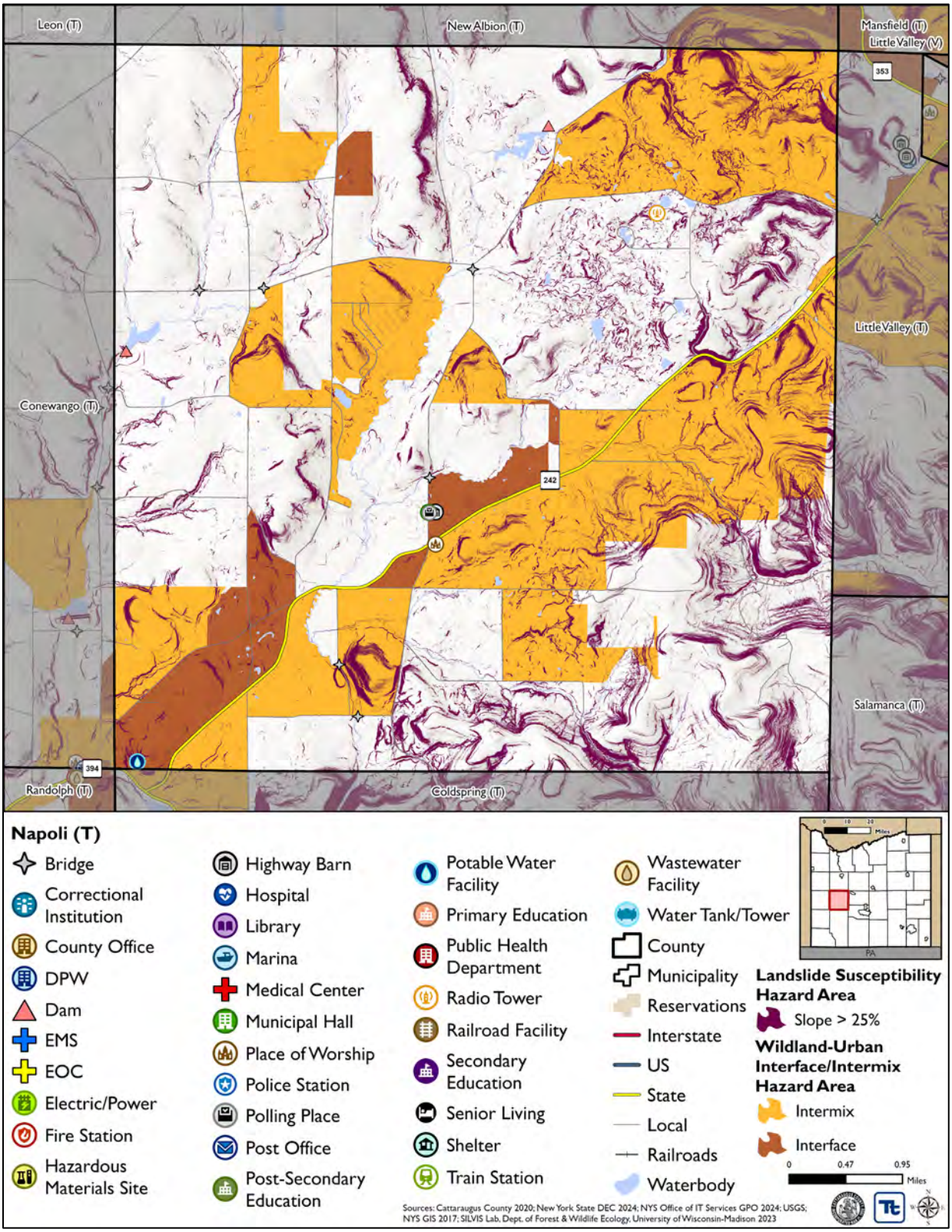
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 30-1 through Figure 30-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Napoli has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 30-1. Napoli Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 30-2. Napoli Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



30.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Napoli is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 30-14 provides details on loss and damage in Napoli during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 30-14. Hazard Event History in Napoli

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Napoli
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town experienced downed lines.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	Multiple trees and wires downed.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town experienced downed lines.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Multiple trees and wires downed.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town experienced additional labor due to severe winter storms.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

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

30.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Napoli .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Napoli reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 30-15 shows Napoli's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 30-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 30-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 30-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Napoli 09	Bridge	X	-	2025-NapoliT-14	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Napoli 23	Bridge	X	-	2025-NapoliT-14	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dam is located in Napoli:

- Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam

30.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Napoli's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Napoli identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Elm Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Elm Creek Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- In addition to having one high-hazard potential dam, the Town has several low hazard dams within its jurisdiction. These structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Martin Road is undersized or may have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and

functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.

- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Department Facility does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Napoli 09
  - Napoli 23
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

30.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

30.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 30-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

30.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Napoli did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 30-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Napoli-001	Implement/ Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Limited training opportunities	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Napoli-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Napoli-003	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	County Planning, Town Board	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can	1. No Progress 2. Funding for material development and distribution	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				do to protect their structures from wildfires. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.		
2020-Napoli-004	Stream stabilization on Narrows Road	Flood	Town	Problem: Banks eroding along creek along Narrows Road. Causes hazard to travelers. Solution: After completing feasibility study, stabilize banks using appropriate methods.	1. Complete 2. Cattaraugus County Soil and Water resolved issue.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Cattaraugus County Soil and Water resolved issue.
2020-Napoli-005	Update municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All	Town Board, County OES	Problem: The town's Emergency Operations Plan may be out of date Solution: Determine relevance of current EOP and update as needed.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Napoli-006	Update Building Code to current standards	All	Town Board	Problem: Building Code may not be up to date to current standards. Substandard construction could occur. Solution: Ensure Building Code is up to date. Ensure standard quality construction will be built.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Napoli-007	Install backup generator at Town Highway Department	Utility Failure	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The Highway Department lacks backup power to keep this critical facility open during an emergency or when power fails.	1. No Progress 2. Funding obstacles	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: After engineering study, Install backup generator at Waverly Street pumps, minimum 75 kw.		
2020-Napoli-008	Identify locations for permanent and temporary housing	All	Town Board	Problem: The town has not identified locations for temporary or permanent housing in the event of a disaster. Solution: Town staff will analyze properties and other attributes to identify likely potential sites for temporary and permanent housing. Confer with County Emergency Management.	1. No Progress 2. Funding obstacles. Conversations have been made; however, other projects have taken precedent.	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering and warming/cooling centers. 3. Not applicable
2020-Napoli-009	Work with FEMA to update floodplain maps	Flood	Town Code Enforcement and Town Board	Problem: Town staff note that FEMA floodplain maps may be out of date. Solution: The Town should reach out to FEMA and request an updated set of floodplain maps for the town.	1. In Progress 2. FEMA has been working to update maps. Town will review and adopt once completed.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

30.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Napoli participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Napoli would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 30-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 30-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 30-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X				X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.

Table 30-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-NapoliT-01	Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-NapoliT-02	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-NapoliT-05	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-NapoliT-06	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-NapoliT-07	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-08	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-09	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-NapoliT-10	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-11	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-NapoliT-12	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-NapoliT-13	Outdated FIRMs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-14	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NapoliT-15	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-NapoliT-01. Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Elm Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Elm Creek Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 16 Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ Cattle Tracks and depression at north end of the crest should be filled immediately. It lowers the effective crest elevation of the dam by over 2 feet.
	  ◦ Other Cattle Tracks on the upstream side of the dam need to be seeded.
	  ◦ Vegetation on the control section of the emergency spillway should be removed and areas of erosion from cattle repaired.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ The principle spillway intake structure is not as designed. This should be monitored, and new hydraulic calculations progressed as built.
	  ◦ Truck tracks and ruts should be repaired on south bank of the emergency spillway.
	  ◦ Vegetation should be removed from outlet channel just outside of spillway outlet.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.

Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-NapoliT-02. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-NapoliT-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-NapoliT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-NapoliT-05. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-NapoliT-06. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-NapoliT-07. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert on Martin Road is undersized or may have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-NapoliT-08. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reducing the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-NapoliT-09. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway Department Facility does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-NapoliT-10. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-NapoliT-11. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Town will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Town will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Town's resiliency

Action 2025-NapoliT-12. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6		
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.		
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform a steep slope ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-NapoliT-13. Outdated FIRMs

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	FIRMs are outdated and may not accurately display flood risk. Inaccurate flood maps can misinform the public of actual flood risk and may prevent interested homeowners from receiving or applying for flood insurance. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Cattaraugus County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
FEMA updates maps without Town input	Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

Action 2025-NapoliT-14. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Napoli 09 • Napoli 23	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-NapoliT-15. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

31. TOWN OF NEW ALBION

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of New Albion with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of New Albion, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses New Albion's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

31.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of New Albion identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 31-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 31-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Patrick Murphy, Supervisor Address: 7151 Route 353, PO Box 265, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: (716) 257-5677 Email: patrick.murphy2@sysco.com	Name/Title: George Borrowdale, Highway Superintendent Address: 7151 Route 353, PO Box 265, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: (716) 307-7829 Email: newalbionhighway@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Frank Watson, Code Enforcement Address: 7151 Route 353, PO Box 265, Cattaraugus, NY 14719 Phone Number: (716) 410-0349 Email: newalbionclerk@hotmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Sherry Rupp, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process by completing worksheets.	

31.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of New Albion has a total land area of 36.32 square miles and is located just northwest of the center of Cattaraugus County and is surrounded by (clockwise): the Town of Persia, Town of Otto, Town of Mansfield, Town of Little Valley, Town of Napoli, Town of Conewango, Town of Leon and Town of Dayton. Conewango Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny River, and the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek, part of the St. Lawrence River watershed flow through the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 6.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3 percent is non-English speaking, 10.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 8.7 percent is considered disabled.

31.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

New Albion performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for New Albion to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

31.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 31-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to New Albion.

Table 31-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2024: Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2002	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development, substantial redevelopment, or change in use in the Town of New Albion is in harmony with the character of the town. Another purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Town of New Albion.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2002; Article 10: Site Plan Review	Local and County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2002; Article 9, Section 9.15: Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent and purpose of this section is to protect, maintain and enhance both the immediate and the long-term health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Town of New Albion. In order to achieve these goals, this section has the following objectives: (1) to prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of stormwater runoff, so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding; (2) to maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams; and (3) to control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving bodies.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Law, 2002; Article 9, Section 9.19: Hillside Development Standards	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? These regulations are intended to further implement and define the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan, to minimize the adverse effects of excessive grading, and to promote the health, safety and welfare of residents of the Town of New Albion, while allowing for the reasonable development of land, as expressed through the following purposes: (1) promote the safety of the design of developments				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
(2) minimize soil instability, erosion and downstream siltation (3) provide for safe vehicular and pedestrian circulation (4) preserve the scenic and rural character of the Town of New Albion (5) limit the extent of grading and encourage sensitive development in the hillside areas through flexible design				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2007	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

31.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 31-3 summarizes the capabilities of New Albion to oversee and track development.

Table 31-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available which may be developed in the future.

31.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 31-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to New Albion and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 31-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Non-regulatory
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

31.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 31-5 summarizes financial resources available to New Albion.

Table 31-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

31.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 31-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to New Albion.

Table 31-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

31.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 31-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to New Albion.

Table 31-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

31.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 31-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.

- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 31-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

31.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 31-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

31.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 31-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for New Albion.

Table 31-9. New Albion NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	3
Total Loss Payments	$13,989.24
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

31.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 31-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in New Albion.

Table 31-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Skinner Hollow, Maple Hill, Mosher Hollow
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	The Town is unaware of any
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Code enforcement regulations and insurance standard adjustments
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Four additional properties on Lovers Land Road through FEMA
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No, due to flood maps needing updating
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, general training and assistance
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	GIS, Permits, Inspections and Engineering Capabilities
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Building permit application or code enforcement regulations
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding and training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: March 15, 2013 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 15, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Code enforcement
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

31.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 31-11 through Table 31-13.

Table 31-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	2	0	11	29
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	9	20
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	2	0	8	23
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	14	33
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	4	0	10	28
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 31-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 31-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

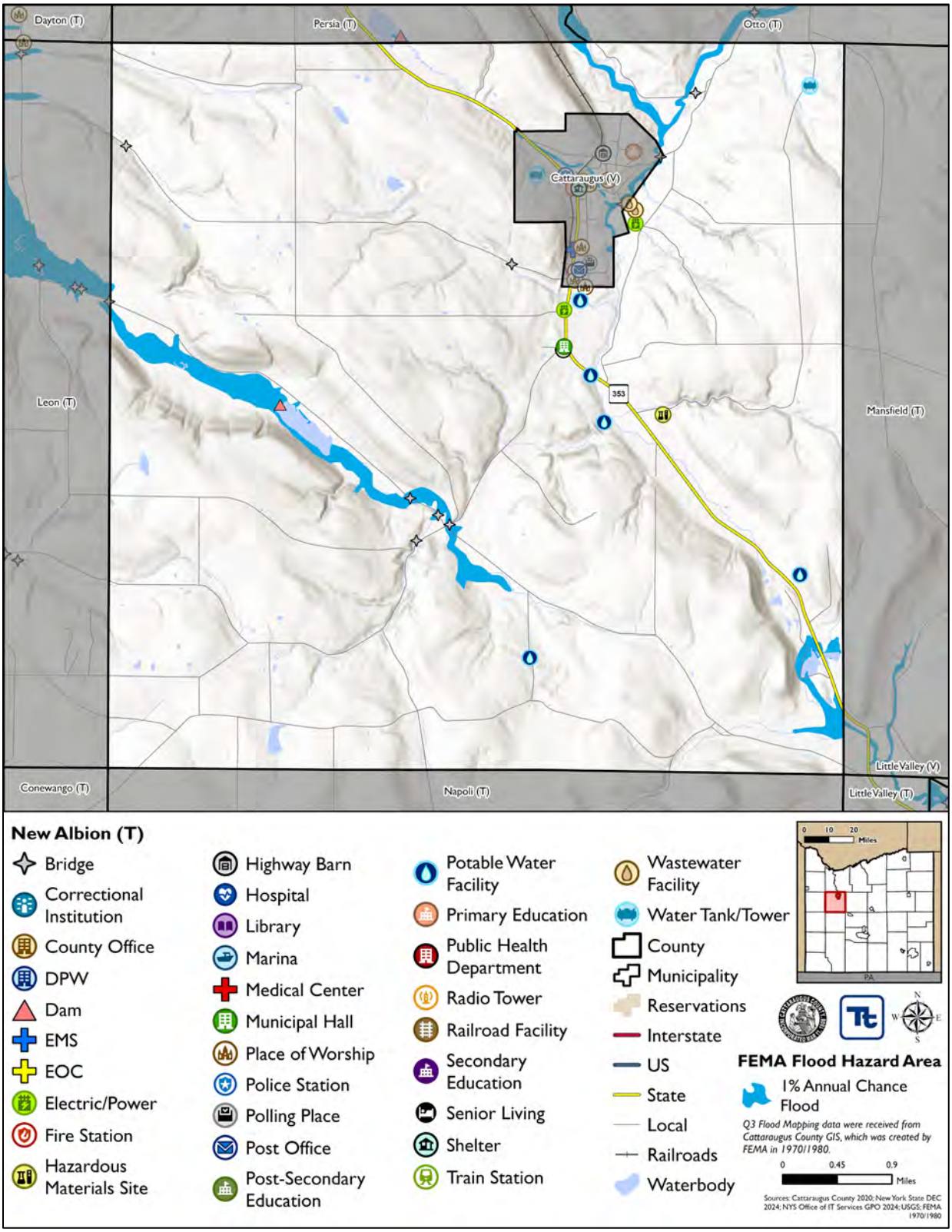
31.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of New Albion's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

31.6.1 Hazard Area

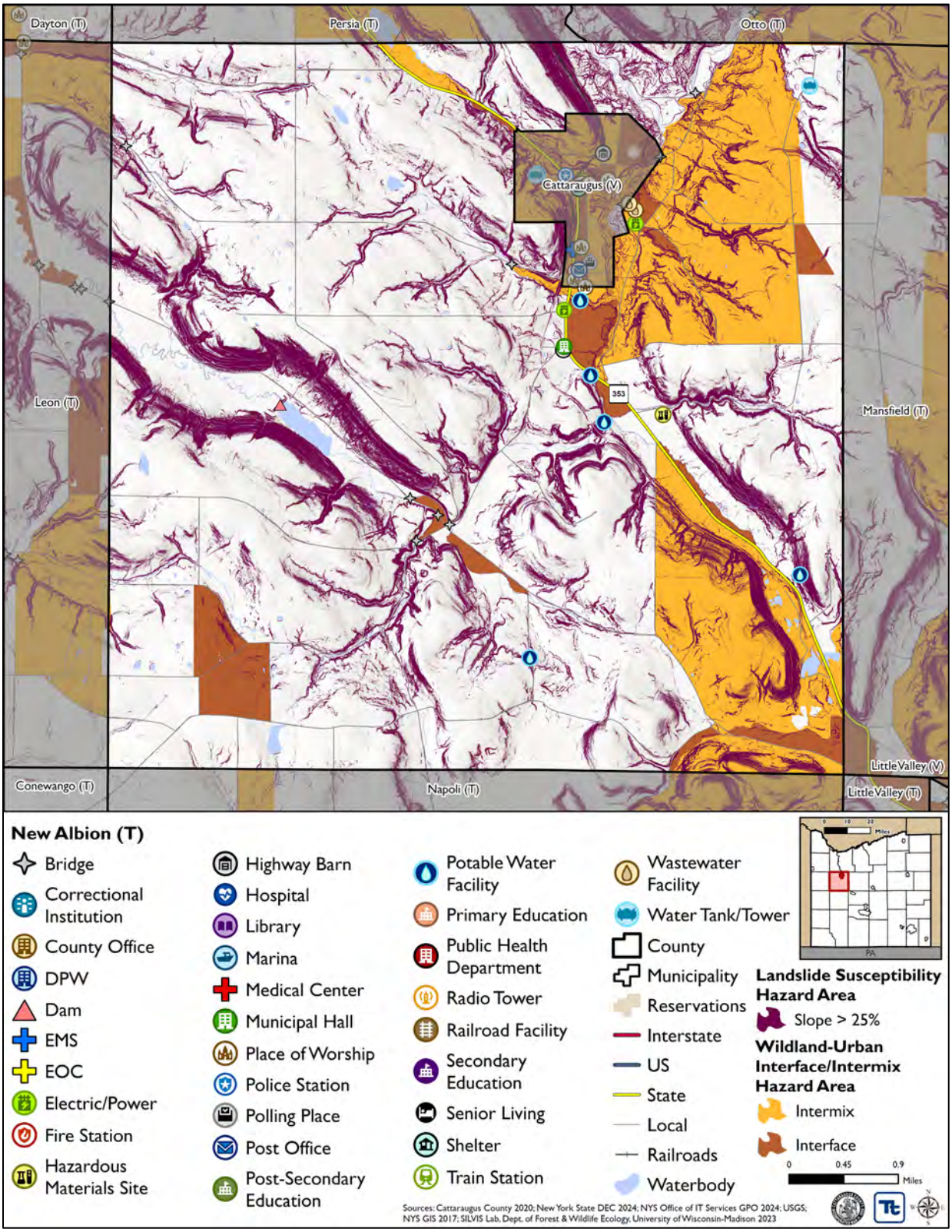
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 31-1 through Figure 31-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which New Albion has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 31-1. New Albion Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 31-2. New Albion Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



31.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in New Albion is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 31-14 provides details on loss and damage in New Albion during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 31-14. Hazard Event History in New Albion

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in New Albion
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in New Albion
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town incurred no documented damages or losses.

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

31.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for New Albion .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. New Albion reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the preliminary ranking was accurate.

Table 31-15 shows New Albion's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 31-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 31-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 31-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Conewango Creek Site 13 Dam	Dam	X	-	2025-NewAlbionT-10	-
New Albion 04	Bridge	X	-	2025-NewAlbionT-12	-
New Albion 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-NewAlbionT-12	-
New Albion 25	Bridge	X	-	2025-NewAlbionT-12	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

31.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of New Albion's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, New Albion identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on Skinner Hollow Road and Gowen Gulf Road.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Lovers Lane in the Town is prone to landslides, in particular properties located within Tax Map #44.002-3-22. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Several roads may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Skinner Hollow Road
  - Maple Hill Road
  - Mosher Hollow Road
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.

- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area:
  - Niagara Mohawk Power Corp
  - Village of Cattaraugus Potable Water
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Several roads in the Town would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - New Albion 04
  - New Albion 05
  - New Albion 25
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

31.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

31.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 31-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part

of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

31.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 31-17, New Albion identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- The Town has acquired four properties to reduce risk to the flood hazard.
- Town Barn has acquired an emergency generator for continuity of operations.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, New Albion has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Flood mitigation
- Continuity of operations

Table 31-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-New Albion-001	Implement/Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No progress 2. County would need to bring in DEC to facilitate trainings	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-New Albion-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No progress 2. Other projects were a priority for the Town.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-New Albion-003	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	County Planning	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Wildfire risks not high; landslide is more of a priority.	1. Include 2. Change outreach to landslide hazard 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.		
2020-New Albion-004	Protect Conewango Creek Site 13 Dam to the 500-year flood level	Dam Failure, Flood	Floodplain Administrator, Town Highway Department, County OES	Problem: This important facility is located within the SFHA. If the dam broke could cause flooding and casualties. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level.	1. Complete 2. Facility owner is aware, and on track to mitigate issues.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Facility owner is aware, and on track to mitigate issues.
2020-New Albion-005	Protect Niagara Mohawk Power Corp to the 500-year flood level	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: Niagara Mohawk Power Corp is in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town has not reached out to the entity.	1. Include 2. Change outreach to landslide hazard 3. Not applicable
2020-New Albion-006	Protect Village of Cattaraugus Potable Water to the 500-year flood level	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: Village of Cattaraugus Potable Water is in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Town has not reached out to the entity.	1. Include 2. Change outreach to landslide hazard 3. Not applicable
2020-New	Update municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All	Town Board, County OES	Problem: EOP may not be responsive to current hazard needs.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Albion-007				Solution: Ensure EOP is relevant to hazard needs by updating.		
2020-New Albion-008	Update Building Code to current standards	All	Town Board	Problem: Building Code may not include all current standards. Solution: Ensure Building Code is up to date	1. Complete 2. Updated in 2024	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Updated in 2024
2020-New Albion-009	Stream Stabilization and clean debris from waterways N Gowin Gulf Rd., Maple Hill Road, White Hollow Road, Skinner Hollow Road	Flood	Town Board	Problem: May 2014 flood damage to culvert and stream placement of rip rap to stabilize road shoulder. Solution: Stabilize these streams via preferred method to ensure safe travel over these important roads.	1. In Progress 2. Waite Hollow Road culvert upgraded.	1. Include 2. Remove Waite Hollow Road 3. Not applicable
2020-New Albion-010	Residential Acquisitions (3)	Landslide	Town Board	Problem: The Town of New Albion is known for its unstable soil conditions that contribute to slow-moving landslides. The location of the project area is just north of the intersection of Tannery Street, Pepperdine Road with County Road 76 – Lovers Lane. A significant slide has developed, putting at least three (3) residences at risk (Tax map nos. 35.004-3-12, 35.004-3-14, and 35.004-3-10). All three (3) of these homes have been damaged by the landslide to various degrees.	1. Completed 2. Properties acquired and turned to green space.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Properties acquired and turned to green space.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Acquire the three (3) residences, demolish the existing structures and turn into green space.		
2020-New Albion-011	Residential Acquisition (1)	Landslide	Town Board	Problem: The Town of New Albion is known for its unstable soil conditions that contribute to slow-moving landslides. The location of the project area is just north of the intersection of Tannery Street, Pepperdine Road with County Road 76 – Lovers Lane. A significant slide has developed, putting a residence at risk (Tax map no.44.002-3-20.5). These home and surrounding outbuildings have been damaged by the landslide to various degrees. Solution: Acquire the parcel, demolish the existing structures and turn into green space.	1. Completed 2. Properties acquired and turned to green space.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Properties acquired and turned to green space.

31.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

New Albion participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that New Albion would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 31-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 31-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 31-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X								X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 31-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-NewAlbionT-01	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-02	Lovers Lane Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-NewAlbionT-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-NewAlbionT-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-NewAlbionT-06	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-07	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-08	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-NewAlbionT-09	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-10	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-11	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-NewAlbionT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-NewAlbionT-13	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-01. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on Skinner Hollow Road and Gowen Gulf Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-02. Lovers Lane Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Lovers Lane in the Town is prone to landslides, in particular properties located within Tax Map #44.002-3-22. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Lovers Lane. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses. This action will also protect properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Lovers Lane. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Skinner Hollow Road • Maple Hill Road • Mosher Hollow Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-06. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-07. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area: • Niagara Mohawk Power Corp • Village of Cattaraugus Potable Water	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-08. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Eroded roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Several roads in the Town would benefit from mitigation measures to prevent future damage from flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will identify and implement erosion-reducing measures. These measures may include: • Elevating the roadway • Improving drainage • Strengthening underlying soils • Realigning roads and structures • Strengthening support structures • Armoring vulnerable embankments	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-09. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-10. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date, and will encourage owners of dams which are in the floodplain to seek flood mitigation measures. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-11. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • New Albion 04 • New Albion 05 • New Albion 25	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-NewAlbionT-13. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

32. CITY OF OLEAN

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Olean with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Olean, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Olean's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

32.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The City of Olean identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many City departments. The Director of Public Works represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 32-1 summarizes City officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 32-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: James Sprague, Director of Public Works Address: Municipal Building, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 376-5650 Email: bring@cityoforelan.org	Name/Title: Eric Maurouard, Fire Chief Address: 101 East State Street, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 376-5687 Email: emaurouard@cityofolean.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Eric Maurouard, Fire Chief Address: 101 East State Street, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 376-5687 Email: emaurouard@cityofolean.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Eric Maurouard, Fire Chief Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Bob Ring, Former Director of Public Works Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Dave Bauer, Code Enforcement Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Brad Camp, Water and Wastewater Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

32.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Olean is located within the Town of Olean and is located in the southeastern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The City of Olean is the largest city in the county and serves as its financial business, transportation, and entertainment hub. The City of Olean has a total area of 6.17 square miles. The city is located where Olean Creek flows into the Allegheny River.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 6.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 23.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.2 percent is considered disabled.

32.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Olean performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Olean to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

32.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 32-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Olean.

Table 32-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 6: Buildings, Building Regulations, and Fire Prevention	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This article provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the City of Olean, New York. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code, other state law, or other section of this article, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this article.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 28: Zoning	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The zoning regulations and districts herein set forth and as identified upon the Zoning Map of the City of Olean are made for the purpose of promoting public health, safety, and general welfare and prescribing the most desirable use for which the land in each district may be adapted and those uses to be subjected to special regulations, while conserving the value of land throughout the city. The height, bulk and location of buildings and other structures, the area of yards, courts, setbacks and other open spaces, the density of population and intensity of use of buildings and land, the use, conservation and development of unique water front areas, and the use of structures and land for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional or other purposes, are hereby restricted and regulated as hereinafter provided. Such regulations have been designed to preserve open space; lessen congestion in the streets; secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; provide adequate light, air, and convenience of access; and facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks and other public services. They have been made with reasonable regard, among other things, to the character of each district and its suitability for particular uses as well as the value of buildings, land, and uses to promote the most appropriate use of land throughout the city.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 22: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The subdivision of land shall conform with these regulations as well as with appropriate laws, rules and regulations established by all governing bodies having or claiming jurisdiction over various phases of the proposed development. It is declared to be the policy of the common council to consider land subdivision to be part of a process that provides for the orderly, efficient and economical development of the city in a manner that is reasonable and in the best interest of the community.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 28: Zoning, Article 9 Section 9.1 Site Plan Review and Approval	Local and County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of site plan approval is to authorize the city's planning board to review and approve site plans for uses otherwise permitted by this law in order to determine full compliance with the intent of the standards of this law. The objective is to evaluate site plans in order to minimize conflicts between the site layout and design of proposed uses and existing uses and natural site conditions and thereby minimize any adverse effects affecting the health, safety, and overall welfare of the community.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Chapter 28: Zoning, Article 10 Section 10.8; Chapter 8: Environmental Controls	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Chapter 28: Zoning, Article 10 Section 10.8: The City of Olean includes areas of steep slopes which are herein defined as slopes equal to or greater than 10%. Development in areas of steep slopes shall conform to specifications developed by the director of public works of the city. The provisions and requirements of this law shall not be a substitute for the applicable provisions and requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act of New York State. Chapter 8: Pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law § 24-050, the city shall fully undertake and exercise its regulatory authority with regard to activities subject to regulation under the act in freshwater wetlands, as shown on the freshwater wetlands map, as such map may from time to time be amended, filed by the department of environmental conservation pursuant to the Freshwater Wetlands Act [Environmental Conservation Law § 24-0101 et seq.], and in all area adjacent to any such freshwater wetland up to 100 feet from the boundary of such wetland. Such regulatory authority shall be undertaken and exercised in accordance with all of the procedures, concepts, and definitions set forth in the Freshwater Wetlands Act and Environmental Conservation Law art. 71, tit. 23 [§ 71-2301 et seq.] relating to the enforcement of the Freshwater Wetlands Act, as such act may from time to time be amended.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 9: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Fire Chief
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: (1) Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters; (4) Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and (6) Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	City of Olean Comprehensive Development Plan, 2025	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Plan identifies projects to improve quality of life for residents, value-of-location for businesses, and municipal efficiency for the City of Olean. The planning process was community-driven and focused on the New York State identified Smart Growth Principles which target a mix of land uses, a range of housing opportunities and choices, creating a strong sense of place, well planned public spaces, availability of public transit, and walkable neighborhoods, amongst others.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Finance
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? City entities will submit desired capital projects to City Finance with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County CEMP, Appendix 5	County	Cattaraugus County
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Disaster Debris Management Plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Although the City does not currently have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, one is in development.				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2025	Local	Fire Chief
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2025	Local	Fire Chief
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is a policy and guidance document that ensures that essential functions for an agency or organization are continued in the event of an emergency. The COOP addresses emergencies from an all-hazards approach, including natural, manmade, or technological disasters.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

32.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 32-3 summarizes the capabilities of Olean to oversee and track development.

Table 32-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	DPW and Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	Yes	Within the Comprehensive Development Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the Comprehensive Development Plan, approximately 18 percent of the land in the City is categorized as vacant. This percentage of land may be available for future development.

32.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 32-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Olean and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 32-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the City relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed City comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the City; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the City subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the City.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Public Works	Yes	The City of Olean Department of Public Works is the largest and most diverse branch of city government consisting of 10 divisions that provide a wide range of essential services to the residents and businesses. Some of its responsibilities include operation and maintenance of city airport, maintenance of city streets and parking lots, maintenance of water distribution lines, treatment and distribution of water, water and sewer billings, water meter readings, wastewater collection and treatment, maintenance of stormwater and wastewater lines, oversight of capital improvements, maintenance of City vehicles and equipment, maintenance of parks, fields, and playground equipment, tree maintenance, traffic signal maintenance, maintenance of city buildings and facilities.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The City of Olean's Building/Code Enforcement Department became incorporated into the Fire Department on January 1, 1994, under the new Charter, and is now known as the Department of Fire, Buildings and Emergency Services. The Department of Buildings is responsible for the administration and enforcement of all local codes, state codes and zoning laws of the city. The division is under direct control of the Fire Chief and supervised by the Deputy Fire Chief of Fire Prevention.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The purpose of the City of Olean Police Department is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to keep the peace in partnership with the community; to protect, help and reassure the people; and to be seen to do all this with integrity, common sense and sound judgment. The City of Olean Department of Fire, Building and Emergency Services is located in the Southeastern part of Cattaraugus County in Western New York. The City of Olean encompasses 6.2 square miles of urban/suburban area with industrial areas and a commercial center. The City of Olean has a nighttime population of approximately 14,000 which increases during the day due to commuters for work, retail, and recreation. The City of Olean Fire

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Department is an all career (paid) fire department that operates out of two fire stations.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	City of Olean Department of Public Works Streets, Parks, Trees, Water, and Wastewater divisions.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Police and Fire
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	DPW and Community Development
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	DPW
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	DPW
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	DPW and Auditor
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	The Youth Bureau & Recreation Department will work cooperatively in the community to serve the citizens with quality programs and activities, promoting self-esteem, good sportsmanship and citizenship, physical well-being, and safety while complementing the family unit.
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Sewer and Water
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Responsibilities fall on Fire Chief
Grant writers	Yes	DPW and Community Development
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

32.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 32-5 summarizes financial resources available to Olean.

Table 32-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

32.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 32-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Olean.

Table 32-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Fire Department
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	IT Department
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	X (Formerly Twitter) and Facebook
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	City of Olean Emergency Preparedness Response Team
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	NY Alert
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm programs
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	The Youth Bureau & Recreation Department will work cooperatively in the community to serve the citizens with quality programs and activities, promoting self-esteem, good sportsmanship and citizenship, physical well-being, and safety while complementing the family unit.
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Press Releases

32.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 32-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Olean.

Table 32-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	2024
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

32.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 32-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the City’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 32-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Weak
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

32.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 32-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

32.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 32-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Olean.

Table 32-9. Olean NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	57
# Claims (Losses)	29
Total Loss Payments	$214,595.10
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

32.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 32-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Olean.

Table 32-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Neighborhoods south of the Allegheny River, which are not protected by levees. West Olean near the Two-Mile Creek.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Per 2020 existing building code
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Fire Chief / Code Enforcement Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Per 2020 existing building code
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding, training and staffing
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 4, 2013 CAV: April 6, 2022
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 9: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	November 12, 1971
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, SEQR, Site Plan Review and Engineering review

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

32.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 32-11 through Table 32-13.

Table 32-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	1	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	1	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	4	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 32-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The City did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 32-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The City did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

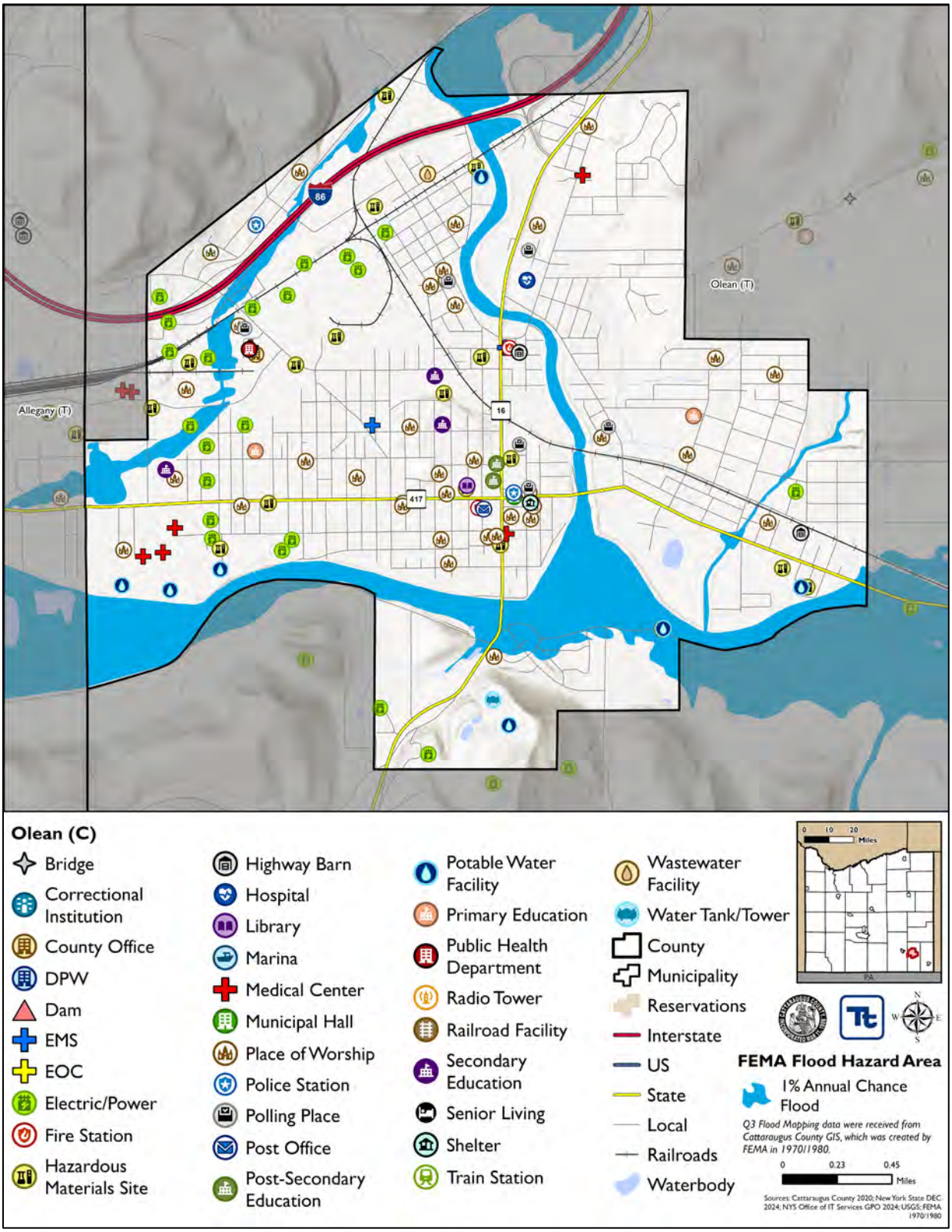
32.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Olean's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

32.6.1 Hazard Area

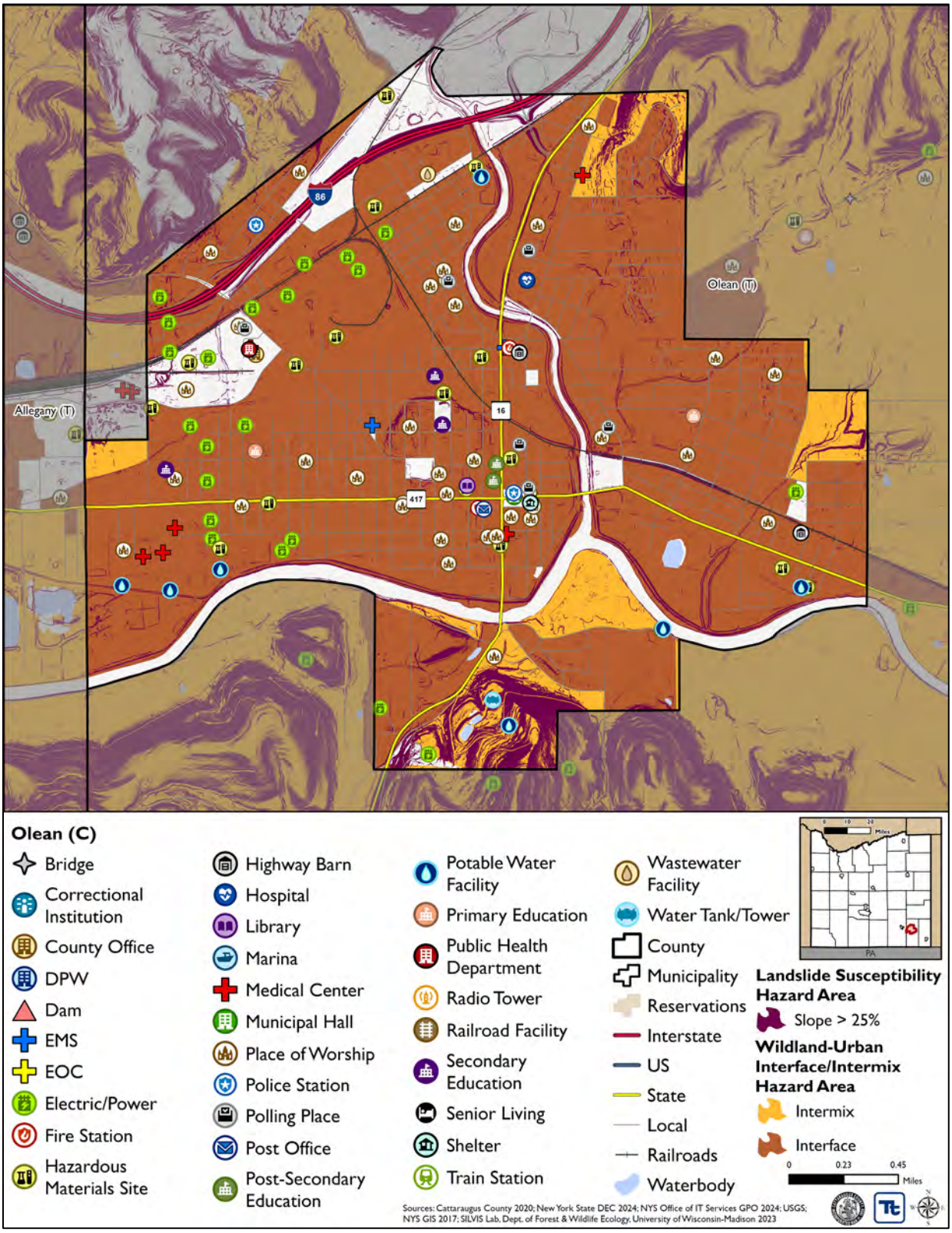
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the City are shown in Figure 32-1 through Figure 32-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Olean has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 32-1. Olean Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 32-2. Olean Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



32.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Olean is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 32-14 provides details on loss and damage in Olean during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 32-14. Hazard Event History in Olean

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Olean
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The City adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	Damages to private property.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Several reports were received of trees down.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Olean
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The City did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

32.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Olean .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Olean reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the City noted the following:

- The ranking for the Landslide hazard should be decreased from 'High' to 'Low' due to the limited structures at risk.

Table 32-15 shows Olean's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 32-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High

Hazard	Rank
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 32-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 32-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
City Of Olean-Well Site	Potable Water Facility	X	-	2025-OleanC-01	-
City Olean - M13 Well House	Hazardous Materials Site	X	-	2025-OleanC-01	-
National Grid	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-OleanC-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

32.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Olean's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Olean identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The National Grid facility, M13 Well House, and City of Olean Well Site are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The City does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The City is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in the City south of the Allegany River which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- Across the City, there are significant flooding and waterflow issues which impact the roadways and utilities, disrupting both traffic and utilities. The flooding occurs typically following heavy rain events associated with severe storms.
- Levees in the City are outdated, which increases the City's risk of levee failure. Significant rainfalls, temperature fluctuations, and flooding events may put stress on the integrity of the levees.

- South of the Allegany River in City limits is isolated from the rest of the community and not protected by levees. City water tanks are also across the river in south Olean. Levees would assist in the reduction of risk from the flood hazard by preventing waters from reaching the area.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.
- The City faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.
- The City faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The City Streets Garage (701 Barry Street), John Ash Community Center (112 N Barry Street), and Olean Recreation Center (551 E State Street) do not have back-up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts on Front Street at Johnson Brook are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters. The culvert is at risk of failing and at risk of overtopping in the event of flood waters. Front St is a busy street and one of the two routes from east Olean to West Olean. Front Street is likely to be an evacuation route if east Olean were to be evacuated due to flooding or another hazard.
- The area surrounding Two Mile Creek, from Edgewood Avenue to Homer Street, is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Two Mile Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The area surrounding Kings Brook, from Brook Street to Seneca Avenue, is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Kings Brook has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- Properties in the City have been subject to flooding impacts. On East Riverside Drive 10-20 properties have experienced damages during substantial periods of heavy rain, as well as 10-20 properties on the north

end of York Street and additional 10-20 properties have been impacted on West River Road; other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods.
- South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties are potentially exposed to wildfires and landslides. Protecting these properties and infrastructure from wildfires and landslides is crucial to ensuring continuity of operations and services for their consumers. Exposure to these hazards can cause damage or destruction.
- The storage facility for road salt is located at the City Garage site where preparation for plowing and salting operations take place prior to and during severe winter storms. The salt barn structure was built in 1910 and the overall condition of the building is poor. The building is not repairable and should be replaced.
- The City's wireless Wide Area Network (WAN), which provides phone communication and internet connectivity to all City facilities, is housed on top of a private building and does not have backup power on site. Loss of power at the private building results in losses of phone and internet communication in City facilities. Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Heavy rains contributes to instances of flooding and flash flooding within the City, which can result in the entrapment of individuals in high or swift-moving floodwaters. The City of Olean Fire Department is underequipped to handle a medium-to-large-scale flooding incident with entrapment or people in the water.
- The waterline on Washington Street is outdated and undersized and needs to be replaced. Existing lines often break due to extreme cold events, resulting in constant leaks and the need to replace lines. The disruption of utility services puts strain on the water system and its users.
- The City has levees within its jurisdiction, and nearby dams which may impact the City. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Water and wastewater facilities in the City are vulnerable to the utility failure hazard, as the majority of the existing infrastructure have various single point of failure vulnerabilities, meaning that if a part of a system were to stop working, the entire system would fail.
- There is only one bridge existing in the City which provides access to the Southern portion of the City; this bridge is located on South Union Street. If an evacuation is required, this single route may be detrimental in the movement of persons and goods from the City.
- The City does not have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. A Community Wildfire Protection Plan assists in addressing issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

32.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

32.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 32-17 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

32.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Olean did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 32-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Olean-001	Hydraulic study of under drains city-wide	Flood	City Board	Problem: There is flooding and waterflow issues within the city Solution: Encourage FEMA to conduct hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to study existing flooding and waterflow concerns in the city. Then the city will install appropriate drainage infrastructure	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-002	Work with National Grid Facility owner to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	FPA	Problem: The National Grid facility is in the special flood area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The city will contact facility manager at National Grid to discuss options to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-003	Protect City of Olean- M13 Well House to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, Facility Manager	Problem: City of Olean- M13 Well House is in the special flood area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The city will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the M13 Well House to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the city will carry out the option.		
2020-City of Olean-004	Protect City of Olean- Well Site to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, Facility Manager	Problem: The City of Olean- Well Site is in the special flood area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The city will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Well Site to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the city will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-005	Water distribution system improvements	Utility Failure	City of Olean	Problem: Waterline on Washington St is outdated and undersized and needs to be replaced. Existing lines often break due to extreme cold events, resulting in constant leaks and the need to replace lines. Solution: The city will work with the county to replace the waterline with a 4000’ waterline on Washington St.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-006	Levees in the city need to be improved	Flood, Severe Storm	NYSDEC	Problem: Levees in the city are outdated. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine what needs updated and then the city will conduct the levee improvements.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Olean-007	Conduct a feasibility study to identify best actions to prevent flooding south of Allegany River	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: South of Allegany River in city limits is isolated from the rest of the community and not protected by levees. City water tanks are also across the river in south Olean. Solution: Conduct a feasibility study south of Allegany River to see if levees would be beneficial.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-008	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	City board	Problem: City of Olean lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance Solution: The city will update the flood damage prevention ordinance	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-009	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management /Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-010	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	City board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: the city will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Olean-011	Generators for City Streets Garage, John Ash Community Center, and Olean Recreation Center	All Hazards	City, DPW	Problem: Lack of backup power for City Streets Garage on 701 Barry St, John Ash Community Center on 112 N Barry St, and Olean Recreation Center at 551 E State St. Solution: Purchase and install generators for City Streets Garage, John Ash Community Center, and Olean Recreation Center.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-012	Culverts on Front St at Johnson Brook	Flood, Severe Storm	City, DPW	Problem: Built in the 1930's, this culvert is undermined, deteriorating, and undersized. The culvert is at risk of failing and at risk of overtopping in the event of flood waters. Front St is a busy street and one of the two routes from east Olean to West Olean. Front Street is likely to be an evacuation route if east Olean were to be evacuated due to flooding or another hazard. Solution: Remove existing culvert and replace with a new culvert roughly 1.5 times the culvert opening size. The new culvert would be a box culvert and while the new culvert is installed, Johnson Brook would undergo erosion control along the banks immediately adjacent to the culvert opening.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-013	Identify projects to prevent further erosion occurring at Two Mile Creek-Edgewood Ave to Homer Street and	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works, City	Problem: Erosion occurring at Two Mile Creek-Edgewood Ave to Homer Street (property damage) and erosion occurring at Kings Brook-Brook St to Seneca Ave threatening properties Solution: Conduct feasibility study to determine best action to prevent further erosion at Two Mile	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Kings Brook- Brook St to Seneca Ave			Creek and Kings Brook and implement identified actions.		
2020-City of Olean-014	Potential acquisition/elevation projects for E Riverside Dr, York Street, and W River Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	City of Olean	Problem: E Riverside Dr 10-20 homes, York Street, north end 10-20 residential, W River Rd, north of street 10-20 homes prone to flooding Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine best action (elevation, buyout) to protect homes from flooding. Then the city will implement best action	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-015	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, city	Problem: The city has an outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: The city will update the city's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1. Completed 2. Plan was updated in 2025	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Plan was updated in 2025
2020-City of Olean-016	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, city	Problem: Building codes in the city are outdated Solution: The city will update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-017	Assess the site-specific vegetation conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect critical facilities from wildfire	Wildfire	City, Fire Dept, Facility owners	Problem: South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties are potentially exposed to wildfires Solution: Assess the site-specific vegetation conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant,	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties from wildfires.		
2020-City of Olean-018	Assess the site-specific slope conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect the facilities from landslide	Landslide	City, facility owners	Problem: South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties are potentially exposed to landslides Solution: Assess the site-specific slope conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties from landslides	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-019	Purchase a Wildfire and Flood Rescue Pickup Truck	Wildfire, Flood	Fire Department	Problem: No heavy-duty pickup truck with Wildfire Capability during that season while being utilized as a Support vehicle the rest of the year. The city has a vehicle that is at the end of its service life and is essential to these types of operations. Solution: Purchase a ¾ or 1-ton crew cab pickup truck. The truck will have a skid unit that will be installed during wildfire season and rescue cap with rollout ray rescue operations the rest of the season. The vehicle would respond to incidents and also have towing capability to deliver trailers, boats ,and personnel to the scene of an incident	1. Completed 2. Vehicle was purchased.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Vehicle was purchased
2020-City of Olean-020	City Garage Salt Barn	Severe storm, Severe winter storm	City DPW	Problem: The storage facility for road salt is located at the City Garage site where preparation for plowing and salting operations take place. The salt barn structure was built in 1910 and the	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				overall condition of the building is poor. The building is not repairable and should be replaced. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to design a new and efficient salt barn. The city will then demolish existing salt barn and replace with hybrid-canvas salt storage building on same site.		
2020-City of Olean-021	Wireless WAN Tower	Severe winter storm, Severe storm, Utility failure	City DPW	Problem: the city's wireless wide area network which provides phone communication and internet connectivity to all our facilities expect the Olean Municipal building is housed on top of a private building and does not have backup power on site. Loss of power of the private building results in losses of phone and internet communication in the buildings and requires 24-hour staffing of water and wastewater departments when communications go down. Solution: Decommission existing wireless communication equipment, relocate to city property at the water reservoir site in South Olean with new communication equipment and backup power either through generator or solar backup.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Olean-022	City of Olean Fire Department Flood Preparedness	Flood, Severe storm	Fire Department	Problem: The City of Olean Fire Department is underequipped to handle medium to large scale flooding incident with entrapment or people in the water. Costs with training, equipment, and maintaining technical skills is an issue. Solution: Increase members trained and equipped to mitigate and respond to this issue by having a	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				third to half of all members trained at the Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Technician level as well as equipping them with the appropriate level of PPE.		

32.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Olean participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Olean would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 32-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 32-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 32-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X			X				X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 32-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-OleanC-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-OleanC-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-04	City-Wide Hydraulic Drainage Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-05	Levee Improvements	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-06	Levee Feasibility Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	**10**	Medium
2025-OleanC-07	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-08	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-09	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-10	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-11	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-12	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-13	Two Mile Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-14	Kings Brook Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-15	Property Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-16	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-OleanC-17	Critical Facility Wildfire and Landslide Mitigation Measures	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-18	City Garage Salt Barn	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-19	Wireless WAN Tower	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-20	City of Olean Fire Department Flood Preparedness	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-OleanC-21	Water Distribution System Improvements	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-OleanC-22	Dam and Levee Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanC-23	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Redundancies	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-OleanC-24	Bridge Construction Feasibility	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	9	Medium
2025-OleanC-25	Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanC-26	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-OleanC-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The National Grid facility, M13 Well House, and City of Olean Well Site are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. The city will contact the facility manager at National Grid to make them aware of possible floodproofing measures. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the City and/or facility manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-OleanC-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The City does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The City is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for City officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-OleanC-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in City south of the Allegany River which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the City's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanC-04. City-Wide Hydraulic Drainage Study

Lead Agency:	Common Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, FEMA, Public Works, County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Across the City, there are significant flooding and waterflow issues which impact the roadways and utilities, disrupting both traffic and utilities. The flooding occurs typically following heavy rain events associated with severe storms.	
Description of the Solution:	Encourage FEMA to conduct hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to study existing flooding and waterflow concerns in the City. The City Public Works will then install appropriate drainage infrastructure on its roads and will work with County Public Works to ensure drainage infrastructure is installed on roads under their jurisdiction.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD on identified solutions from study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the water systems lifeline and reduce the risk of flooding within the City. Furthermore, the transportation lifeline will be supported as appropriate drainage can reduce the risk to flood road ways and keep roads clear for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be impacted by flooding associated with undersized drainage systems.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the water systems lifeline and reduce the risk of flooding within the City. Furthermore, the transportation lifeline will be supported as appropriate drainage can reduce the risk to flood road ways and keep roads clear for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the City's reliability in terms of water drainage and transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Ensuring that floodwaters are efficiently and effectively removed from areas in the City reduces the risk of flooding.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive
Replace the entire drainage system	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanC-05. Levee Improvements

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Levees in the City are outdated, which increases the City's risk of levee failure. Significant rainfalls, temperature fluctuations, and flooding events may put stress on the integrity of the levees.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with NYS DEC to conduct an engineering study to determine weaknesses in the levees. The City will continue to work with NYS DEC to complete the identified necessary levee improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by engineering study	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in the identification of a flood mitigation measure to reduce the flood risk to the structures near the City's levee systems.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect the vulnerable populations residing downstream from the City's levee systems by identifying and implementing the identified flood mitigation measure(s).	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will provide protection from the flood hazard to future development located downstream from the City's levee systems.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will strengthen the integrity of the City's levee systems.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. These changes are likely to increase flood risks. This action seeks to reduce the risk of flood.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove levee system	Populations become unprotected from the flood hazard
Tear down the levee system and build a new one	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanC-06. Levee Feasibility Study

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	South of the Allegany River in City limits is isolated from the rest of the community and not protected by levees. City water tanks are also across the river in south Olean. Levees would assist in the reduction of risk from the flood hazard by preventing waters from reaching the area.		
Description of the Solution:	Conduct a feasibility study with NYS DEC of the areas South of the Allegany River to see if levees would be effective in reducing the area's flood risk.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will result in the identification of whether a new levee system is required to reduce the flood risk to the structures and residents residing south of the Allegany River.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect the vulnerable populations residing south of the Allegany River by identifying whether a new levee system should be constructed.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action will provide protection from the flood hazard to future development located downstream from the levee system, should it be constructed.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify whether the City will expand its levee systems.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may expand the City's flood risk reduction capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. These changes are likely to increase flood risks. This action seeks to reduce the risk of flood.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Conduct study but do not implement findings	Would not reduce flood risk
Conduct feasibility study without NYS DEC input	Study may be inconclusive due to lack of data

Action 2025-OleanC-07. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the City will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-OleanC-08. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the City will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-OleanC-09. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Common Council		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The City faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include City events, the City newsletters, social media, the City website, and having the materials on display for the public at City libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the City by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the City.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the City.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the City's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the City
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-OleanC-10. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Common Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include City events, the City newsletters, social media, the City website, and having the materials on display for the public at City libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the City by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the City.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the City's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the City
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-OleanC-11. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The City Streets Garage (701 Barry Street), John Ash Community Center (112 N Barry Street), and Olean Recreation Center (551 E State Street) do not have back-up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The City will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-OleanC-12. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Culverts on Front Street at Johnson Brook are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters. The culvert is at risk of failing and at risk of overtopping in the event of flood waters. Front St is a busy street and one of the two routes from east Olean to West Olean. Front Street is likely to be an evacuation route if east Olean were to be evacuated due to flooding or another hazard.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in City that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The City Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-OleanC-13. Two Mile Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Two Mile Creek, from Edgewood Avenue to Homer Street, is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Two Mile Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.		
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Two Mile Creek.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Two Mile Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Two Mile Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive	
	Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive	

Action 2025-OleanC-14. Kings Brook Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Kings Brook, from Brook Street to Seneca Avenue, is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Kings Brook has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Kings Brook.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Kings Brook will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Kings Brook would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanC-15. Property Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Properties in the City have been subject to flooding impacts. On East Riverside Drive 10-20 properties have experienced damages during substantial periods of heavy rain, as well as 10-20 properties on the north end of York Street and additional 10-20 properties have been impacted on West River Road; other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the City will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, City Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the City's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-OleanC-16. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The City will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The City the adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase City's resiliency

Action 2025-OleanC-17. Critical Facility Wildfire and Landslide Mitigation Measures

Lead Agency:	Facility Owners	
Supporting Agencies:	Fire Department, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties are potentially exposed to wildfires and landslides. Protecting these properties and infrastructure from wildfires and landslides is crucial to ensuring continuity of operations and services for their consumers. Exposure to these hazards can cause damage or destruction.	
Description of the Solution:	Assess the site-specific vegetation and slope conditions and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect South Olean water tanks, Stardust Water Tank, Sewage Treatment Plant, Pines and Eden Heights, as well as high dollar properties from wildfires and landslides.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD depending on identified mitigation measures	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, Facility Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	This action will reduce the risk of the wildfire and landslide hazards to critical facilities, ensuring continuity of operations. The continued operation of these facilities is crucial to the facilities' service area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations living near and working at or near the critical facilities would have enhanced protections from the wildfire and landslide hazards. Services from these critical facilities would remain intact to consumers.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the existing critical facilities would have enhanced protections from the wildfire and landslide hazards.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The identified critical facilities, as well as other facilities nearby, would have enhanced protections from the wildfire and landslide hazards. This action will assist in ensuring continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Wildfires may be exacerbated by increased extreme heat and drought occurrences; landslide risk may be heightened due to the anticipated increase in frequency of heavy rainfall events which may cause slope instability.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facilities	Cost prohibitive, not feasible
Bring all property locations to 0-percent grade	Cost prohibitive, not feasible

Action 2025-OleanC-18. City Garage Salt Barn

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The storage facility for road salt is located at the City Garage site where preparation for plowing and salting operations take place prior to and during severe winter storms. The salt barn structure was built in 1910 and the overall condition of the building is poor. The building is not repairable and should be replaced.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will demolish existing salt barn. The City Engineer will work with Public Works to scope and replace the salt barn with a structurally sound and weather-proof structure to protect the City salt supply for winter storm response on same site.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2-3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the City, including the Public Works Department and first responders. The Public Works Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the City will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Public Works Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Build salt barn in a new location	No problem with current location
	Make improvements not demolish	Building is beyond repair

Action 2025-OleanC-19. Wireless WAN Tower

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City's wireless Wide Area Network (WAN), which provides phone communication and internet connectivity to all City facilities, is housed on top of a private building and does not have backup power on site. Loss of power at the private building results in losses of phone and internet communication in City facilities. Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will decommission the existing wireless communication equipment and relocate to a City property at the Water Reservoir Site in South Olean. New communication equipment will be installed at this site. The City Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the property at the Water Reservoir Site. The City will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.

	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-OleanC-20. City of Olean Fire Department Flood Preparedness

Lead Agency:	Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Heavy rains contributes to instances of flooding and flash flooding within the City, which can result in the entrapment of individuals in high or swift-moving floodwaters. The City of Olean Fire Department is underequipped to handle a medium-to-large-scale flooding incident with entrapment or people in the water.	
Description of the Solution:	Increase the number of fire department members which are trained and equipped to mitigate and respond to flooding events by offering the Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Technician course. Purchase the appropriate PPE to respond to flood and flash flooding events.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget, Fire Department Budget, Assistance to Firefighter's Grant, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 4 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will support the safety of the City by providing new training and equipment for the City's Fire Department to effectively respond to flooding incidents and remove individuals from harm's way.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The City population will be supported by the new capability of the Fire Department as a result of this action. Individuals who may find themselves in comprising locations during flooding and flash flooding events will have increased likelihood to be safely removed from the predicament.	
Impact on Future Development:	Persons in future development will be supported by the new capability from this action.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will strengthen the City's safety and security lifeline by increasing the Fire Department's capabilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability for the City by ensuring the City's emergency response personnel have the necessary training and equipment to conduct Swiftwater rescue operations.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action will ensure the City's emergency response personnel have the necessary training and equipment to conduct Swiftwater rescue operations.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Train staff but do not purchase necessary equipment and/or PPE	Response capability would be halfway fulfilled
Purchase necessary equipment and/or PPE but do not train staff	Response capability would be halfway fulfilled

Action 2025-OleanC-21. Water Distribution System Improvements

Lead Agency:	Public Works		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The water line on Washington Street is outdated and undersized and needs to be replaced. Existing lines often break due to extreme cold events, resulting in constant leaks and the need to replace lines. The disruption of utility services puts strain on the water system and its users.		
Description of the Solution:	The City will work with the County to replace the waterline with a 4000' water line on Washington Street.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget, County Budget, FEMA HMA		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the continued, uninterrupted services provided to City residents and businesses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations which are serviced by this water line will have continued utility services.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the vicinity of Washington Street will be supported by the infrastructure.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the water systems lifeline.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure utilities in the City are adequate to support the community.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in fluctuating temperatures. Shifts from warmer to colder temperatures can shock infrastructure and cause pipes to expand and contract rapidly, causing deterioration to occur quicker than anticipated.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Replace the water line with same size piping	May still result in disruption to service
Do not add insulation to installed pipes	Continued deterioration may occur after pipe insulation due to cold temperature exposure

Action 2025-OleanC-22. Dam and Levee Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Common Council		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners, Levee Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The City has levees within its jurisdiction, and nearby dams which may impact the City. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The City will work with the owners of the dams and levees to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam and/or Levee Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and/or levees and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams and/or levees are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams and/or levees will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams and levees are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dams and/or levees, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam and/or levee failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	City will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam and/or levee or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from National Inventories	Not all dams and levees are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-OleanC-23. Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Redundancies

Lead Agency:	Facility Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Water and wastewater facilities in the City are vulnerable to the utility failure hazard, as the majority of the existing infrastructure have various single point of failure vulnerabilities, meaning that if a part of a system were to stop working, the entire system would fail.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will work with facility managers at each identified water and wastewater facility to identify their facility's single point(s) of failure. Once identified, the facility managers will consult with the City engineer, or a contracted engineer, to implement a back-up or redundancy option which would allow the facility to continue operations should the single point fail.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD depending on identified measures	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, Facility Budgets	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 5	
Benefits:	This action will assist in ensuring continuity of operations at critical water and wastewater infrastructure across the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations which rely on the services from the critical facilities would have enhanced protections from losing those services.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development which receive services from the critical facilities will have enhanced protections from losing those services.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The identified critical facilities, as well as other facilities nearby, would have enhanced protections from the utility failure hazard. This action will assist in ensuring continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Redundancies at critical facilities can ensure power is not lost and the services provided to the community are continuous.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Several hazards of concern, including severe storm, severe winter storm, wildfire, landslide, flood, and dam and levee failure can contribute to utility failures.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Construct new facilities	Cost prohibitive, not necessary
Identify back-up facilities to provide services if operations go down	Providers may not be able to extend services or have bandwidth for additional consumers

Action 2025-OleanC-24. Bridge Construction Feasibility

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, NYS DOT, NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	There is only one bridge existing in the City which provides access to the Southern portion of the City; this bridge is located on South Union Street. If an evacuation is required, or if the bridge becomes damaged from flooding conditions or from impacts as a result of severe storms, this single route may be unable to assist in the movement of persons and goods from or into the City.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer, in partnership with NYS DOT, NYS DEC, and Cattaraugus County Public Works, will evaluate the need and feasibility of constructing a secondary bridge over the Allegany River.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DOT, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	5+ years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will create a secondary transportation route to the southern portion of the City, ensuring accessibility to traditional vehicle operators and emergency services.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach necessary services provided by the City.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides an additional point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. The South Union Street Bridge may become eroded due to flood waters from the Allegany River; a secondary bridge would ensure a route is maintained out of the City to the South.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Bridge construction outside of jurisdiction	Problem may still persist
Build pedestrian bridge	Evacuation or movement of goods via foot not feasible

Action 2025-OleanC-25. Community Wildfire Protection Plan Development

Lead Agency:	City Fire Department	
Supporting Agencies:	City Administration	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City does not have a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. A Community Wildfire Protection Plan assists in addressing issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan collaboratively with government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will create a capability to address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will provide socially vulnerable populations an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, as a key element in community fire planning should be the meaningful discussion it promotes among community members regarding their priorities for local fire protection and forest management.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may identify areas in which future development should be restricted due to vulnerability to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify critical facilities and community lifelines located within the wildland–urban interface and are vulnerable to the wildfire hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning capability.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Problem persists
Create without collaborative input	Plan will not meet minimum HFRA requirements
Abandon Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Reduction in wildfire capabilities

Action 2025-OleanC-26. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

33. TOWN OF OLEAN

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Olean with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Olean, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Olean's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

33.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Olean identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 33-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 33-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Patrick Zink, Highway Superintendent Address: 1948 Godfrey Hollow Rd, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 372-1060 Email: townofoleanhighway@gmail.com	Name/Title: Annette M Parker, Supervisor Address: 2634 RT 16 North, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 373-0582 Email: oleantownsupervisor@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jerry Dzuroff, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 2634 RT 16 North, Olean, NY 14760 Phone Number: (716) 373-0582 Email: gdzuroff@roadrunner.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Patrick Zink, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Jerry Dzuroff, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

33.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Olean lies on the southeast border of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Olean has a total area of 29.7 square miles. The Allegheny River flows west through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Hinsdale, to the west is the Town of Allegany, and to the east is the Town of Portville. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Olean was 1,881.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 2.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 26.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 13.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 17.1 percent is considered disabled.

33.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Olean performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Olean to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

33.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 33-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Olean.

Table 33-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2023: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2000	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Town Board of the Town of Mansfield finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes and for such purposes divides the unincorporated area of the Town into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2000	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2000; Article 10: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article if to ensure that any new development or substantial redevelopment in the Town of Olean is in harmony with the character of the Town and that such development meets the guidelines establish ed in the Town's Comprehensive Master Plan and Rural Development Policies. An additional purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Town of Olean.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2000; Article 9, Section 9.13 Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent and purpose of this section is to protect, maintain, and enhance both the immediate and long-term health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the Town of Olean. In order to achieve these goals, this sections has the following objectives: (1) To prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of stormwater runoff, so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding, (2) To maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams, and (3) To control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving bodies.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 2000: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Town Supervisor
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

33.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 33-3 summarizes the capabilities of Olean to oversee and track development.

Table 33-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	50% buildable

33.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 33-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Olean and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 33-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested by Section 267 of NYS Town Law, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Town Board
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department: • Maintain 33 miles of road • Plow snow • Mow and trim grass, weeds, and brush • Maintain and repair equipment and vehicles • Maintain road signs • Assist other agencies during natural disasters • Maintain and clean roadside ditches • Maintain drainage and culvert pipes • Pave, patch, and resurface roadways • Removed downed trees • Maintain guiderails • Assist other municipalities through shared services
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and issues permits.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Departments/Town Board
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Surveyors	Yes	Code Enforcement performs site inspections. In terms of land surveying, the Town does not have this capability.
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Municipal Solutions
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

33.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 33-5 summarizes financial resources available to Olean.

Table 33-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

33.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 33-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Olean.

Table 33-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Local Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm programs
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

33.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 33-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Olean.

Table 33-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

33.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 33-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 33-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

33.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 33-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

33.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 33-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Olean.

Table 33-9. Olean NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	18
# Claims (Losses)	26
Total Loss Payments	$329,532.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	3
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

33.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 33-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Olean.

Table 33-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	River Basin (East and West River Rd) Watershed areas Flood plains
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Site visits and repair estimates after events
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Zero declared
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training and funding is needed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Building permits. Construction costs
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding and Staffing
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 17, 1998 CAV: September 8, 2011

NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 2000: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	February 8, 2000
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes. Site Plan Review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

33.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 33-11 through Table 33-13.

Table 33-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	1	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	3	0	1	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 33-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 33-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Wind Farm	Industrial	1	Unknown	None	Leases being acquired but construction not started
Solar Farms	Industrial	3	Unknown	None	Application process begun but construction not started

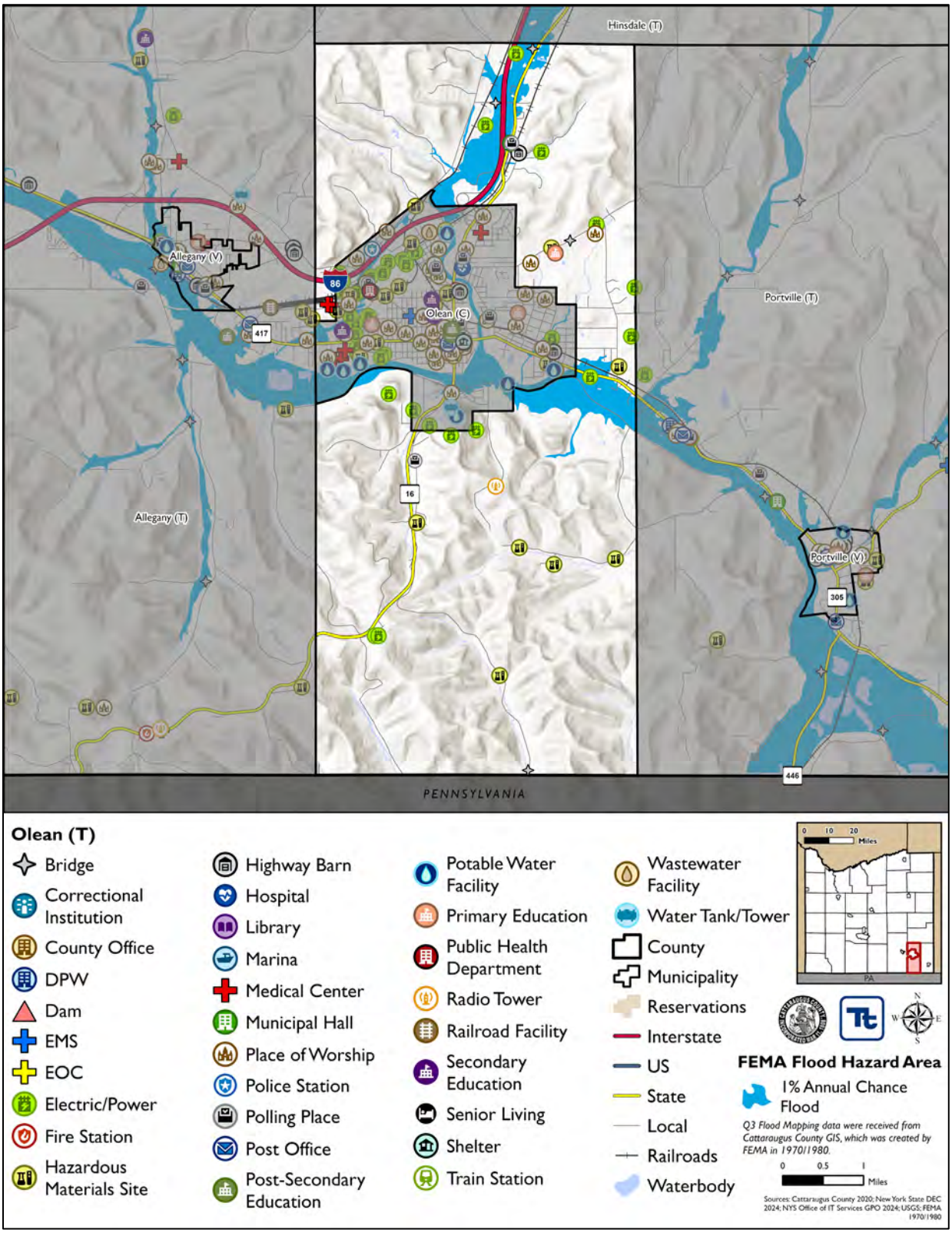
33.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Olean's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

33.6.1 Hazard Area

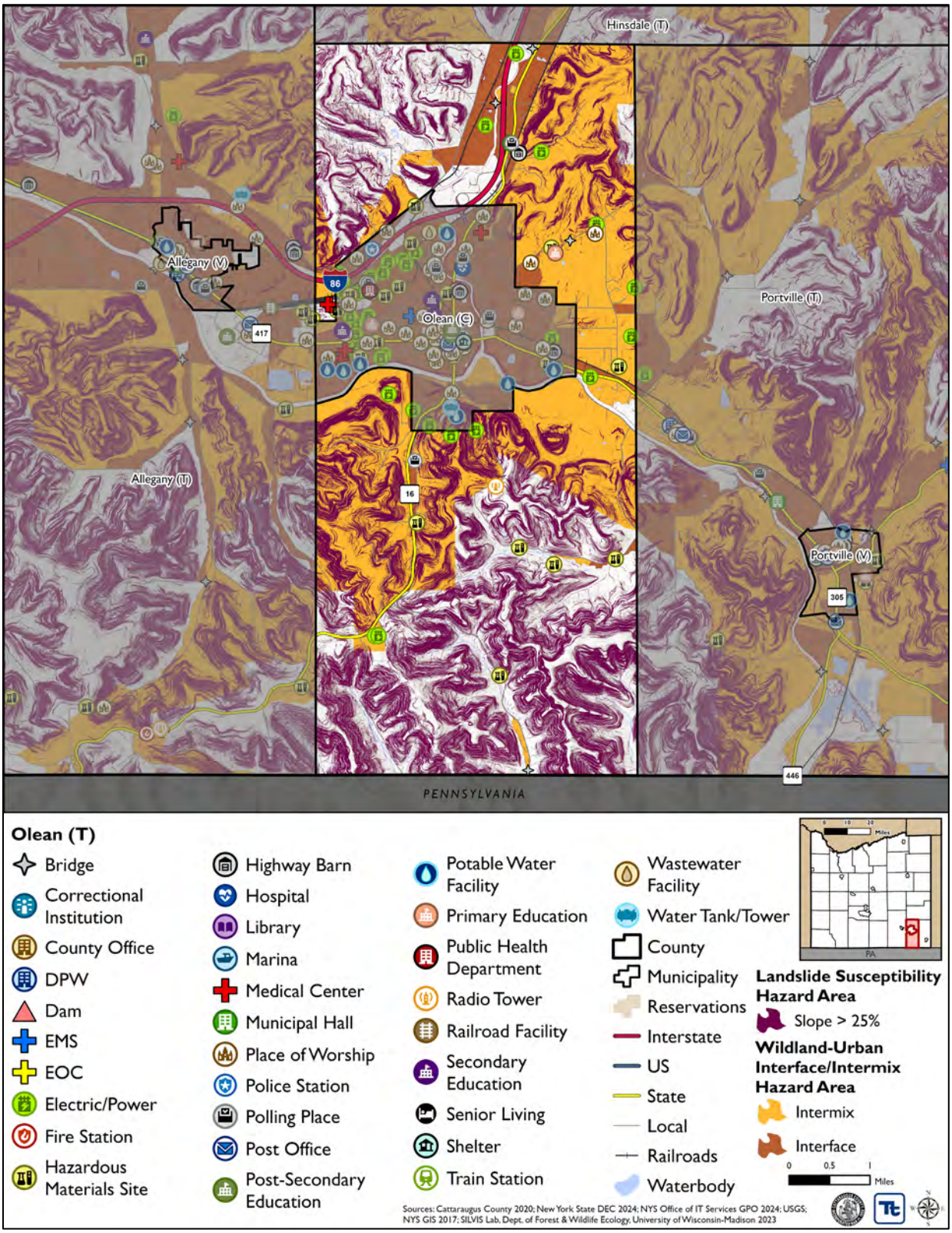
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 33-1 through Figure 33-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Olean has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 33-1. Olean Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 33-2. Olean Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



33.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Olean is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 33-14 provides details on loss and damage in Olean during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 33-14. Hazard Event History in Olean

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Olean
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town experienced roadside washouts along McCann Hollow Road, Oregon Road, and Steam Valley Road.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town Highway Dept. Staff worked with minimal staff on a rotating every other week schedule. Only basic services provided due to minimal staffing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town experienced roadside washouts and flooding along Back Hinsdale Road, Oregon Road, and Steam Valley Road.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town experienced trees and power lines down along McDuffy Road.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Olean
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
February 18, 2022	Heavy Rain, Flooding	N/A	Multiple roadside washouts and water on roadways from excessive snow melt and rain	The Town experienced roadside washouts and flooding along Indiana Avenue, Steam Valley Road, Mueller Road, McCann Hollow Road, and Godfrey Hollow Road.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

33.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Olean.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Olean reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the hazard ranking was accurate.

Table 33-15 shows Olean's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 33-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 33-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 33-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
National Fuel Gas Dist	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-OleanT-03	-
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-OleanT-03	-
Olean 12	Bridge	X	-	2025-OleanT-12	-
Olean 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-OleanT-12	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

33.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Olean's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Olean identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Valley View Road
  - East River Road
  - Godfrey Hollow Road
  - McCann Hollow Road
  - Blakeslee Hollow Road

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Oakes Road
  - Shott Avenue
  - Fairview Avenue
  - Hastings Road
  - Route 16 North
  - Route 417 East
  - East River Road
  - West River Road
- The following critical facilities are located in the special flood hazard area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts:
  - National Fuel Gas District
  - Niagara Mohawk Power Corp
- The Town Hall, Highway Garage, and Fire Department located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslide conditions exist along Stream Valley Road and Indiana Avenue. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. 40 properties along East and West River Roads are exposed to flooding and the Town has three repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

- The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Godfrey Hollow Road
  - McCann Hollow Road
  - Steam Valley Road
  - Oregon Road
  - Indiana Avenue
  - Mueller Road
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Olean 12
  - Olean 20
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

33.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

33.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 33-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

33.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 33-17, Olean identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- A large box culvert was replaced in 2023 at the intersection of Hastings Road and Back Hinsdale Road. Culvert project was funded with a Bridge NY grant awarded in 2018.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Olean has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater management

Table 33-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Olean-001	Replace culverts in the Town of Olean on Back Hinsdale/Valley View, East River Rd at or near 1998, 1754, and 1700, Godfrey Hollow Rd, McCann Hollow Rd, and Blakeslee Hollow Rd.	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: Culverts in the town are outdated and undersized and needs to be replaced along Back Hinsdale/Valley View, East River Rd, Godfrey Hollow Rd, McCann Hollow Rd, and Blakeslee Hollow Rd. Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts, following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. A large box culvert was replaced in 2023 at the intersection of Hastings Road and Back Hinsdale Road. Culvert project was funded with a Bridge NY grant awarded in 2018. Godfrey Hollow Culvert has been funded with a Bridge NY grant. Anticipated construction to begin in 2026. Preliminary work on the project has commenced.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-002	Protect the National Fuel Gas District to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Flood	FPA	Problem: The National Fuel Gas District is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: the FPA will contact the facility manger to discuss the facilities flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Town focused on other priority projects.	1. Include 2. Update to include any additional critical facilities. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-003	Generator for Town Hall and Highway Garage	All Hazards	Town Board, Engineer	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Town Hall and Highway Garage lack a permanent power source. The Town Hall location houses the Town Hall, Court, and	1. No Progress 2. Funding has limited progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Clerk. The Highway Garage houses highway equipment and vehicles. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall and Highway Garage. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Town of Olean-004	Landslide study along Stream Valley and Old Rock City Road	Landslide	Engineer	Problem: Landslide conditions exist along Stream Valley. Solution: Conduct landslide study to determine landside risk and potential mitigation actions.	1. No Progress 2. Funding has limited progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-005	Generator for Town of Olean Fire Department	All Hazards	Engineer, OEM, Fire Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Fire Department lacks a permanent power source. The Fire Department houses the firefighters and fire trucks. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Fire Department. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Funding has limited progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-006	Steam Valley access	Flood, Severe Storm	Soil and Water Conservation District, Engineer	Problem: Steam Valley Road has limited access during flooding. Roads are prone to washout during heavy rain events.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Combine with other flood prone road actions 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine the best action to mitigate flooding and allow road access during flooding. Carry out the identified action.		
2020-Town of Olean-007	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The town lacks and updated flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will develop an updated flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-008	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-009	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: the town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Change to outreach program for all hazards. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of	Relocation or elevation of Town Hall	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Board, FPA, Engineer	Problem: Town Hall located at 2634 Rt 16 is in the floodplain and exposed to flooding. Town Hall is a critical	1. Completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Olean-010				facility and needs to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine best action (relocation or elevation) to protect Town Hall from flooding.	2. Facility was not identified as being located in the flood hazard area.	3. Facility was not identified as being located in the flood hazard area.
2020-Town of Olean-011	Relocation or elevation of properties along East and West River Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	FPA	Problem: 40 properties along East and West River Roads are exposed to flooding. Solution: Conduct an Engineering Study to determine best action (elevation or relocation) of properties to protect them from flooding. Work with property owners to implement the selected actions.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Olean-012	Trim tree limbs away from buildings and structures.	Storms (Ice, winter, severe), tornadoes	Municipalities and Hwy Dept	Problem: The town does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. Solution: The town will develop a tree trimming maintenance program and remove trees that pose a threat to structures.	1. Completed 2. The Town's Highway Department has this capability.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Existing capability
2020-Town of Olean-013	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has an outdated Emergency Operations Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Town indicated in capabilities it does not have a CEMP and utilizes the County's.	1. Include 2. Change action to develop a CEMP 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards.		
2020-Town of Olean-014	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated in the town. Solution: The town will update building codes, so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Town codes are reviewed and updated on a scheduled basis	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town capability
2020-Town of Olean-015	Erosion control of Godfrey Hollow Rd, McCann Hollow Rd, Steam Valley Rd, and Oregon Rd	Severe Storm, Flood	Highway Department	Problem: Erosion of roadside ditches along Godfrey Hollow Rd, McCann Hollow Rd, Steam Valley Rd, and Oregon Rd due to heavy rain events. Solution: The town will place riprap along roadside ditches to hold soil and slow water back and prevent them from washing out roads.	1. No Progress 2. Funding has limited progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

33.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Olean participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Olean would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 33-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 33-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 33-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X			X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 33-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-OleanT-01	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanT-02	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanT-03	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanT-04	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanT-05	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-OleanT-07	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-OleanT-08	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-OleanT-09	Flood Impacted and Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OleanT-10	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanT-11	Road Erosion Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OleanT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OleanT-13	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

2025-OleanT-01. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Valley View Road • East River Road • Godfrey Hollow Road • McCann Hollow Road • Blakeslee Hollow Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

2025-OleanT-02. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Oakes Road • Shott Avenue • Fairview Avenue • Hastings Road • Route 16 North • Route 417 East • East River Road • West River Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists

	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanT-03. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are located in the special flood hazard area and may have an increased risk to flooding impacts: • National Fuel Gas District • Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-OleanT-04. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Engineering, Fire Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall, Highway Garage, and Fire Department located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-OleanT-05. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslide conditions exist along Stream Valley Road and Indiana Ave, near 1464 Indiana Ave. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Stream Valley Road and Indiana Ave, near 1464 Indiana Ave. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Stream Valley Road and Indiana Ave. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-OleanT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-OleanT-07. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-OleanT-08. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-OleanT-09. Flood Impacted and Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. 40 properties along East and West River Roads are exposed to flooding and the Town has three repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the flood prone properties located along East and West River Roads and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-OleanT-10. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will lead the development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-OleanT-11. Road Erosion Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Godfrey Hollow Road • McCann Hollow Road • Steam Valley Road • Oregon Road • Indiana Avenue • Mueller Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all eroded road system	Not feasible
	Raise all eroded roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanT-12. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Olean 12 • Olean 20	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OleanT-13. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

34. TOWN OF OTTO

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Otto with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Otto, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Otto's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

34.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Otto identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 34-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 34-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Robert Barber, Highway Superintendent Address: 8842 Otto-East Otto Road, Cattaraugus, New York, 14719 Phone Number: (716) 474-6746 Email: skeeterspete@aol.com	Name/Title: Paul Stang, Deputy Supervisor Address: 8842 Otto-East Otto Road, Cattaraugus, New York, 14719 Phone Number: (716) 801-2591 Email: Pastang62@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jeff Hollar, Building Inspector Address: 8842 Otto-East Otto Road, Cattaraugus, New York, 14719 Phone Number: (716) 307-3069 Email: eastottoceo@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Robert Barber, Superintendent of Highways Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, development permits.	
Name/Title: Ron Wasmund, Former Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, development permits.	
Name/Title: Jeff Hollar, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, development permits.	

34.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Otto lies in the northwest part of Cattaraugus County in western New York. The town has a total area of 41.6 square miles. It shares its northern border with Erie County and is bordered to the east by the Town of East

Otto, to the southeast by the Town of Mansfield, to the southwest by the Town of New Albion, and to the west by the Town of Persia. There is one hamlet, Otto, located within the Town of Otto. The South Branch Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus, and Mansfield Creeks flow through the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 29.6 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.9 percent is non-English speaking, 6.3 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 20.5 percent is considered disabled.

34.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Otto performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Otto to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

34.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 34-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Otto.

Table 34-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law #1, 2020, New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Code, 2018	Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this law to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Specifically, the purpose of this law is: 1. To retain the unique community character of the Town of Otto as a rural, agriculturally based community, while at the same time providing opportunities for compatible development. 2. To secure safety for its residents from flood, fire and other dangers, both natural and manmade. 3. To provide adequate light and air. 4. To prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population. 5. To prevent congestion on the streets and roadways in the Town. 6. To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements. 7. To accommodate solar energy systems equipment and access to sunlight necessary, therefore. 8. To implement the broad guidelines contained in the document, Vision 2020, which has been adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Otto as a policy for future development of the Town through the year 2020. 9. To accommodate wind energy systems equipment and access to wind necessary, therefore. 10. To accommodate Electrical Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE).				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Zoning Code, 2018	Local	Zoning Board of Adjustment
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Code, 2018; Article 8: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development in the Town of Otto is in harmony with the current rural character of the town and that new development meets the guidelines for development laid out in Vision 2020. An additional purpose is to evaluate site plans in order to minimize conflicts between a proposed development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Otto.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1988 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

34.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 34-3 summarizes the capabilities of Otto to oversee and track development.

Table 34-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Town of Otto Zoning, Special Use Permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are areas in the Town which may be developed in the future.

34.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 34-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Otto and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 34-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Building Inspector charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Building Inspector; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Inspector enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Fire Department, emergency manager supplied by County
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Local Highway Department
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Cattaraugus County, NYSDOT
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Superintendent of Highways, Code Enforcement Officer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

34.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 34-5 summarizes financial resources available to Otto.

Table 34-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

34.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 34-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Otto.

Table 34-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911, NY Alert, Everbridge, IPAWS, County Administrator
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

34.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 34-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Otto.

Table 34-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = *Unavailable*

34.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 34-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 34-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate
Flood	Moderate

34.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 34-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

34.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 34-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Otto.

Table 34-9. Otto NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

34.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 34-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Otto.

Table 34-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Colvin Road, Traffic Street at Harvey Road, Zoar Valley North Otto Road, Thompson Road at Town line. These are just roads.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No list of private properties.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No known list, possible 8148 South Hill Road due to land slide.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Possibly 8191 South Hill Road for basement flooding. 8842 Otto-East Otto Road Town of Otto, Salt shed and land acquisition.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No known projects.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Highway Department estimates damages, reports to County Emergency Services.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Last declaration that effected Otto was 2015-16.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	No personal properties, ditches and embankments.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No, nothing current on mapping.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Inspector
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, lack of available training to become certified.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, Cattaraugus County GIS Coordinator.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, no training available, funding for trainings, no local courses.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Do not allow development in flood plains, evaluation and permitting necessary, need signage for education outreach at Otto Firehall, would support whole Town.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement and Insurance Adjuster
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding, staffing, and training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Not aware of any.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: February 2, 2007 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1988 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 29, 1988
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Do not allow the building in flood plains.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No plan on joining, lack of staffing, not enough loss.

34.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 34-11 through Table 34-13.

Table 34-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	2	0	19	21
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	15	15
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	5	0	15	20
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	11	13
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	13	16
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 34-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 34-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
North Otto Road	Storm sewer Drainage	1	CR12 going North 900 feet	Poor drainage, water crossing road, freezes in winter	Cattaraugus County Road and job

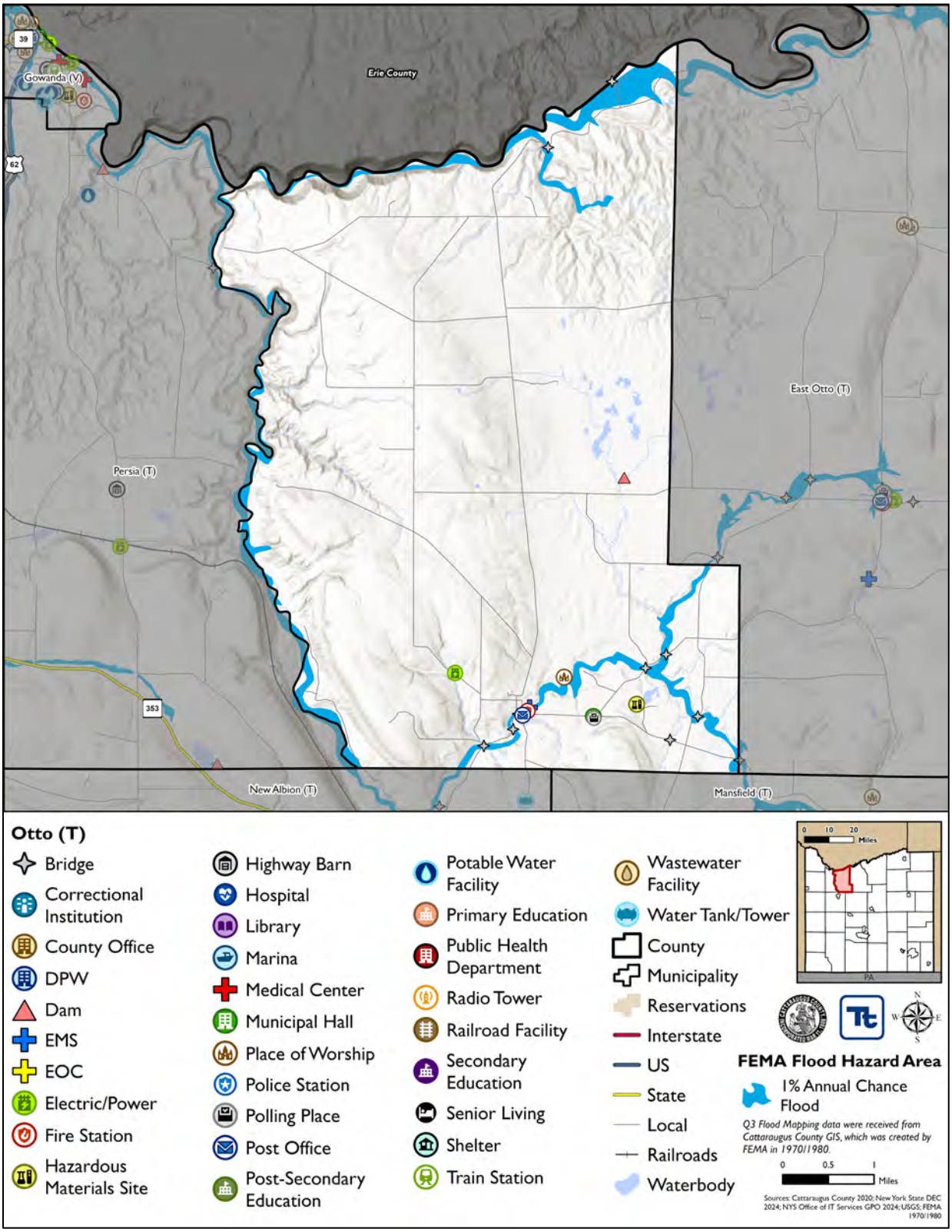
34.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Otto's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

34.6.1 Hazard Area

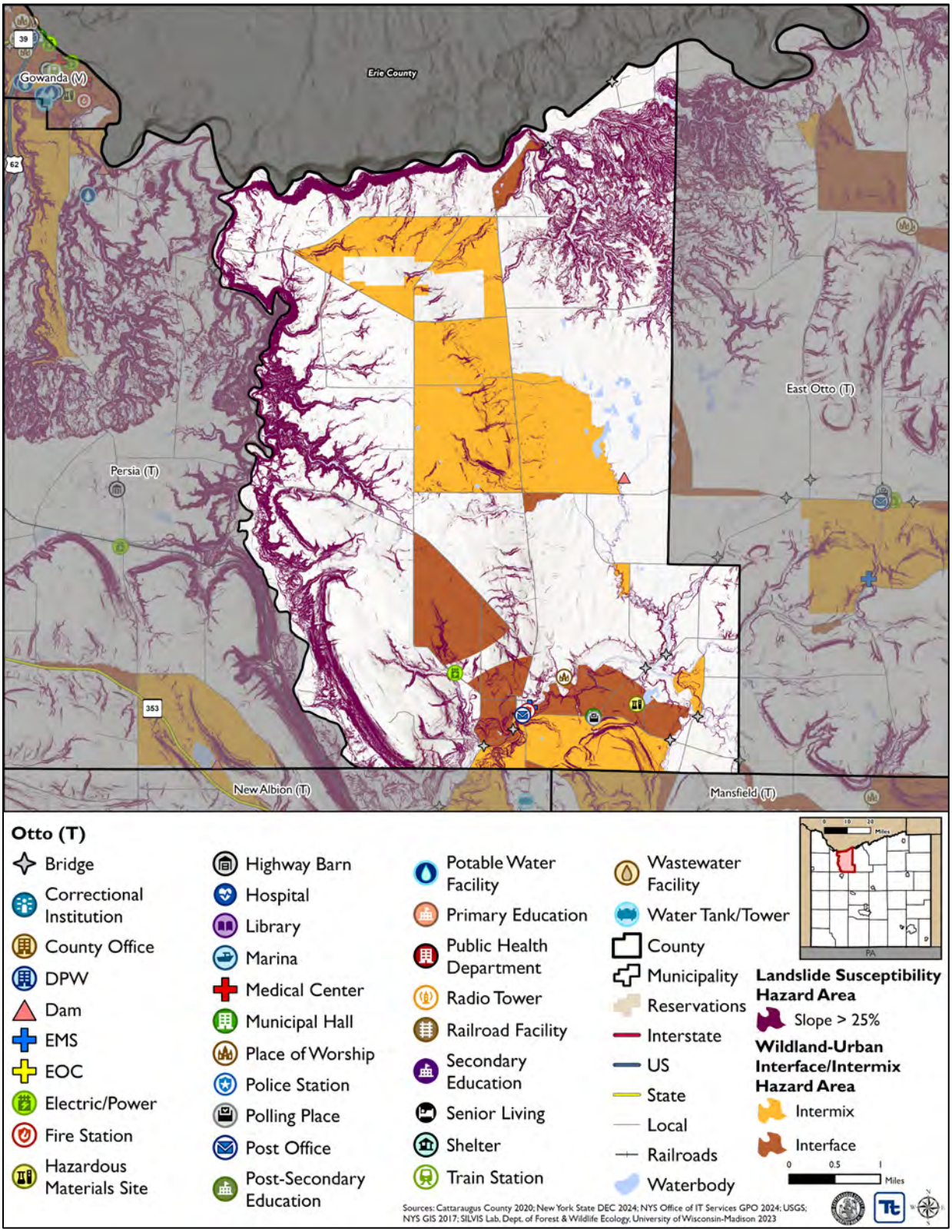
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 34-1 through Figure 34-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Otto has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 34-1. Otto Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 34-2. Otto Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



34.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Otto is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 34-14 provides details on loss and damage in Otto during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 34-14. Hazard Event History in Otto

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Otto
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town experienced minor damages, minimal trees down.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town had quarantined personnel, stay at home for 1 week
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town experienced minor damages
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town experienced minor damages, couple trees across roads.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town had several trees on roadways, no major problems
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town had several small trees down.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town had limbs down.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Otto
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town experienced a typical Snowstorm, no major overtime or extra plowing necessary.
January 11, 2024	Power Failure	N/A	Lost electric for several days, lack of backup power, stand by generator needed	The Sewer Plant and Highway Dept. lost power for several days. Threat to Cattaraugus Creek on sanitary waste overflow and trucks blocked in the garage, no heat, trucks freezing up, can't maintain roads properly in winter when events occur.

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

34.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Otto.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Otto reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 34-15 shows Otto's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 34-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High

Hazard	Rank
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 34-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 34-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Otto 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-OttoT-15	-
Otto 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-OttoT-15	-
Otto 03	Bridge	X	-	2025-OttoT-15	-
Otto 04	Bridge	X	-	2025-OttoT-15	-
Otto 07	Bridge	X	-	2025-OttoT-15	-
Otto Fire Department	EMS	X	-	2025-OttoT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

34.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Otto's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Otto identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Otto Fire Department is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Sewer Plant, Water Plant, and Town Hall, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized

or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:

- Traffic Street at Harver Road
- Scotts Corners Road at King Wolfs
- Skinner Hollow Road
- Gibson Hill Road (two locations)
- Dake Hill at Gibson Hill Road
- North Otto Road at Wickham Road

The undersized drainage pipe on North Otto Road is on private property. Flooding is caused from farmers diversion ditch being full of sediments and trees allowing water to drain to the Cattaraugus Creek.

- The intersection of Dake Hill Road, Gibson Hill Road, and Hebner Hill Road have sight distance issues which leads to dangerous conditions during severe winter storms and heavy rainfalls associated with severe storms by reducing visibility.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. South Hill Road, Skinner Hollow Road, and Dunkleman Hill Road are prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:

  - North Otto Road
  - Colvin Road
  - Traffic Street
  - Harvey Road
  - Thompson Road
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Otto 01
  - Otto 02
  - Otto 03
  - Otto 04
  - Otto 07
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

34.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

34.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 34-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

34.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 34-17, Otto identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Significant amount of tree cutting to minimize the number of trees landing in roadways.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Otto has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Increasing culvert size to accommodate modern water levels.
- Increasing rock in ditches and cofferdams to slow water velocity and erosion.
- Tree cutting and right of way clearing.

Table 34-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Otto-001	Otto Fire Department Flood Protection	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Fire Dept	Problem: The Otto Fire Department is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Critical facilities must be protected to the 500-year flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Fire Department to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-002	Culvert Upgrades	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Engineer, Highway	Problem: The following culverts are at Traffic Street is undersized and needs to be replaced. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events. •Traffic Street at Harver Road •Scotts Corners Road at King Wolfs •Skinner Hollow Road	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding, excessive permitting restrictions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				•Gibson Hill Road (two locations) •Dake Hill at Gibson Hill Road •North Otto Road at Wickham Road •Wickham Road new North Otto Road Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts, following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.		
2020-Otto-003	Salt and Sand Barn	Flood, Severe Storm	Administration, Highway Department	Problem: The town requires a sand/salt structure to protect the salt and sand supplies from exposure to precipitation and runoff. The town currently does not have room to build a facility. Solution: The town will identify an appropriate property for a salt and sand barn and purchase the property. The Town Highway Department will then construct a salt sand barn with a structurally sound and weather-proof structure to protect the town salt and sand supply for winter storm response.	1. No progress 2. Located possible land, it's caught up in estate and is currently bank owned, would be very valuable to the Town for the future	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Otto-004	North Otto Road Drainage Pipe	Winter Storm	Engineer, FPA	Problem: The undersized drainage pipe on North Otto Road leads to drainage issues. The pipe is on private property. Flooding is caused from farmers diversion ditch being full of sediments and trees allowing water to drain to the Cattaraugus Creek. Solution: The town will advise the property owner of the best way to replace the repetitively damaged/undersized drainage pipe in Town of Otto on North Otto Rd on private property	1. No progress 2. Land owners don't want to invest in drainage, or they want a diversion ditch in their field. Funding is needed.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-005	Sight Issues in Winter Storm Events	Landslide	Engineer	Problem: Intersection of Dake Hill & Gibson Hill and Hebner Hill have sight distance issues which leads to dangerous conditions during winter storms. Solution: Investigate possible changes to intersection of Dake Hill in Town of Otto and Hebner Hill such as restructuring the roadways to reduce blind grade.	1. No Progress 2. Landowner on Hebner Hill Road feels cutting road down will endanger his house and foundation. Lack of funding for engineering and inspections for seismic activity in his basement	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-006	Landslide Study	All Hazards	Engineer	Problem: Landslide conditions exist at South Hill, Skinner Hollow, and Dunkleman Hill Rd.	1. No Progress 2. DEC and restrictions, funding for engineering	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Conduct landslide study to determine landslide risk and potential mitigation actions.		
2020-Otto-007	Town Hall Backup Power	All Hazards	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Hall lacks a permanent power source. The Town Hall location houses the Town Hall, Court, Clerk, and DPW. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Funding and lack of grant writer	1. Include 2. Add Water and Sewer Plants for backup power 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-008	Update Emergency Operations Plan	Flood	OEM	Problem: The town's Emergency Operations Plan was last updated in 2006. The Plan requires updated. Solution: The town will update the plan and include hazard mitigation integration concepts.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-009	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Otto's flood damage prevention ordinance requires update. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.		
2020-Otto-010	FPA Training	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Limited training availability	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-011	Wildfire Outreach	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-012	Identification of Permanent Housing Locations	Flood	Administration	Problem: The Town of Otto needs to identify locations for the placement of permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Otto will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Change to temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable
2020-Otto-013	North Otto Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: North Otto road experiences flooding which limits	1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				access and slows emergency response. Solution: The town will elevate North Otto Road 3 feet to keep the roadway surface above potential flood levels.		

34.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Otto participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Otto would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 34-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 34-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 34-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 34-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-OttoT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-02	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-OttoT-03	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OttoT-04	Undersized Culverts and Drainage	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-05	Line of Sight Mitigation at Intersections	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-06	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OttoT-07	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-08	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-OttoT-09	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-10	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OttoT-11	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-12	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-OttoT-13	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-OttoT-14	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-OttoT-15	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-OttoT-16	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-OttoT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Otto Fire Department is located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-OttoT-02. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
	Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-OttoT-03. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Sewer Plant, Water Plant, and Town Hall, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-OttoT-04. Undersized Culverts and Drainage

Lead Agency:	Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	Building Inspector, Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Traffic Street at Harver Road • Scotts Corners Road at King Wolfs • Skinner Hollow Road • Gibson Hill Road (two locations) • Dake Hill at Gibson Hill Road • North Otto Road at Wickham Road The undersized drainage pipe on North Otto Road is on private property. Flooding is caused from farmers diversion ditch being full of sediments and trees allowing water to drain to the Cattaraugus Creek.
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts. The Town will advise the property owner of the best way to replace the repetitively damaged/undersized drainage pipe
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget, Private Owner
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 4
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) ☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI) ☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High ☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed

	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-OttoT-05. Line of Sight Mitigation at Intersections

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The intersection of Dake Hill Road, Gibson Hill Road, and Hebner Hill Road have sight distance issues which leads to dangerous conditions during severe winter storms and heavy rainfalls associated with severe storms by reducing visibility.	
Description of the Solution:	Investigate possible changes to intersection of Dake Hill Road, Gibson Hill Road, and Hebner Hill Road such as restructuring the roadways to reduce blind grade.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after method of reduction is selected	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will increase the line-of-sight visibility when driving and turning and Dake Hill Road, Gibson Hill Road, and Hebner Hill Road. The increased visibility will reduce the likelihood of traffic incidents.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations utilizing the identified intersections will have better visibility when turning out from the roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will strengthen the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capabilities in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Make roadways dead ends	Not feasible
	Knock down structures to open sight lines	Costly, property owners may protest

Action 2025-OttoT-06. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. South Hill Road, Skinner Hollow Road, and Dunkleman Hill Road are prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk near the Allegany River. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide near the Allegany River. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-OttoT-07. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-OttoT-08. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-OttoT-09. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-OttoT-10. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-OttoT-11. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-OttoT-12. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • North Otto Road • Colvin Road • Traffic Street • Harvey Road • Thompson Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OttoT-13. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-OttoT-14. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Council		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
	Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
	Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-OttoT-15. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Otto 01 • Otto 02 • Otto 03 • Otto 04 • Otto 07	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-OttoT-16. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

35. TOWN OF PERRYSBURG

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Perrysburg with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Perrysburg, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Perrysburg's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

35.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Perrysburg identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 35-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 35-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Daniel Stang, Highway Superintendent Address: 10640 North Road, Perrysburg NY 14129 Phone Number: 716-532-4010 Email: townofperrysburg@gmail.com	Name/Title: David Heckman, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 10460 Peck Hill Road, Perrysburg, NY 14129 Phone Number: 716-484-3173 Email: perrysburgcodeofficer@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: David Heckman, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 10460 Peck Hill Road, Perrysburg, NY 14129 Phone Number: 716-484-3173 Email: perrysburgcodeofficer@gmail.com	

35.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Perrysburg lies in the northwest part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 28.55 square miles, with 0.13 square miles of water body. Cattaraugus Creek partially forms the border with Erie County. The town is bordered to the north by the Cattaraugus Reservation and Erie County, to the east is the Town of Persia and the Village of Gowanda, to the south is the Town of Dayton and to the west is Chautauqua County.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 2.8 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 32.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 20.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 28.3 percent is considered disabled.

35.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Perrysburg performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Perrysburg to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

35.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 35-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Perrysburg.

Table 35-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1 of 2022: Enforcement of the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law. This law is intended to supersede and replace Local Law No. 3 of 1990, which was adopted for the same purpose, and all subsequent amendments thereof				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2003	Local	Code Enforcement Officer

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
This Local Law is adopted for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals, general welfare of the community and in furtherance of the following related and more specific objectives:

- To guide and regulate the orderly growth, development, and redevelopment of the municipality in accordance with a comprehensive plan and with long-term objective, principles, and standards deemed beneficial to the interest and welfare of the people.
- To protect the established character and social and economic well-being of the evolving community as it is affected by the use of both private and public property.
- To protect and preserve the natural environment ecological systems within the community through regulation of land to the most appropriate utilization.
- To secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers, and to provide adequate light, air and convenience of access.
- To prevent overcrowding of land or buildings and to avoid undue concentration of population.
- To lessen, and where possible, to prevent traffic congestion on public streets and highways. To eliminate nonconforming uses gradually.
- To conserve the value of buildings and to enhance the value of land throughout the municipality.
- To lessen the potential for excessive erosion and to conserve and reasonably to protect the natural scenic beauty of the municipality and its environment.

Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1 of 2022: Enforcement of the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	Local	Planning Board

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
Requires a site plan prepared by a licensed and registered architect or engineer in accordance with Article 145 of the New York State Education Law and practice guidelines. Drawn to scale with and accurate boundary survey, showing the size and location of the new construction and existing structures and appurtenances on the site. Distances from lot lines, the established street grades and the proposed finished grades, and as applicable, flood hazard areas, floodways, and design flood elevations

Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.

Growth Management	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Building Inspector / Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2022	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Comprehensive Plan will serve as a guide and framework for future development in the Town. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that are in accordance with the stated goals and objectives, which have been developed as part of this planning process.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

35.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 35-3 summarizes the capabilities of Perrysburg to oversee and track development.

Table 35-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building Codes
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain, Stormwater

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	A buildable land analysis is noted in Chapter 3 (County Profile)
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	

35.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 35-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Perrysburg and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 35-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County and Towns
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Code Enforcement
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Town Supervisor
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

35.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 35-5 summarizes financial resources available to Perrysburg.

Table 35-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

35.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 35-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Perrysburg.

Table 35-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Zoning/Planning
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911, Code Red
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Reverse 911/Code Red
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

35.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 35-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Perrysburg.

Table 35-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4/4	2/10/2021
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

35.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 35-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 35-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

35.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 35-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

35.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 35-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Perrysburg.

Table 35-9. Perrysburg NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	3
Total Loss Payments	$2,233.85
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

35.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 35-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Perrysburg.

Table 35-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Where Village of Gowanda enters into the Town of Perrysburg and along some streams near Cattaraugus Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	There have been no inquires for flood insurance
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	There has been no interest

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building Spector / Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Plan Review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	July 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets the minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site plan. Planning and zoning consider efforts to reduce flood risk.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

35.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 35-11 through Table 35-13.

Table 35-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	2	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 35-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 35-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

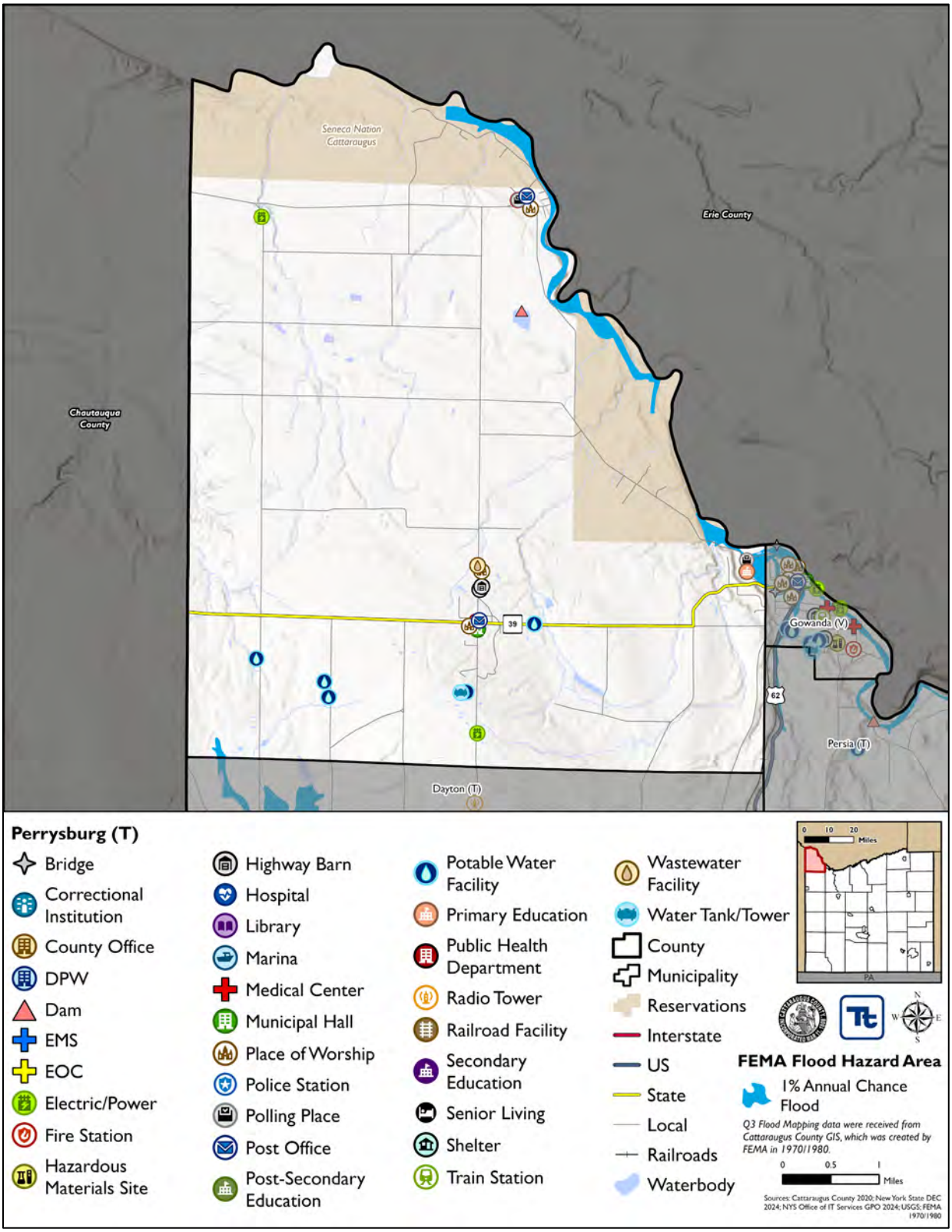
35.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Perrysburg's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

35.6.1 Hazard Area

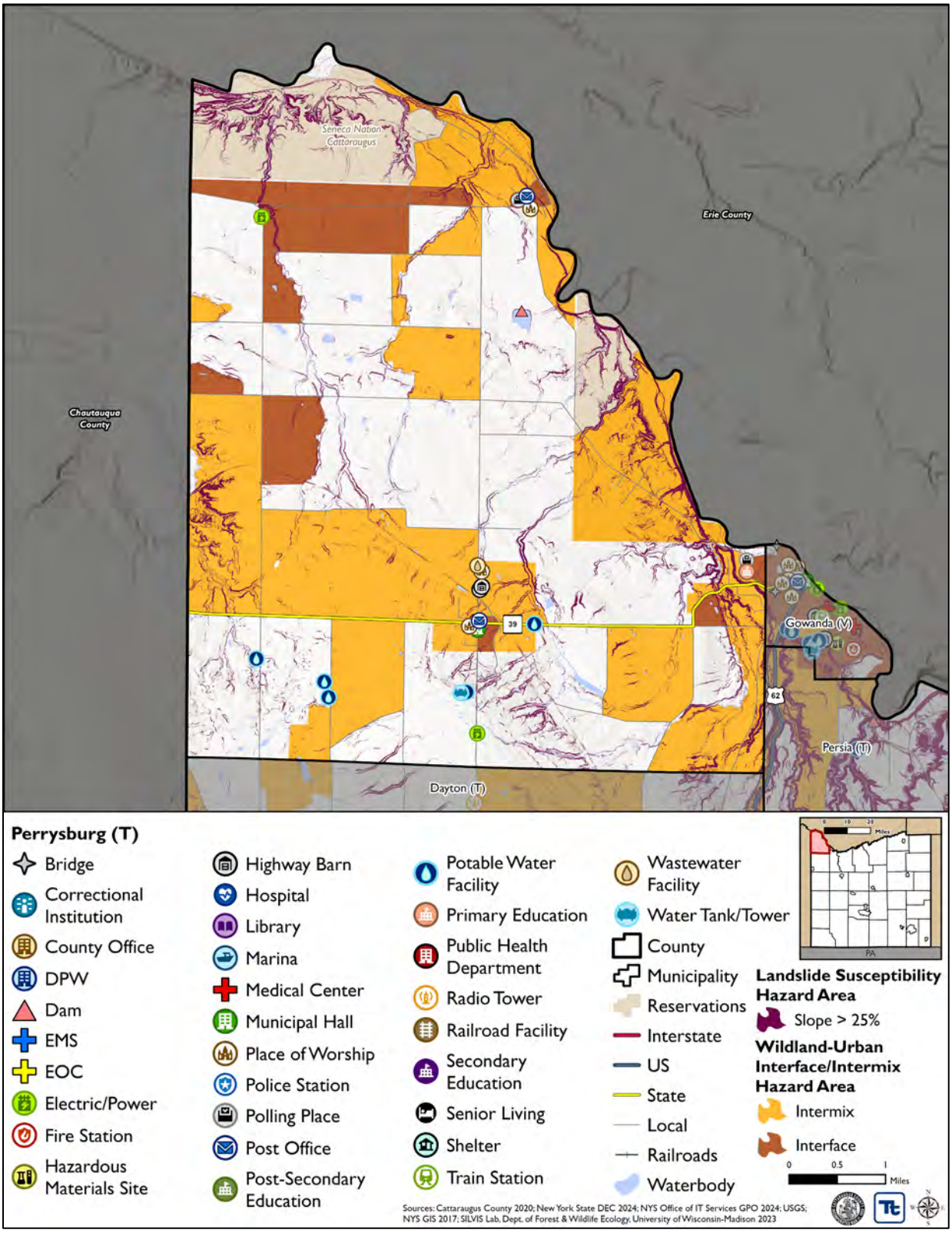
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 35-1 through Figure 35-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Perrysburg has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 35-1. Perrysburg Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 35-2. Perrysburg Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



35.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Perrysburg is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 35-14 provides details on loss and damage in Perrysburg during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 35-14. Hazard Event History in Perrysburg

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Perrysburg
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and wires were reported down
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	Adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses incurred.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	Trees and wires were reported down
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	Trees and wires were reported down
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses incurred.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	No damages or losses incurred.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	No damages or losses incurred.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and wires were reported down
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses incurred.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses incurred.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway response to remove snow

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

35.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Perrysburg .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Perrysburg reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated:

- Despite having five dams in the Town, all dams are ranked as Low Hazard Potential. The Town has chosen to decrease this hazard ranking from 'Medium' to 'Low'.

Table 35-15 shows Perrysburg's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 35-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 35-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 35-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Gowanda High School (lobby)	Polling Place	X	-	2025-PerrysburgT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

35.6.4 Identified Issues

After review of Perrysburg's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Perrysburg identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. Gowanda High School is located in the special flood hazard area.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Mackinaw Road
  - Wardtown Road
  - Planck Road
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Streambank failure on Prospect Street poses a landslide and flood risk.
- Floodplain manager requires training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Sewer and Water Treatment Plant does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

35.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

35.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 35-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

35.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Perrysburg did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 35-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Perrysburg-001	Culvert upgrades	Town	Flood	Problem: Repetitively damaged/undersized culverts in Town of Perrysburg include east/west roads cross pipes, Mackinaw, Wardtown, and Planck lead to damages and increased flood risk. Solution: The town will complete engineering studies to replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Perrysburg-002	Stream Stabilization in on Prospect Street	Town	Landslide, Flood	Problem: Streambank failure on Prospect Street poses a landslide and flood risk. Solution: The town will continue to identify the best course of action to address streambank failure and implement the identified actions.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Perrysburg-003	Tree Maintenance Program	Town DPW	Severe Storm, Ice Storm	Problem: The Town does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. Solution: The town will develop a tree trimming maintenance program. The program will	1. Complete 2. Responsibility of Highway Department	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Existing capability

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				include conducting tree inventories to determine which ones pose a threat in the event of a storm. Once identified, the town will trim or remove trees that pose a threat.		
2020-Perrysburg-004	Certified Floodplain Manager Training	Perrysburg Code Enforcement Department	Flood	Problem: Floodplain manager requires training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain manager	1. No Progress 2. Limited staff leading to shifting priorities	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Perrysburg-005	Continuous Public Education	Town	Wildfire	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires Solution: Continuous Public Education. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers	1. No Progress 2. Limited staff	1. Include 2. Change to education on all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Perrysburg-006	Update Zoning Ordinance	Town	Flood	Problem: Perrysburg does not have flood maps but is in the process of being mapped. The Town Zoning ordinance is being rewritten and will include a new floodplain ordinance. Solution: The town will support FEMA's mapping process. The Town Zoning ordinance is being rewritten and will include a new floodplain ordinance.	1. No Progress 2. Limited staff	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Perrysburg-007	Backup Power for Sewer & Water Treatment Plant	Engineer DPW	Utility Failure	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Sewer & Water Treatment Plant requires permanent backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Sewer & Water Treatment Plant. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

35.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Perrysburg participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Perrysburg would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 35-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 35-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 35-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide		X		X	X		X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm		X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure				X			X			X
Wildfire		X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 35-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PerrysburgT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PerrysburgT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PerrysburgT-03	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PerrysburgT-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-PerrysburgT-05	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-PerrysburgT-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-PerrysburgT-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PerrysburgT-08	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-PerrysburgT-09	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. Gowanda High School is located in the special flood hazard area.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Mackinaw Road • Wardtown Road • Planck Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located on Mackinaw Road, Wardtown Road, and Planck Road that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-03. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Streambank failure on Prospect Street poses a landslide and flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Prospect Street. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Stream Valley Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-05. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Facility Manager	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Sewer and Water Treatment Plant does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The facility will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget, Utility Fees	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-08. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-PerrysburgT-09. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

36. TOWN OF PERSIA

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Persia with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Persia, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Persia's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

36.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Persia identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 36-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 36-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Daniel Ackley, Highway Superintendent Address: 8 West Main Street, Gowanda, New York 14070 Phone Number: (716) 353-6384 Email: persiahighway@townofpersia.com	Name/Title: John Walgus, Supervisor Address: 8 West Main Street, Gowanda, New York 14070 Phone Number: (716) 532-4042 Email: johnwalgus@townofpersia.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Melvin Shaw, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 8 West Main Street, Gowanda, New York 14070 Phone Number: (716) 861-7251 Email: mshaw@nylerr.com	

36.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Persia lies in the northern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 20.99 square miles. Cattaraugus Creek partially forms the northern and eastern town borders of the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Collins in Eerie County, to the east is the Town of Otto, to the south is the Town of New Albion, and to the west is the Towns of Dayton and Perrysburg.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 11.1 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 24 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.5 percent is non-English speaking, 11.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.9 percent is considered disabled.

36.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Persia performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Persia to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

36.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 36-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Persia.

Table 36-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2007: New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2022	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways;				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Town Board of the Town of Mansfield finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes and for such purposes divides the unincorporated area of the Town into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2022	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2022	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2022; Section 9.6	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Without a special permit from the Board of Appeals, no person shall strip, excavate or otherwise remove top soil for sale or use other than on the premises from which the same shall be taken except in connection with the construction or alteration of a building or paved parking area on such premises and excavation or grading incidental thereto.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Emergency Management	County	CC EMS
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Vision 2025 Comprehensive Plan, Moving Cattaraugus County Forward	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes the following goals: • Goal 1: Support protecting the farmland, forests, and communities of the County • Goal 2: Promote economic development opportunities • Goal 3: Promote agricultural heritage and economy • Goal 4: Promote tourism and foster local arts and cultural organizations • Goal 5: Support stewardship of the County's wetlands, forests, mineral resources, rivers, and other environmental assets • Goal 6: Revitalize and restore cities, villages, and hamlets • Goal 7: Promote transportation • Goal 8: Promote healthy and safe communities				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

36.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 36-3 summarizes the capabilities of Persia to oversee and track development.

Table 36-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-

	Yes/No	Comment
• If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe		
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available for future development.

36.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 36-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Persia and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 36-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	County EMS
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Department has begun a tree maintenance program, including tree removal.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department, Highway Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

36.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 36-5 summarizes financial resources available to Persia.

Table 36-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

36.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 36-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Persia.

Table 36-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Disaster Coordinator-Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Social Media, Town website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County Fire Department, E911 Dispatch
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

36.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 36-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Persia.

Table 36-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

36.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 36-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 36-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

36.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 36-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

36.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 36-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Persia.

Table 36-9. Persia NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

36.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 36-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Persia.

Table 36-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas surrounding Thatcher Brook. Nash Hill Road (25.004-2-10.1) experiences localized flooding impacts during severe storms and heavy rains; property incurred damages from flooding.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	There may be some, but no specific property owners are known.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the proposed development is more than 50 percent of the current value of the property.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1987 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	October 9, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

36.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent

and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 36-11 through Table 36-13.

Table 36-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	-	-	-	5
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2020				
Total Permits	-	-	-	7
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2021				
Total Permits	-	-	-	7
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2022				
Total Permits	-	-	-	13
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2023				
Total Permits	-	-	-	14
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2024				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
Due to an old filing system, specific permitting types are unavailable; further, permits issued for 2024 were unavailable.

Table 36-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major dev elopement or infrastructure in the Town from 2019 to present.					

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

Table 36-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Solar Farm	Industrial	2 farms	Broadway Road	None	2 solar farms with a combined 33 acres. Not permitted yet.

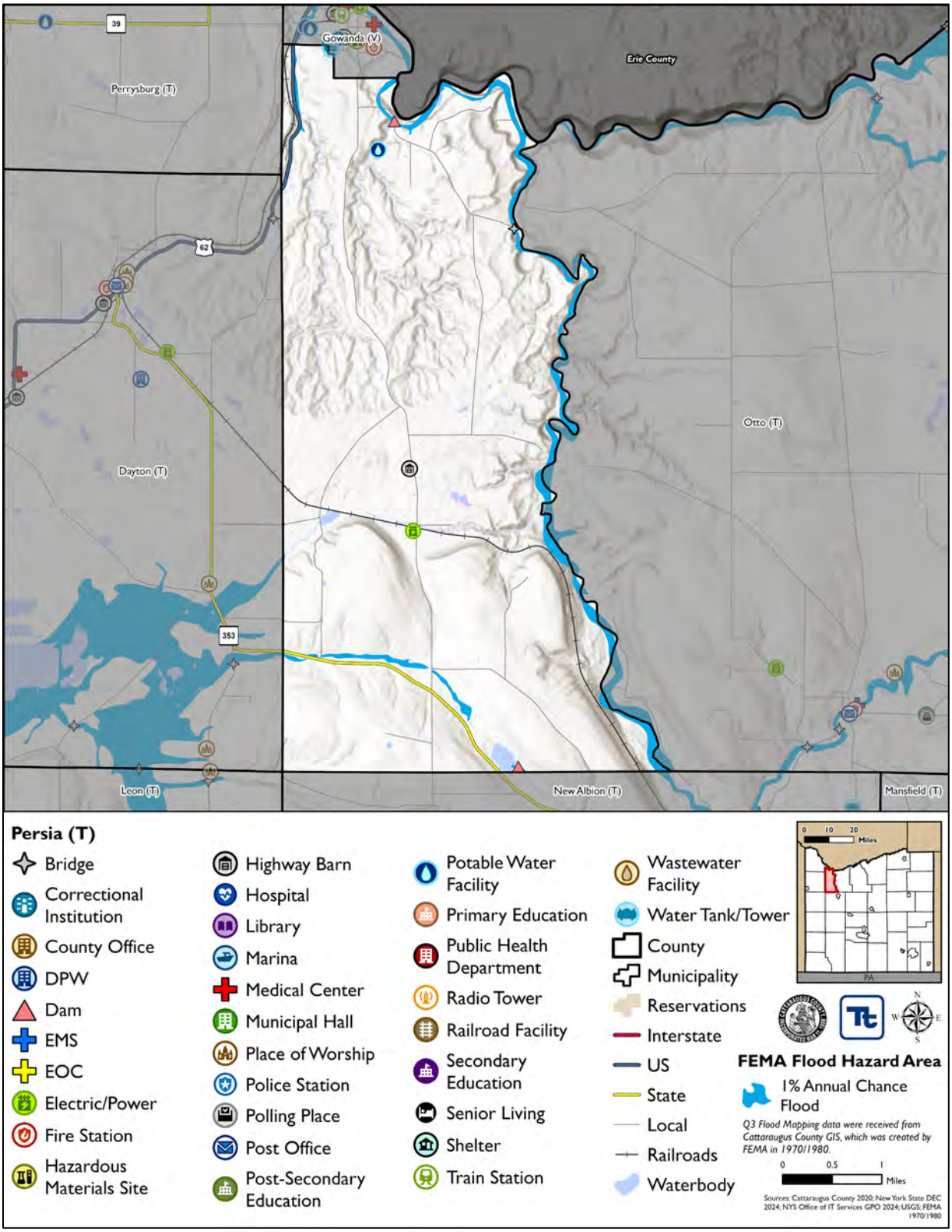
36.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Persia's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

36.6.1 Hazard Area

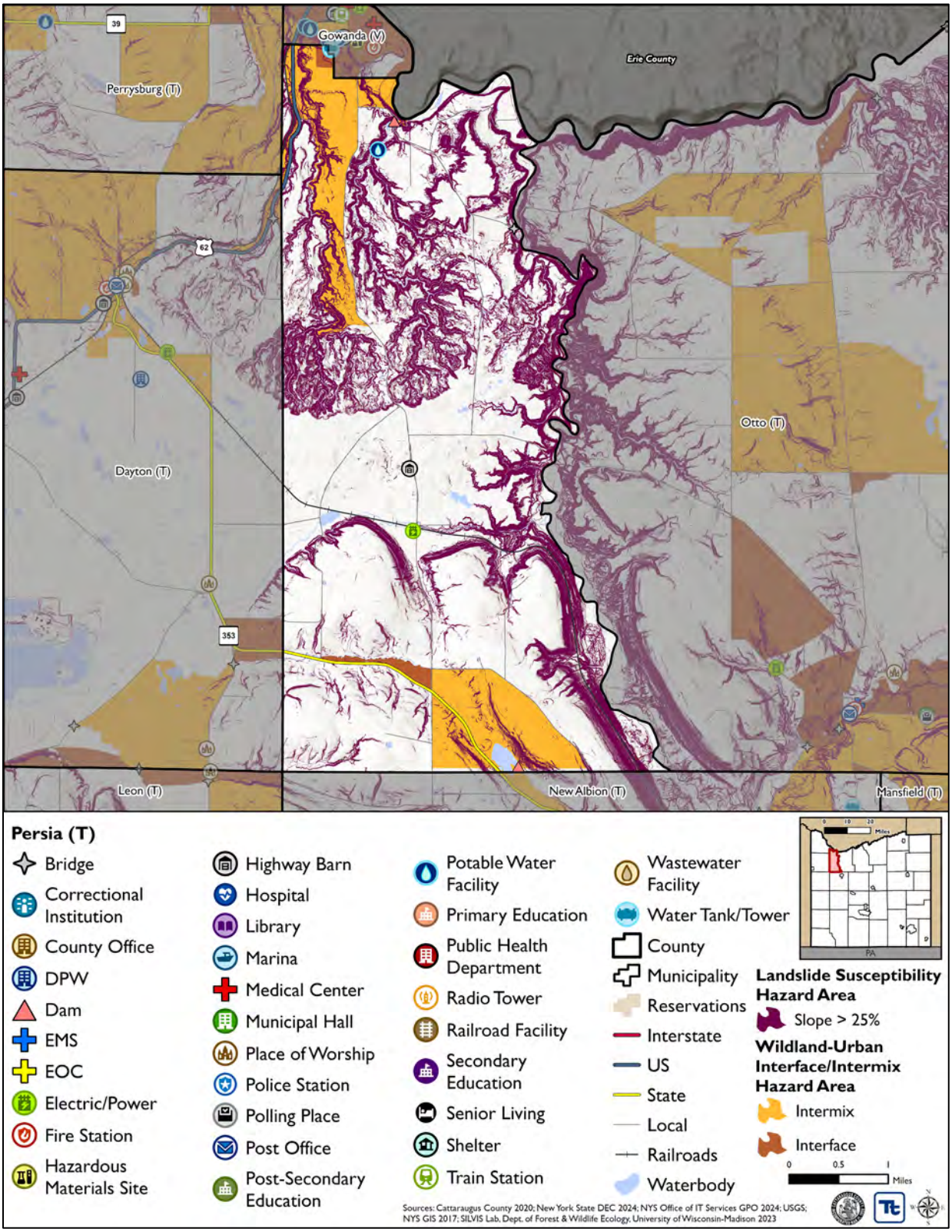
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 36-1 through Figure 36-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Persia has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 36-1. Persia Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 36-2. Persia Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



36.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Persia is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 36-14 provides details on loss and damage in Persia during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 36-14. Hazard Event History in Persia

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Persia
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees down on Nash Hill road
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	Adhered to masking and social distancing requirements.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Tree down point peter road
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses incurred.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses incurred.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	Tree down across miller road on electric lines. Road was closed until electric company resolved issue.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Tree down across Dewey Road
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Tree down on wires point peter road. Road was closed until electric company resolved issue.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Minor clean up
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses incurred.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Tree down across dewey road. Assisted Town of Dayton with damages.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway prepped roads for snow and performed snow removal activities.

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

36.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Persia.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Persia reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- Increase the Utility Failure risk from 'Medium' to 'High', as in recent years, there have been several more utility failures during and following severe storms and winter storms.

Table 36-15 shows Persia's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 36-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	High
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 36-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 36-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Capic Pond Dam	Dam	X	-	2025-PersiaT-17	-
Persia 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-PersiaT-18	-
Point Peter Dam	Dam	X	-	2025-PersiaT-17	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

36.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Persia's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Persia identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area has gained popularity in recent years as a recreational location for locals and tourists. To better understand how the Town can further benefit from recreational tourism, the Town will develop a tourism plan for the Town, focused on recreational tourism, especially along Cattaraugus Creek.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.
- The culvert underneath Hawkins Road is located directly up slope (200' + -) from the Village of Gowanda's drinking water reservoir. If the culvert fails, the ensuing silt, brush, and other debris would wash down the slope into the Village's drinking water system. If enough debris is washed into the reservoir, presumably because of a severe storm and/or flood event, it could possibly plug the reservoirs outflow and cause a catastrophic event with the berm, reservoir culvert, and Point Peter Road which the culvert flows underneath on its way to the Cattaraugus Creek and Lake Erie.
- The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. The Town has made progress on the tree removal aspect of maintenance.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Point Peter Road has been identified as being at high risk for landslide and could result in loss of the roadway. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall and the Highway Garage do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the

event of a utility or power failure. The Highway Garage has a portable generator, but it does not support the needs to ensure continuity of operations. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- The Town Hall is in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Thatcher Brook is prone to debris jams, causing flooding on several Town roads and State Route 62. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the Brook. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area's popularity has led to issues with emergency vehicle access. As its popularity increases, there is a heightened need for search and rescue; there is a 400-foot-deep gorge that regularly results in stranded hikers during hazard events. There is also an increased wildfire risk as persons use the area's fire pits and trails. NYS DEC has been working with the Town to complete a study for the creation of an access road.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering and warming and cooling centers. Investigate feasibility of MOU with Gowanda Fire Department.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Persia 05

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

36.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

36.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 36-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

36.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 36-17, Persia identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Highway has upsized many culverts within the jurisdiction.

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Persia has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater management

Table 36-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Persia-001	Replace repetitively damaged/undersized culvert in Town of Persia on Hawkins Rd.	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: Erosion/washout due to damaged/undersized culvert on Hawkins Rd. The Culvert underneath Hawkins Rd is located directly up slope (200' + -) from the Village of Gowanda's drinking water reservoir. If the culvert fails, the ensuing silt, brush etc. would wash down the slope into the villages drinking water system. If enough debris is washed into the reservoir, presumably because of and rain/flood event, it could possibly plug the reservoirs outflow and cause a catastrophic event with the berm, reservoir culvert and Pt. Peter Rd which the culvert flows underneath on its way to the Cattaraugus Creek and Lake Erie. Solution: The town will complete engineering studies to replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culvert and complete upstream and downstream improvements.	1. In Progress 2. CattCo Soil and Water drew a design for the culvert replacement; however, no engineering study was performed.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-002	Investigate a Tree Maintenance program to identify susceptible trees.	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure	Public Works	Problem: The town does not have a tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can	1. In Progress 2. Town made progress on tree removal aspect of maintenance	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				damage utilities and private property. Solution: The town will develop a tree trimming maintenance program. The program will include conducting tree inventories to determine which ones pose a threat in the event of a storm. Once identified, the Town will trim or remove trees that pose a threat.		
2020-Persia-003	Study slide conditions in the Town of Persia near the Gowanda water reservoir on Point Peter Road.	Landslide	Town of Persia	Problem: The town needs to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening property and roads. Point Peter Road has been identified as being at high risk for landslide and could result in loss of the roadway. Solution: Work with county to conduct surveys to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening property and roads, coordinate with municipalities to limit development in these areas and develop remedial measures for existing vulnerabilities.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-004	Implement/Encourage Training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of	1. No Progress 2. Training no offered	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.		
2020-Persia-005	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	Town	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires Solution: Continuous Public Education-This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers	1. No Progress 2. Resources not developed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-006	Backup Power for Town Hall and Highway Garages	Utility Failure	OEM, DPW	Problem: Town Hall and the Highway Garages require backup power. Solution: The town will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the DPW/Maintenance Facilities. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Highway Garage has a portable generator, but it does not support the needs to ensure continuity of operations.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-007	Town Hall Floodproofing	Flood, Severe Storm	DPW	Problem: Town Hall is located in the floodplain and requires floodproofing.	1. In Progress 2. Assessing proper mitigation measure	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will complete an engineering study to determine the best floodproofing methods. The Town DPW will then implement the desired floodproofing actions.		
2020-Persia-008	Thatcher Brook Trash Rack	Flood	DPW, Administration	Problem: Thatcher Brook is prone to debris jams which cause flooding. Solution: The town will work to install a trash rack along Thatcher Brook.	1. No Progress 2. Funding struggles	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-009	Salt and Sand Barn	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	DPW	Problem: The town's salt and sand supply is exposed to rainfall. This leads to runoff and degradation of the Town's ability to respond to winter storm events. Solution: The town will construct a salt sand barn with a structurally sound and weather-proof structure to protect the Town salt and sand supply for winter storm response. The DPW will be responsible for construction and maintenance.	1. No Progress 2. Funding struggles	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Persia-010	Zoar Valley Emergency Access	All Hazards	Administration, NYS DEC	Problem: Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area's popularity has led to issues with emergency vehicle access, need for search and rescue, and increased wildfire risk.	1. In Progress 2. DEC has been with working the Town to complete a study for the creation of an access road.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will work with NYS DEC to increase emergency access roadways for emergency response and firefighting capabilities.		
2020-Persia-011	Zoar Valley Educational Kiosks	All Hazards	Administration, NYS DEC	Problem: The town has needed to respond to members of the public which have placed themselves in hazardous situations in the Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area. Better public education is necessary to prevent emergencies. Solution: The town will work with NYS DEC to construct information kiosks to warn of potential hazards in the Multiple Use Area.	1. Completed 2. DEC has installed warning signs	1. Discontinue 2.Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Persia-012	Drone for Emergency Response and Hazard Monitoring	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: Remote locations in the town are not easily accessible. This makes emergency response and monitoring of potential hazard areas or ongoing hazard events difficult. The Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area in particular is a high-risk area containing a 400-foot-deep gorge that regularly results in stranded hikers during hazard events. Solution: The town will purchase a drone equipped with visual equipment to allow for monitoring and emergency search	1. No Progress 2. Funding struggles	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				capabilities. Staff will undergo training.		
2020-Persia-013	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Persia is unaware of the location of the flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. Completed 2. The County received the file from NYSDEC	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The County received the file from NYSDEC
2020-Persia-014	Identification of Temporary and Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Persia needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Persia will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Town had limited capabilities and need to focus on other priorities	1. Include 2. Change to warming and cooling centers, temporary sheltering 3. Not applicable

36.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Persia participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Persia would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 36-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 36-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 36-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X			X		X			X
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Utility Failure	X		X					X		X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 36-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PersiaT-01	Tourism Plan Development	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	8	Medium
2025-PersiaT-02	Steep Slope Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-PersiaT-03	Hawkins Road Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-04	Tree Maintenance Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-PersiaT-05	Point Peter Road Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PersiaT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PersiaT-08	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PersiaT-09	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-10	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PersiaT-11	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-PersiaT-12	Zoar Valley Emergency Access	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	0	1	**8**	Medium
2025-PersiaT-13	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-PersiaT-14	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-15	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PersiaT-16	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PersiaT-17	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-18	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PersiaT-19	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-PersiaT-01. Tourism Plan Development

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Economic Development, Planning & Tourism, NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area has gained popularity in recent years as a recreational location for locals and tourists. To better understand how the Town can further benefit from recreational tourism, the Town will develop a tourism plan for the Town, focused on recreational tourism, especially along Cattaraugus Creek. Along with the development of this plan, the Town will develop a recreation-tourism brochure, which will identify various hazards tourists may be exposed to and how to mitigate the hazards while in the open area.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County Economic Development, Planning & Tourism and NYS DEC to develop a recreation-focused tourism plan and a recreational-tourism brochure. The plan will provide a better understanding of how the Town can further benefit from recreational tourism.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC, FEMA HMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3	
Benefits:	The Town will have a better understanding of how it can further benefit from recreational tourism. Furthermore, the potential tourists which come to the recreational areas in the Town will be educated on the various hazards tourists may be exposed to and how to mitigate the hazards while in the open area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Town will have a new planning capability once the plan and brochure are developed.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Not applicable	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Develop only plan and not brochure	May put visitors at risk to hazards in an unknown environment
	Develop full comprehensive plan and add tourism as an element	Would add an additional capability to the Town, but would be more costly

Action 2025-PersiaT-02. Steep Slope Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides, nor is there a local law restricting construction on areas with steep slopes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, Code Enforcement will work with Engineering and the Town Board to develop a local law restricting future development in these identified hazard areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and lead to the adoption of a local law to restrict future development in these hazard areas. Furthermore, the identification of the locations with the steep grades will provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be restricted in locations with identified steep slopes.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Restrict development on slopes greater than 5 percent grade	May be too restrictive and discourage any future development
Create inventory but do not develop local law	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures

Action 2025-PersiaT-03. Hawkins Road Culvert

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The culvert underneath Hawkins Road is located directly up slope (200' + -) from the Village of Gowanda's drinking water reservoir. If the culvert fails, the ensuing silt, brush, and other debris would wash down the slope into the Village's drinking water system. If enough debris is washed into the reservoir, presumably because of a severe storm and/or flood event, it could possibly plug the reservoirs outflow and cause a catastrophic event with the berm, reservoir culvert, and Point Peter Road which the culvert flows underneath on its way to the Cattaraugus Creek and Lake Erie.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the Hawkins Road to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culvert.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-PersiaT-04. Tree Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Companies, Property Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have an established tree trimming program in place. It is unknown the safety of trees throughout the Town. During wind events or heavy snow, falling tree branches can damage utilities and private property. The Town has made progress on the tree removal aspect of maintenance.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify Town right of way in targeted areas and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel. Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-PersiaT-05. Point Peter Road Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Point Peter Road has been identified as being at high risk for landslide and could result in loss of the roadway. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk along Point Peter Road. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Point Peter Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-PersiaT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.		
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4		
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.		
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-PersiaT-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PersiaT-08. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall and the Highway Garage do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. The Highway Garage has a portable generator, but it does not support the needs to ensure continuity of operations. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-PersiaT-09. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall is in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-PersiaT-10. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village of Gowanda, Town of Perrysburg, Town of Dayton, Thatcher Brook Task Force, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. Thatcher Brook is prone to debris jams, causing flooding on several Town roads and State Route 62. Flooding from Thatcher Brook also impacts neighboring jurisdictions. Dead trees and debris need to be removed from the Brook. There may be restrictions in place by the Army Corps and NYS DEC for the protection of the waterway.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will work with surrounding impacted jurisdictions, including the Village of Gowanda and the Towns of Perrysburg and Dayton, to assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of a debris maintenance/removal program to prevent future flooding surrounding Thatcher Brook. Jurisdictions will work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal. Continue to work with these outside agencies to remove debris and growth.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC, Village of Gowanda, Town of Perrysburg, Town of Persia	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Thatcher Brook will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-PersiaT-11. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Town, including the Highway Department and first responders. The Highway Department will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Town will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the Highway Department is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
	Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-PersiaT-12. Zoar Valley Emergency Access and Response

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, NYS DEC		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area's popularity has led to issues with emergency vehicle access. As its popularity increases, there is a heightened need for search and rescue; there is a 400-foot-deep gorge that regularly results in stranded hikers during hazard events. There is also an increased wildfire risk as persons use the area's fire pits and trails. NYS DEC has been working with the Town to complete a study for the creation of an access road.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will continue working with NYS DEC to increase emergency access roadways for emergency response and firefighting capabilities. The Town will purchase a drone equipped with visual equipment to allow for monitoring and emergency search capabilities. Staff will undergo training to receive their Part 107 licensing and additional land search and rescue training.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC, HSPG		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	This action will create clearer access to key access roads to the Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area. Regular maintenance for these access roads will remove fire fuel and ensure roads are easily visible and drivable. The access roads will ensure response crews are able to safely perform needed tasks in the event of an emergency.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations utilizing the Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area will have an ease of mine knowing the Town will have the capabilities and training to perform a successful search and rescue should the emergency present itself.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	While not an official evacuation route, an access road often provides the only ingress and egress for emergency response. This action will maintain important pathways for emergency response.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will protect emergency management capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, which may cause additional problems with erosion.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Build access road without NYS DEC input or approval	May result in fines
	Build road but do not maintain	Road may erode and become unusable

Action 2025-PersiaT-13. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-PersiaT-14. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering and warming/cooling centers. Investigate feasibility of MOU with Gowanda Fire Department.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-PersiaT-15. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-PersiaT-16. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PersiaT-17. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date, and will encourage owners of dams which are in the floodplain to seek flood mitigation measures. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-PersiaT-18. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Persia 05		
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-PersiaT-19. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

37. TOWN OF PORTVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Portville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Portville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Portville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

37.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Portville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Code Enforcement Officer represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 37-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 37-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Krist, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1102 Portville-Olean Rd, Portville NY 14770 Phone Number: 716-307-1687 Email: johnkrist18@yahoo.com	Name/Title: Tim Emley, Supervisor Address: 1102 Portville-Olean Rd, Portville NY 14770 Phone Number: 716-933-0960 Email: tim_emley@caboces.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: John Krist, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1 South Main Street, Portville, NY 14770 Phone Number: 716-307-1687 Email: johnkrist18@yahoo.com	

37.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Portville is located in the southeast corner of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Portville has a total area of 36.03 square miles. Allegany River flows through the south part of the town. The town is bordered to the west by the Town of Olean, to the east is Clarksville and Genesee in Allegany County and to the north is the Town of Hinsdale. The town is bordered to the south by the townships Eldred and Ceres in McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.2 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 25.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 9.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 10.3 percent is considered disabled.

37.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Portville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Portville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

37.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 37-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Portville.

Table 37-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2022 NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1996 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, to reduce degradation of the environment, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: 1. regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; 2. require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; 3. control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; 4. control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; 5. regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and 6. qualify and maintain participation in the National Frood Insurance program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Vision 2025 Comprehensive Plan, Moving Cattaraugus County Forward	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes the following goals: • Goal 1: Support protecting the farmland, forests, and communities of the County • Goal 2: Promote economic development opportunities • Goal 3: Promote agricultural heritage and economy • Goal 4: Promote tourism and foster local arts and cultural organizations • Goal 5: Support stewardship of the County's wetlands, forests, mineral resources, rivers, and other environmental assets • Goal 6: Revitalize and restore cities, villages, and hamlets • Goal 7: Promote transportation • Goal 8: Promote healthy and safe communities				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

37.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 37-3 summarizes the capabilities of Portville to oversee and track development.

Table 37-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

37.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 37-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Portville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 37-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Portville Police Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

37.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 37-5 summarizes financial resources available to Portville.

Table 37-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

37.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 37-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Portville.

Table 37-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Weston Mills Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storm programs
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

37.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 37-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Portville.

Table 37-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Not Rated	April 21, 2023
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

37.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 37-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 37-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

37.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 37-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

37.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 37-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Portville.

Table 37-9. Portville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	54
# Claims (Losses)	83
Total Loss Payments	$560,324.35
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	5
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

37.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 37-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Portville.

Table 37-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Barber Town Road, Creek Road, Gleason Hollow Road, and Prosser Road
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is valued at 50 percent or more of the existing structure's value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: August 25, 2010 CAV: March 25, 2022
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1996 – Flood Damage Prevention

NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	June 18, 1996
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Planning board considers efforts to reduce flood risk
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

37.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 37-11 through Table 37-13.

Table 37-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 37-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 37-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

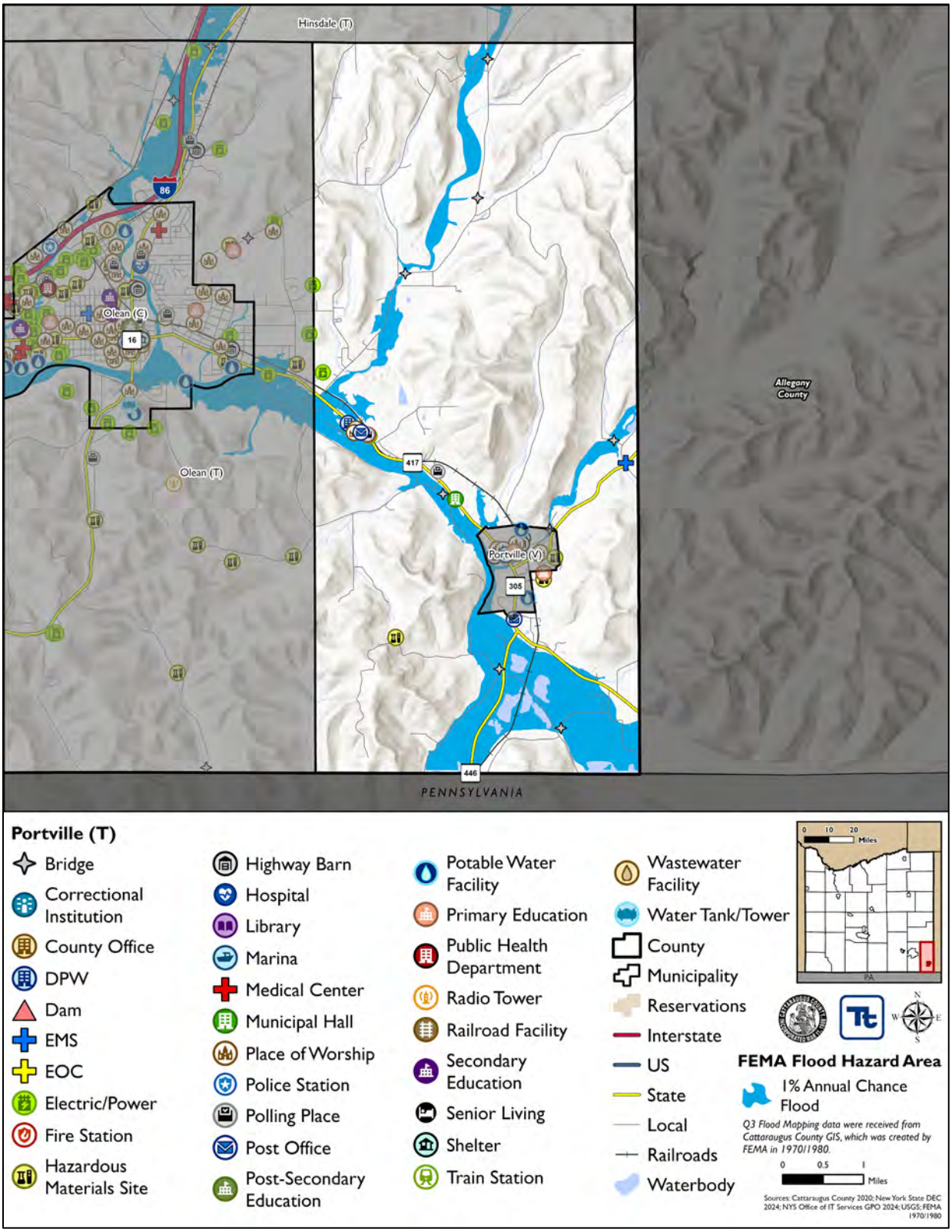
37.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Portville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

37.6.1 Hazard Area

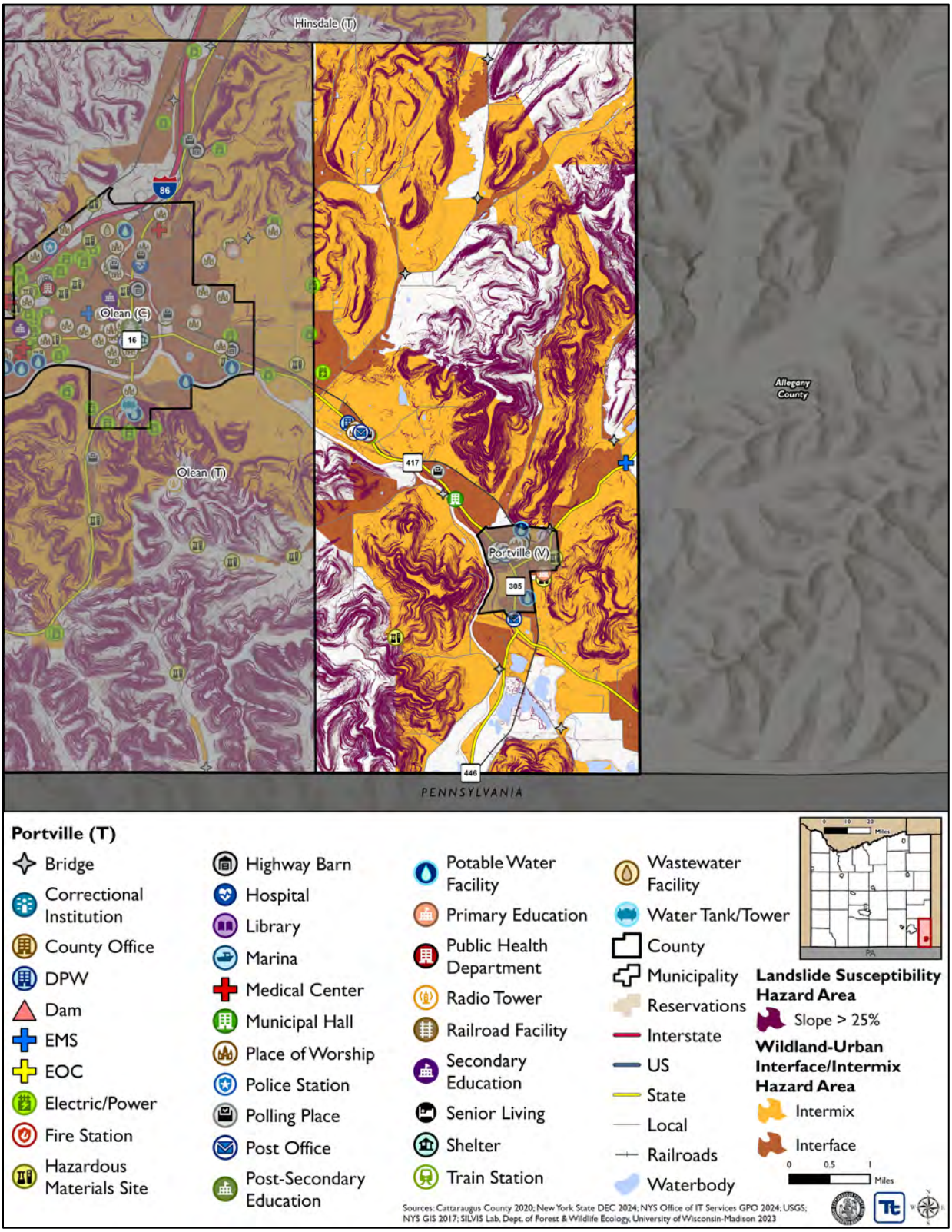
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 37-1 through Figure 37-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Portville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 37-1. Portville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 37-2. Portville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



37.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Portville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 37-14 provides details on loss and damage in Portville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 37-14. Hazard Event History in Portville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Portville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	Adhered to mandates.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	Trees down
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Portville
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

37.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Portville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Portville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town decreased the ranking for the Landslide hazard from 'High' to 'Medium' as residents generally do not live in the steep sloped areas.
- The Town decreased the ranking for the Pandemic hazard from 'Medium' to 'Low' as the Town has response procedures in place as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and understands necessary precautions.
- The Town decreased the ranking for the Severe Winter Storm hazard from 'High' to 'Medium' as the Highway Department has capabilities in place to perform roadway preparations and clearing.
- The Town decreased the ranking for the Wildfire hazard from 'Medium' to 'Low' as the built environment in the Town is not located in the vicinity of where a wildfire would occur (woodlands or forested areas).

Table 37-15 shows Portville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 37-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Pandemic	Low
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 37-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 37-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Abundant Life Ministries of Cattaraugus County	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-01	-
Portville 03	Bridge	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-16	-
Portville 10	Bridge	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-16	-
Portville 11	Bridge	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-16	-
Portville 15	Bridge	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-16	-
Portville 28	Bridge	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-16	-
River's Edge United Methodist	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-01	-
Westons Mills Post Office	Post Office	X	-	2025-PortvilleT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

37.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Portville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Portville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Abundant Life Ministries of Cattaraugus County, River's Edge United Methodist Church, and Westons Mills Post Office are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Areas in the Town near the Allegany River are prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - State Route 417
  - Barber Town Road
  - Creek Road
  - Gleason Hollow Road
  - Prosser Road
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Steam Valley Road
  - Martin Road
  - Linn Road
  - Creek Road
  - Windfall Road

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 5 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well, including those of Haskell Road.
- There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, which houses the Town Administration, Town Court, and the Town Clerk, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Portville 03
  - Portville 10
  - Portville 11
  - Portville 15
  - Portville 28
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

37.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

37.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 37-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

37.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Portville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 37-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Portville-001	Study slide conditions in the Town of Portville near the Allegheny River.	Landslide	Town supervisor, Engineer	Problem: The town needs to determine vulnerabilities to landslides along the Allegany River that is threatening property and roads. Solution: Work with county to conduct landslide surveys to determine local vulnerabilities to landslides threatening properties and roads, coordinate with municipalities to limit development in these areas and develop remedial measures for existing vulnerabilities.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Change responsible party to Code Enforcement and DPW 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-002	Work with Abundant Life Ministries of Cattaraugus County facility owner to protect facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	FPA, Facility manager	Problem: The Abundant Life Ministries of Cattaraugus County is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Solution: the FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-003	Work with the River's Edge United Methodist facility owner to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	FPA, Facility manager	Problem: River's Edge United Methodist is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: the FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options to protect the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.		
2020-Town of Portville-004	Repetitive flooding	Flood, Severe Storm	DOT	Problem: Viaduct flooding/repetitive flooding on State Route 417/Anderson during severe storm events. Solution: Conduct an Engineering/design study to determine best mitigation action (strengthen shoulders, raise roadway, create culverts) and the town will implement actions on roadway.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Add DPW as supporting agency 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-005	Culvert Replacement along Steam Valley	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department, Engineer	Problem: Culvert on Steam Valley is undersized, and needs replaced. Flooding and debris buildup occur during heavy rain events. Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts (with double culverts to single and make larger (box culvert) and new headwalls), following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-006	Floodplain Feasibility Study	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Repetitive flooding of Haskell Road homes: 1860, 1841, and 1996 during severe storm events.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Address flooding issues within the town by conducting a feasibility study to determine best mitigation action (elevation/buyouts of properties) and implement the best action for the properties to mitigate flood risk.		
2020-Town of Portville-007	Improve internet access	Utility Failure	Town Administration	Problem: The town is a rural/underserved community with poor internet accessibility. Solution: Work with telecommunications companies to conduct a study to determine where to build towers to improve internet access in rural communities.	1. In Progress 2. Broadband project has been in progress with telecommunication companies.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-008	Develop Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Portville lacks an updated flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will develop and adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-009	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County OES/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability; County held one training last summer.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of	Provide information to	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Portville-010	residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.			Solution: The town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.		3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-011	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has an outdated emergency operation plan. Solution: The town will update the town's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-012	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: The town has outdated building codes. Solution: The town will update the town's building codes.	1. Completed 2. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Building codes updated and adopted in 2022.
2020-Town of Portville-013	Generators for Town Hall	All Hazards	Engineer, Town Board	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Hall lacks a permanent power source. The Town Hall location houses the Town Hall, Court, and Clerk. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Portville-014	Culvert for Martin Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The culvert on Martin Road is deteriorating and if it fails, there will be no road access. It needs to be replaced. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events. Solution: The town will replace deteriorating culvert with concrete or plastic and new headwalls, following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-015	Culvert for Linn Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The culvert on Linn Road needs replaced; Road shoulders are deteriorating. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events. Solution: The town will replace deteriorating culvert and headwalls following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-016	Culvert for Creek Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The culvert on Creek Road is deteriorating and needs to be replaced. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events. Solution: The town will replace deteriorating culvert following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Portville-017	Culvert for Main Windfall	Flood, Severe Storms	Engineer, Highway Department	Problem: The culvert on Main Windfall Road is deteriorating and needs replaced. Flooding occurs during heavy rain events.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will replace deteriorating culvert following an engineering study to determine the appropriate size upgrades.		
2020-Town of Portville-018	Raise the roads: Barber Town Rd, Creek Rd, Gleason Hl, Prosser Rd	Flood, Severe Storms	Town, Highway Department, Engineer	Problem: Barber Town Rd, Creek Rd, Gleason Highway, and Prosser Rd continually floods causing dangerous driving conditions. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine which roads to raise to prevent deterioration and washout during heavy rain events. The town will raise roads after engineering study is conducted.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

37.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Portville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Portville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 37-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 37-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 37-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 37-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PortvilleT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-02	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleT-05	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-06	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-PortvilleT-07	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-08	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-09	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleT-10	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleT-11	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-12	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-13	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-PortvilleT-14	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleT-15	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleT-16	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PortvilleT-17	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-PortvilleT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Abundant Life Ministries of Cattaraugus County, River's Edge United Methodist Church, and Westons Mills Post Office are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-PortvilleT-02. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-PortvilleT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PortvilleT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-PortvilleT-05. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering. The Town will investigate the use of the school, highway garage, and local churches as potential locations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-PortvilleT-06. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-PortvilleT-07. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PortvilleT-08. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has dams within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-PortvilleT-09. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Areas in the Town near the Allegany River are prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk near the Allegany River. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide near the Allegany River. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-PortvilleT-10. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • State Route 417 • Barber Town Road • Creek Road • Gleason Hollow Road • Prosser Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-PortvilleT-11. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Steam Valley Road • Martin Road • Linn Road • Creek Road • Windfall Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-PortvilleT-12. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 5 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well, including those of Haskell Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-PortvilleT-13. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Town buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive
Switch providers	May be restrictive due to availability

Action 2025-PortvilleT-14. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-PortvilleT-15. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, which houses the Town Administration, Town Court, and the Town Clerk, does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	-
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-PortvilleT-16. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Portville 03 • Portville 10 • Portville 11 • Portville 15 • Portville 28	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-PortvilleT-17. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

38. VILLAGE OF PORTVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Portville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Portville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Portville's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

38.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Portville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Mayor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 38-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 38-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Anthony Evans, Mayor Address: 1 South Main Street, Portville NY 14770 Phone Number: (716) 933-8407 Email: portvillemayor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Andy Hall, DPW Superintendent Address: 1 South Main Street, Portville NY 14770 Phone Number: (716) 933-8407 Email: andrewcarterhall@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Edward Jennings, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1 South Main Street, Portville NY 14770 Phone Number: (716) 933-8407 Email: ejenn01@yahoo.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Anthony Evans, Mayor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Andy Hall, DPW Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Bob Fischer, Planning Committee Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Annette Seybert, Village Clerk Method of Participation: Help in completion of worksheets.	

38.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Portville is in the southern part of the Town of Portville (Section 9.36) in western New York State. The village is located along the east side of the Allegany River and New York State Route 305 and New York State Route 417 pass through the village. The Village of Portville has a total area of 0.81 square miles. The village is split by Dodge Creek that flows into the Allegany River.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 9.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 17.3 percent is considered disabled.

38.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Portville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Portville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

38.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 38-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Portville.

Table 38-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 1997 NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State	Yes
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 3, 1987 Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other: Building Connectivity and Increasing Safety through Complete Streets	Yes	Building Connectivity and Increasing Safety through Complete Streets, 2024	Local, State	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A Complete Streets policy formalizes a community's intent to plan, design, and maintain streets so they are safe for all users of all ages and abilities. These policies will direct transportation planners and engineers to consistently design and construct the right-of-way to accommodate all anticipated users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation users, motorists, and freight vehicles.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

38.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 38-3 summarizes the capabilities of Portville to oversee and track development.

Table 38-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Village has area which could be developed in the future

38.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 38-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Portville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 38-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Village roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Weston Mills Fire Department
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State, DEC
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other: Sustainability Committee	Yes	The Sustainability Committee began after passing the Climate Smart Communities (CSC) Program resolution to be registered in the program. The Committee meets to discuss certain actions the Village could take to be more sustainable. The Village of Portville became a registered Climate Smart Community in April 2023. Since then, the Village formed a committee to continue our sustainability efforts. Currently we are working on a composting program,

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		NYSERDA Clean Energy Communities actions (LED streetlights, benchmarking, etc.), recycling initiatives, a community garden, updating the water & wastewater infrastructure, and more!
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

38.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 38-5 summarizes financial resources available to Portville.

Table 38-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

38.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 38-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Portville.

Table 38-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Weston Mills Fire Department
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Fire and Severe Storms program
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

38.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 38-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Portville.

Table 38-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

38.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 38-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 38-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

38.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 38-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

38.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 38-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Portville.

Table 38-9. Portville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	16
# Claims (Losses)	15
Total Loss Payments	$530,647

# Policies	16
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

38.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 38-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Portville.

Table 38-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Street flooding occurs
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No list is maintained
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	No
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No, they will when new maps are approved
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Code enforcement issues permits for new structures and improvements
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement determines
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding issues
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: January 12, 2023 CAV: November 10, 2010
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 3-1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No, this is done at the Town
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

38.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 38-11 through Table 38-13.

Table 38-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	1	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	1	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 38-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 38-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

38.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Portville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

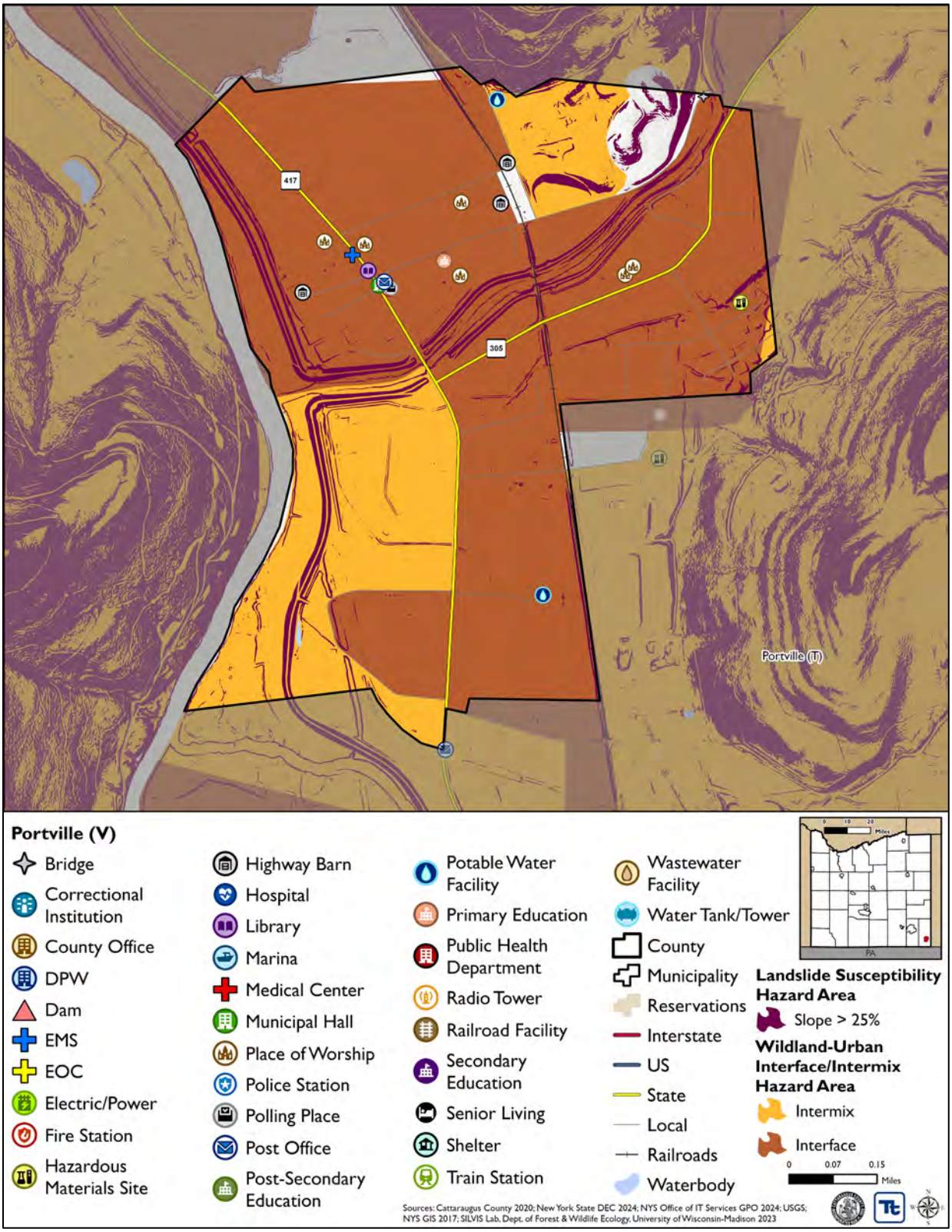
38.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 38-1 through Figure 38-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Portville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 38-1. Portville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 38-2. Portville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



38.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Portville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 38-14 provides details on loss and damage in Portville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 38-14. Hazard Event History in Portville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Portville
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village reported trees downed in the area.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village reported trees downed in the area.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village reported trees downed in the area.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Portville
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Village did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

38.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Portville .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Portville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 38-15 shows Portville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 38-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 38-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 38-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
No critical facilities were located in the flood hazard area.					

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

38.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Portville's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Portville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
  - Sunset Street
  - Goss Street
  - Hemlock Street
- There are internet access issues in the Village which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.

- The Water and Sewer Treatment Plant have outdated infrastructure and are in danger of collapse. Outdated infrastructure may result in the flooding due to the inability to handle the influx of water. When water and debris overwhelm pipes, it can cause them to overflow, spilling sewage into the community and threatening the health of both humans and wildlife. Outdated infrastructure can result in utility failure or interruption if not sufficient to keep up with demand.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. Village Hall and Police Department lack a permanent power source. The Village Hall location houses the Village Hall, Court, and Clerk. The Police Department houses police and police vehicles. Three water wells located at Wellington Drive, Portville Central School, and Lilli Bridge also lack a permanent power source. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. The Brooklyn Creek repetitively becomes clogged with debris, increasing the risk of flooding.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has 16 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Village is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

38.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

38.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 38-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

38.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Portville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 38-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Portville-001	Stormwater upgrades on Brooklyn St.	Flood, Severe Storm	Village DPW	Problem: Brooklyn Street is prone to flooding during heavy rain events due to poor drainage infrastructure. Solution: The Village of Portville will secure easements from property owners to allow for stormwater project to connect isolated catch basin. The village will conduct an engineering study to determine best stormwater upgrade solution (overland flow, culvert) and conduct selected action.	1. Completed 2. NYS DOT cleaned and jetted drains and sewers.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Village DPW will continue to monitor.
2020-Village of Portville-002	Drainage on Sunset, Goss, Hemlock Streets	Flood, Severe Storm	Village DPW	Problem: Sunset, Goss, and Hemlock Streets prone to flooding during heavy rain events due to poor drainage. Solution: The Village of Portville will secure easements from property owners to allow for stormwater project to connect isolated catch basin. The village will conduct to an engineering study to determine best stormwater upgrade solution	1. In Progress 2. Meeting with residents	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				(overland flow, culvert) and conduct selected action.		
2020-Village of Portville-003	Internet accessibility	Utility Failure	Village Board	Problem: Lack of internet accessibly within the village makes emergency communication difficult. Solution: The Village Board will work with telecommunications companies to determine towers to install and appropriate locations to Increase internet accessibility for residents and businesses.	1. In Progress 2. Poor internet provider. Discussions for better provider.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Portville-004	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Village Board	Problem: The village needs an updated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Solution: The village will develop an update a flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. In Progress 2. Working with DEC. DEC and Meetings	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Portville-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County OES/ Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: The village will work with the county to obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training. Prepared to be trained and certified.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Village of Portville-006	Wildfire outreach	Wildfires	Village board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The village will develop an outreach program to provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires. protect their structures.	1. In Progress 2. Gathering information	1. Include 2. Expand to all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Portville-007	Identify viable shelters and temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Village Mayor/Village Clerk	Problem: The Village of Portville currently does not have a viable shelters or temporary housing locations identified to use in the event of an emergency. Solution: The village will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing.	1.Completed 2. Ongoing capability in place with Portville Central School	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing capability in place with Portville Central School
2020-Village of Portville-008	Update the sewerage treatment plant in the village	Utility failure	Village, DPW	Problem: Water and Sewer Treatment Plant have outdated infrastructure and are in danger of collapse. Solution: Conduct an engineering study to determine the construction of new sewage plant infrastructure and hire full time	1. In Progress 2. Grants and applications being looked at. Have retained an engineer company.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				sewage treatment plant operator, potentially increase capacity of residencies sewage.		
2020-Village of Portville-009	Generators for three water wells	All hazards	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Three water wells located at Wellington Drive, Portville Central School, and Lilli Bridge lack a permanent power source. Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the 3 wells. The village will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Working with engineers. Included in new water project	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Portville-010	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All hazards	County, Village	Problem: The village has an outdated Emergency Operations Plan. Solution: The village will update village's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards.	1. In Progress 2. Updates being sent to Naomi Jennings.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of	Update Building Code	All hazards	County, Village	Problem: Building codes are outdated in the village.	1. No Progress 2. Code Officer is investigating.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Portville-011				Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face		
2020-Village of Portville-012	Backup power at Village Hall and Police Department	All Hazards	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Village Hall and Police Department lack a permanent power source. The Village Hall location houses the Village Hall, Court, and Clerk. The Police Department houses police and police vehicles. Solution: The Village Engineer will research what size generators are necessary to supply backup power to the Village Hall and Police Department. The village will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Researching backup Power generator. Possible police grant funding.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Village of Portville-013	Brooklyn Creek	Flood, Severe Storm	Village, DPW	Problem: Brooklyn Creek gets clogged with debris, increasing the risk of flooding. Solution: The village will work with NYS DEC to gain necessary permits to clean Brooklyn Creek and	1. No Progress 2. A study is needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				implement the allowable actions.		

38.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Portville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Portville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 38-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 38-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 38-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 38-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-PortvilleV-01	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleV-02	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-PortvilleV-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleV-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleV-05	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-PortvilleV-06	Outdated Infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleV-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PortvilleV-08	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PortvilleV-09	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-PortvilleV-10	Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-PortvilleV-11	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PortvilleV-12	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-PortvilleV-01. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Sunset Street • Goss Street • Hemlock Street	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-PortvilleV-02. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Village Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Village which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Village will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Village's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Village buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive
	Switch providers	May be restrictive due to availability

Action 2025-PortvilleV-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-PortvilleV-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-PortvilleV-05. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-PortvilleV-06. Outdated Infrastructure

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Water and Sewer Treatment Plant have outdated infrastructure and are in danger of collapse. Outdated infrastructure may result in the flooding due to the inability to handle the influx of water. When water and debris overwhelm pipes, it can cause them to overflow, spilling sewage into the community and threatening the health of both humans and wildlife. Outdated infrastructure can result in utility failure or interruption if not sufficient to keep up with demand.	
Description of the Solution:	Conduct an engineering study to determine the construction of new sewage plant infrastructure and hire full time sewage treatment plant operator, potentially increase capacity of residencies sewage.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CDBG, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will ensure sewer and wastewater facilities are improved to support the demand from the built environment and to withstand an infiltration from floodwaters.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will have access to needed utilities.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be supported by improved sewer and wastewater infrastructure.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will support the Water System community lifeline through the assurance the infrastructure is able to support the built environment without a failure or being impacted by floodwaters.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure current capabilities for infrastructure are maintained and/or improved.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk. Improvements made to the sewer and wastewater systems will reduce the likelihood of infiltration and ensure continuity of operations, preventing utility failure.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Only update water infrastructure	Water and wastewater infrastructure are both outdated and need updated
Increase chlorine in water to prevent bacteria growth	Not feasible, still have outdated infrastructure

Action 2025-PortvilleV-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. Village Hall and Police Department lack a permanent power source. The Village Hall location houses the Village Hall, Court, and Clerk. The Police Department houses police and police vehicles. Three water wells located at Wellington Drive, Portville Central School, and Lilli Bridge also lack a permanent power source. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives

Action	Evaluation
No Action	-
Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-PortvilleV-08. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board will lead the update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update and existing planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-PortvilleV-09. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Village will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Village will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Village's resiliency

Action 2025-PortvilleV-10. Debris Removal

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, NYS DEC, USACE	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Debris, including sediment accumulation, fallen tree branches and limbs, and rubbish, accumulate in waterbodies when heavy rains from severe storms or heavy snowmelt from severe winter storms cause the items to collect and get taken downstream. The Brooklyn Creek repetitively becomes clogged with debris, increasing the risk of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with USACE and NYS DEC to obtain any necessary permitting for debris removal. Continue to work with these outside agencies to remove debris and growth from creeks along roads.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties. The natural ecosystem is cleaned and can return to a thriving habitat.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Brooklyn Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action removed debris from waterways, reducing the risk of back-flooding from debris pile-ups.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install retention basin	Not enough room
	Install stormwater pipes	Costly

Action 2025-PortvilleV-11. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Village has 16 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Village will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Village Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Village's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-PortvilleV-12. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Village does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Village is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

39. TOWN OF RANDOLPH

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Randolph with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Randolph, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Randolph's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

39.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Randolph identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 39-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 39-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Cody Uhl, Highway Superintendent Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 485-6037 Email: highway@randolphny.net	Name/Title: Dale Senn, Town Supervisor Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 397-3316 Email: dwsenn@windstream.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Tim Poitras, Code Enforcement Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 949-7836 Email: code@randolphny.net	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Cody Uhl, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Tim Poitras, Code Enforcement Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Donald McElwain, Chief Water Operator Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

39.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Randolph lies in the southern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 36.29 square miles. Battle Creek and Little Conewango Creek both flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Conewango, to the east is the Town of Cold Spring, to the south is the Town

of South Valley, and to the west is the Town of Poland in Chautauqua County. The Town of Randolph contains five hamlets including Bowen, Carr Corners, East Randolph, Randolph, and Vollentine.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 9.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.9 percent is considered disabled.

39.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Randolph performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Randolph to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

39.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 39-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Randolph.

Table 39-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2005: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare: conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; minimizing flood losses in areas subject to periodic inundation; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan, the Municipal Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures; percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces and the use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation or other purposes, and for such purpose divides the area of the Municipality into Zoning Districts.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016; Article 11: Site Plan Review	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development or substantial redevelopment is in harmony with the character of the area. An additional purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016; Section 10.16: Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent and purpose of this section is to protect, maintain and enhance both the immediate and long-term health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Municipality of Randolph. In order to achieve these goals, this section has the following objectives: (1) prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of storm water runoff, so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding; (2) maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams; and (3) control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving bodies.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2, 2017: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Long-Range Plan, 2016	County	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Randolph Comprehensive Planning Committee recognizes that the Randolph area is a very special and desirable place to live. This is because of our abundant natural resources, the beauty of our community, our rural community lifestyle, our superior school system and our strategic geographic location. The purpose of our community planning is to do a better job of preserving and protecting the inherent attributes and strengths of our community while also looking to the future planned and controlled growth of our community. The objective of our community planning is to assure that development and growth in our community will be desirable and satisfying for people living in our community today and for our future generations				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area.
The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.

39.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 39-3 summarizes the capabilities of Randolph to oversee and track development.

Table 39-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

39.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 39-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Randolph and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 39-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Town
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State, Local and County

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	State Clerk
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

39.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 39-5 summarizes financial resources available to Randolph.

Table 39-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

39.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 39-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Randolph.

Table 39-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County systems
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

39.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 39-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Randolph.

Table 39-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

39.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 39-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 39-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

39.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 39-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

39.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 39-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Randolph.

Table 39-9. Randolph NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	1

# Policies	0
Total Loss Payments	$261.25
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

39.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 39-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Randolph.

Table 39-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	

NFIP Topic	Comments
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Equates to over 50 percent of existing value
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff, funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: October 20, 2004 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2, 2017: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 16, 2017
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets the minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans, or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

39.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 39-11 through Table 39-13.

Table 39-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 39-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Vollentine Culverts	Infrastructure	3	Vollentine Road	Flood	Installed 1 – 6-foot culvert, 2 – 7-foot culverts

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

Table 39-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Fox Road Culvert	Infrastructure	1	Fox Road	Flood	Need to install 1 6-foot culvert
Corbett Hill Road Ditch Bank	Infrastructure	1	Corbett Hill Road	Flood/Erosion	Need to install rip rap on ditch banks

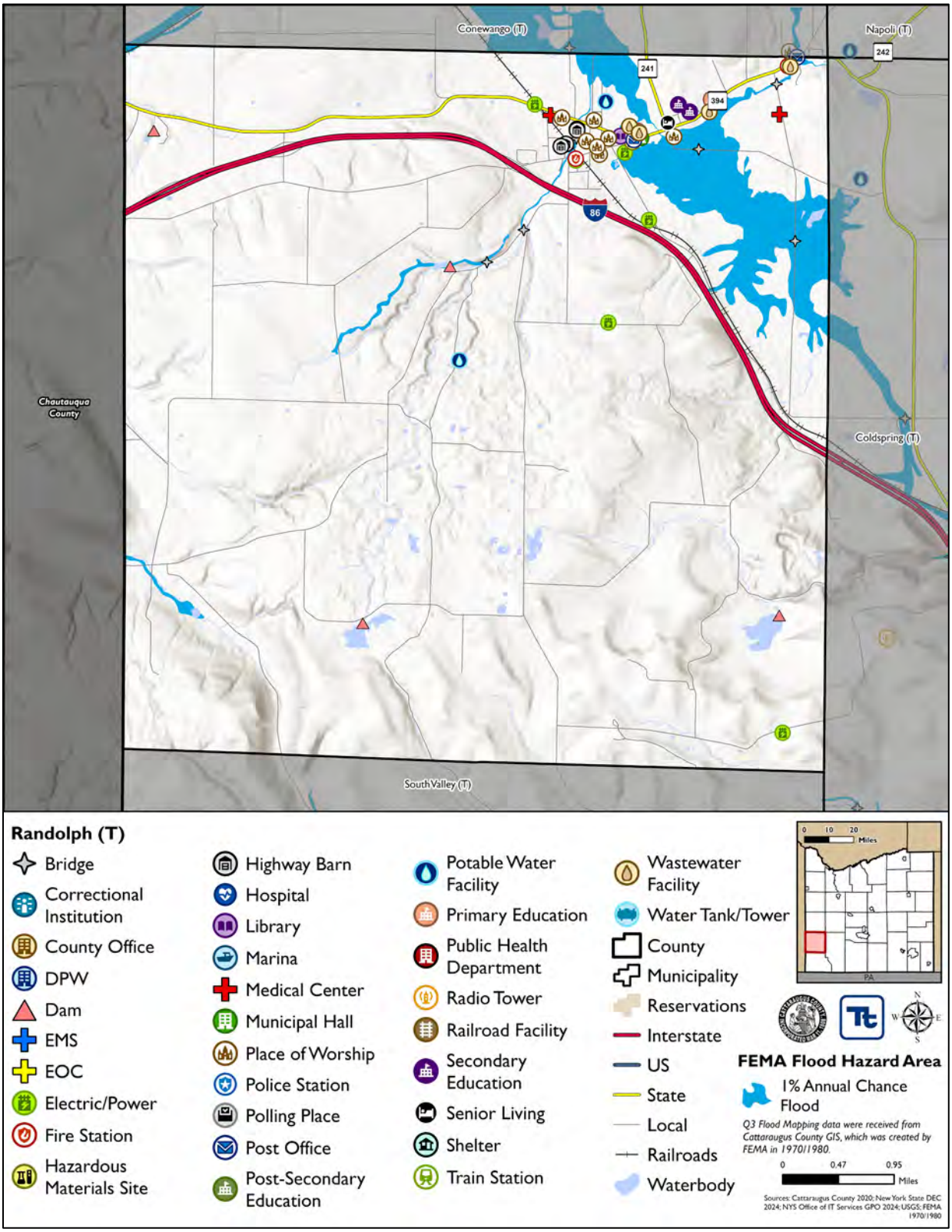
39.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Randolph's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

39.6.1 Hazard Area

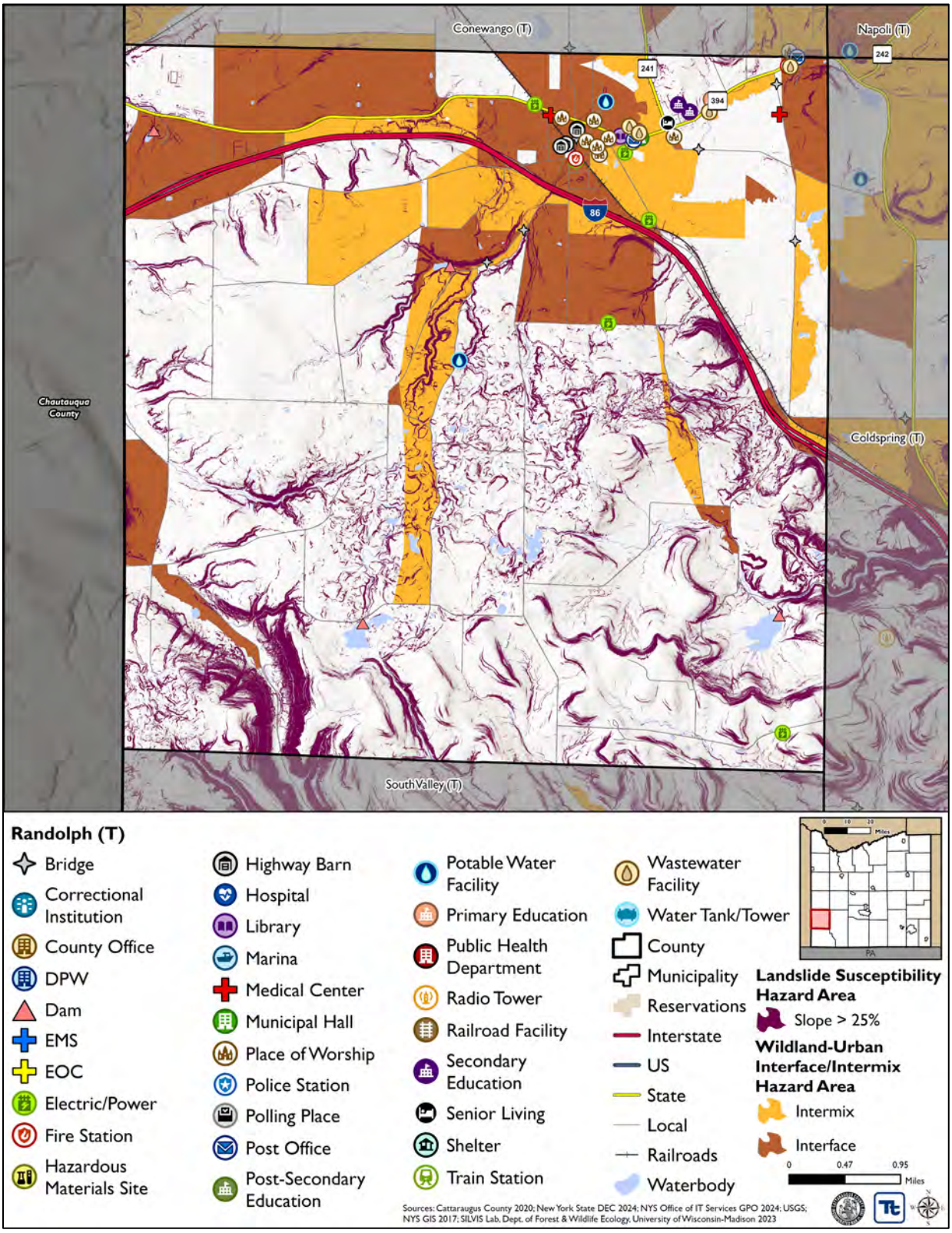
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 39-1 through Figure 39-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Randolph has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 39-1. Randolph Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 39-2. Randolph Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



39.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Randolph is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 39-14 provides details on loss and damage in Randolph during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 39-14. Hazard Event History in Randolph

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Randolph
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town experienced a revenue reduction of $248,360.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town experienced three trees downed with little damage documented.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town experienced small limbs downed with little damage documented.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town experienced one tree downed that knocked over wires and contributed to $2,000 in losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Randolph
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town experienced one tree downed with minor washouts.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

39.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Randolph.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Randolph reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 39-15 shows Randolph's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 39-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 39-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 39-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Baptist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	-	FPA contacted facility as an action in the previous HMP, no action taken by facility.
Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam	Dam	X	-	-	FPA contacted facility as an action in the previous HMP, no action taken by facility.
East Randolph Fire Station	Fire Station	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-
NYS Electric & Gas Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 07	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph Highway Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	-	Battle Creek was dredged. Flood risk significantly reduced.
Randolph Regional EMS Corp	EMS	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-
Randolph-East Randolph	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Randolph:

- Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam
- Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam

39.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Randolph's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Randolph identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities in the Town are located in the special flood hazard area:
  - East Randolph Fire Station
  - Randolph Fire District Fire Station

  - Randolph Regional EMS Corp
  - Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Facility
- Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Davis Brook. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential area, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including State Route 394, and local roadways including County Line Road and Taxpayers Pond Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Battle Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Bowen Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Fox Road Culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Corbett Hill Road would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway facility, Municipal Building, and Water Pump Station do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- Weeden Road and Ireland Road have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Ireland Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties.
- Weeden Park borders the Little Conewango Creek which is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Conewango Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Southern portions of the Town are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to slopes being over a 25 percent grade.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Randolph 01
  - Randolph 05
  - Randolph 07
  - Randolph 14
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

39.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

39.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 39-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part

of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

39.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 39-17, Randolph identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Installation of larger culverts
- Installation of additional catch basins

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Randolph has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater Management

Table 39-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Randolph-001	Implement/ Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. Searching for training opportunities	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Staffing limitations	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-003	Continuous Public Education – This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such	Wildfire	Town	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires	1. No Progress 2. Staffing limitations	1. Include 2. Change to all hazard outreach 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.			Solution: Continuous Public Education		
2020-Randolph-004	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify permanent housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County, Town of Randolph	Problem: The Town of Randolph does not have permanent housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify permanent housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Action not feasible for Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action not feasible for Town.
2020-Randolph-005	Protect NYS Electric & Gas Corp to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: NYS Electric & Gas Corp is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.
2020-Randolph-006	Protect Randolph Regional EMS Corp to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Randolph Regional EMS Corp is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Regional EMS Corp to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Randolph-007	Protect East Randolph Fire Station to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The East Randolph Fire Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the East Randolph Fire Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Randolph-008	Protect Randolph Fire District Fire Station to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Randolph Fire District Fire Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Fire District Fire Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-009	Protect Randolph Highway Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Randolph Highway Barn is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional	1. Completed 2. Nearby Battle Creek dredged to reduce flood risk.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Nearby Battle Creek dredged to reduce flood risk.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Highway Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Randolph-010	Work with facility manager to protect Baptist Church to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: Baptist Church is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.
2020-Randolph-011	Protect Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level. Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph-East	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Randolph-012	Backup power for Highway Building, Municipal Building, and Water pump station	All Hazards	Town	Problem: The Highway building, Municipal building, and water pump station lacks back up power Solution: Purchase and install generators for highway building, municipal building, and water pump station	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-013	Install culverts for Fox Rd and Vollentine Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Highway Department	Problem: Frequent flooding of Fox Road and Vollentine Road Solution: Install new 6’ culvert 80’ long on Fox Rd and 2 culverts 6’ 80’ long on Vollentine Rd	1. In Progress 2. Culvert installed on Vollentine Road. Fox Road to be completed.	1. Include 2. Remove Vollentine Road. 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-014	Road elevation of Weeden Rd and Ireland Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Highway Department	Problem: Flooding along Weeden Rd and Ireland Rd Solution: Elevate Weeden Road and Ireland Road to mitigate flooding	1. In Progress 2. Trapping beavers to reduce built beaver dams and other impacts which contribute to flooding	1. Include 2. Change action to reducing beaver population 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Randolph-015	Potential elevation or buyout project for properties on Ireland Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town	Problem: Properties along Ireland Road are prone to flooding Solution: Research best action for properties on Ireland Road (Buyouts or elevation)	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-016	Drainage at Weeden Park	Flood, Severe Storm	Town	Problem: flooding at Weeden Park Solution: install 800’ drainage on Weeden Park	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-017	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the town’s emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Staffing restrictions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-018	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated building codes Solution: Update the town’s building codes	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Reviewed and revised on regular basis	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town capability
2020-Randolph-019	Work with the county to protect Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, dam operator	Problem: The Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the dam operator to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.

39.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Randolph participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Randolph would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 39-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 39-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 39-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X			X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 39-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-RandolphT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-02	Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-03	Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-04	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-RandolphT-05	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-06	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-08	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-09	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-RandolphT-10	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-11	Beaver Removal	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	Medium
2025-RandolphT-12	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-13	Little Conewango Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-14	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-RandolphT-15	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-16	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-17	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-RandolphT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities in the Town are located in the special flood hazard area: • East Randolph Fire Station • Randolph Fire District Fire Station • Randolph Regional EMS Corp • Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Facility	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facilities	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area

	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-RandolphT-02. Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Davis Brook. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential area, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including State Route 394, and local roadways including County Line Road and Taxpayers Pond Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ Continue to monitor the small dry swale at the toe of the downstream embankment.
	  ◦ Continue to monitor the small drainage gullies along the right downstream abutment for further erosion.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ The outlet channel shall be cleared to Route 394.
	  ◦ County should observe and monitor the principle spillway outlet pipe for continued
	  ◦ deterioration.
	  ◦ Fill shall be placed under the end at the outlet pipe that exceeds the concrete cradle to prevent failure. The fill should then be armored.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.	
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions	

Action 2025-RandolphT-03. Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Battle Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Bowen Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.	

Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:
	• A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following:
	  ◦ Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards
	  ◦ Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards.
	• More urgent repairs include:
	  ◦ The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared.
	  ◦ Debris shall be removed from the riser inlet.
	  ◦ Debris on the upstream slope shall be removed.
	• Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows:
	  ◦ Embankments, Spillway & Crest shall be mowed.
	  ◦ Dead vegetation on upstream embankment shall be removed
	  ◦ Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained.
	  ◦ Replace dislodged rip-rap in the outlet channel and downstream groin areas.
	  ◦ Cut back vegetation near the north abutment area.
	• Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis
	The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	

Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	

Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.
Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

Action 2025-RandolphT-04. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) ☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI) ☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High ☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-RandolphT-05. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Fox Road Culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer has identified that there is a need to install a 6-foot culvert to reduce the impacts of flooding and ensure the infrastructure meets the needed capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-RandolphT-06. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Corbett Hill Road would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will assess the amount of riprap needed for each ditch along the identified roadways. Once identified, the riprap will be purchased by the Town and installed by the Highway Department.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-RandolphT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-RandolphT-08. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-RandolphT-09. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-RandolphT-10. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department, Facility Manager	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway facility, Municipal Building, and Water Pump Station do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget, Utility Fees	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-RandolphT-11. Beaver Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Weeden Road and Ireland Road have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beavers and their dams, as beavers are a protected species in the State of New York. Once permitted, the Town will continue to work with NYS DEC, USACE, and approved contractors to safely remove the beaver dams and relocate the beavers.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will remove beaver dams which are causing or contributing to roadway flooding in the Town. The reduction of flood risk to Town roads will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not incur flood damages caused by beaver dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove dams without permit	Town will face fines from NYS DEC and potentially other entities
Trap beaver and do not remove dam	Flooding will still occur; Town may incur fines from NYS DEC and other entities

Action 2025-RandolphT-12. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Ireland Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways • Acquiring or elevating at-risk nearby properties	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-RandolphT-13. Little Conewango Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Weeden Park borders the Little Conewango Creek which is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Conewango Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Little Conewango Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Little Conewango Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-RandolphT-14. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead the update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Town Board and Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-RandolphT-15. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Southern portions of the Town are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to slopes being over a 25 percent grade.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk at-risk areas. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be impacted by landslides. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadways outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close roads and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-RandolphT-16. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Randolph 01 • Randolph 05 • Randolph 07 • Randolph 14	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-RandolphT-17. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

40. TOWN OF RED HOUSE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Red House with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Red House, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Red House's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

40.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Red House identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 40-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 40-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Tamara Booth, Town Supervisor Address: 8642 Lonkto Hollow Road, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 354-9194 Email: townofredhouse@hotmail.com	Name/Title: Brian Booth, Superintendent of Highways Address: 8642 Lonkto Hollow Road, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 485-6694 Email: townofredhouse@hotmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
The Town does not participate in the NFIP.	

40.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Red House lies in the northwest part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Red House has a total area of 55.86 square miles. The Allegheny River, Coon Creek, English Creek, McIntosh Creek, Bova Creek, Stoddard Creek, English Stoddard Creek, and Beeline Creek all flow through the town. The Allegany Reservoir and Red House Lake are significant water features of the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Salamanca, to the east is the Town of Carrollton, and to the west is the Town of Coldspring. The town shares its southern border with the State of Pennsylvania. The Hamlet of Baystate and a portion of the Allegany Indian Reservation are located within the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.7 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 25.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 7.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.4 percent is considered disabled.

40.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Red House performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Red House to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

40.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 40-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Red House.

Table 40-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2018: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Administration
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

40.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 40-3 summarizes the capabilities of Red House to oversee and track development.

Table 40-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are portions in the Town available for future development.

40.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 40-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Red House and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 40-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Department enforces the construction code and issues permits.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

40.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 40-5 summarizes financial resources available to Red House.

Table 40-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

40.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 40-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Red House.

Table 40-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

40.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 40-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Red House.

Table 40-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

40.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 40-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 40-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

40.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 40-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

40.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 40-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Red House.

Table 40-9. Red House NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00

# Policies	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0
# Policies Within the 1% Annual Chance Flood Boundary	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

40.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 40-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Red House.

Table 40-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
The Town does not participate in the NFIP.	

40.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 40-11 through Table 40-13.

Table 40-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	2	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 40-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 40-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

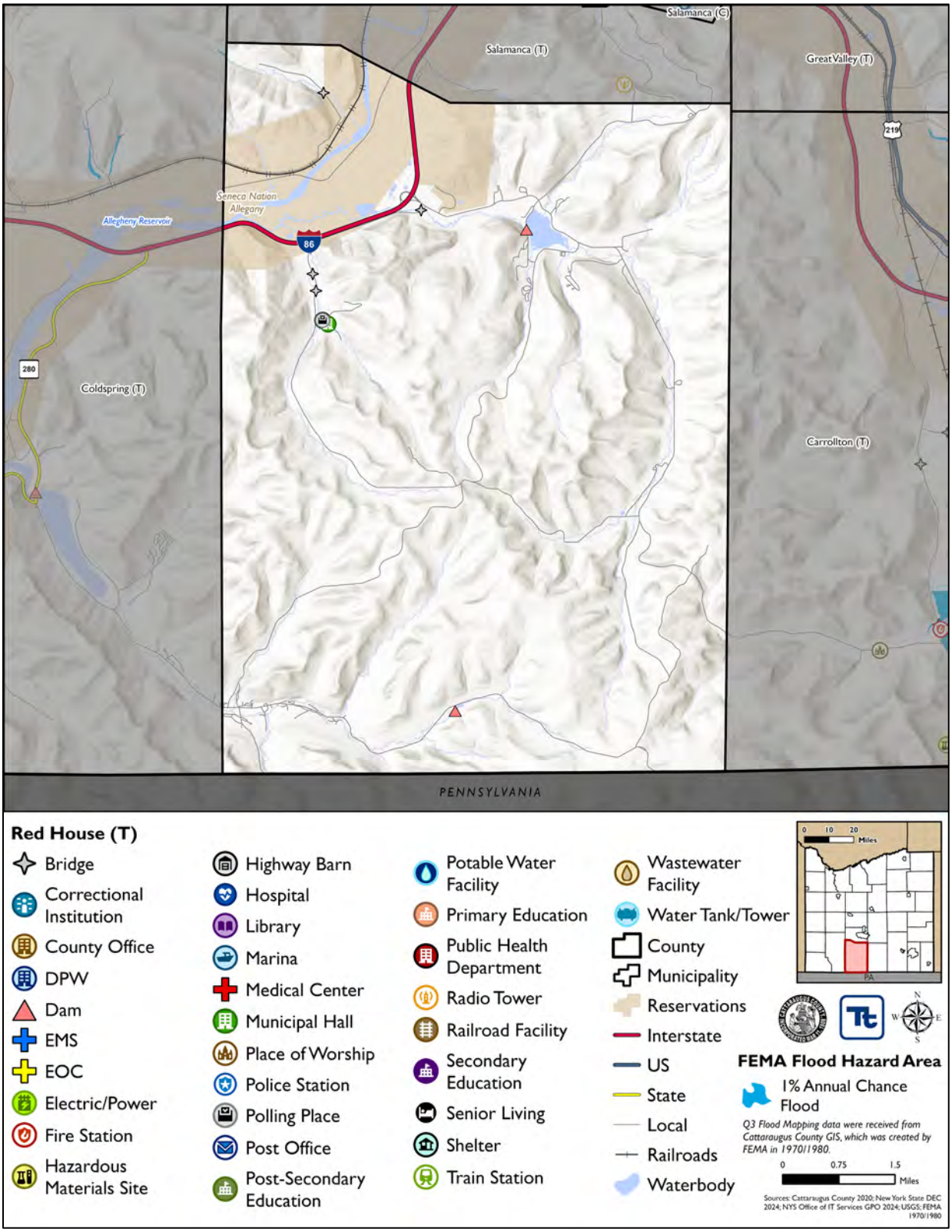
40.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Red House's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

40.6.1 Hazard Area

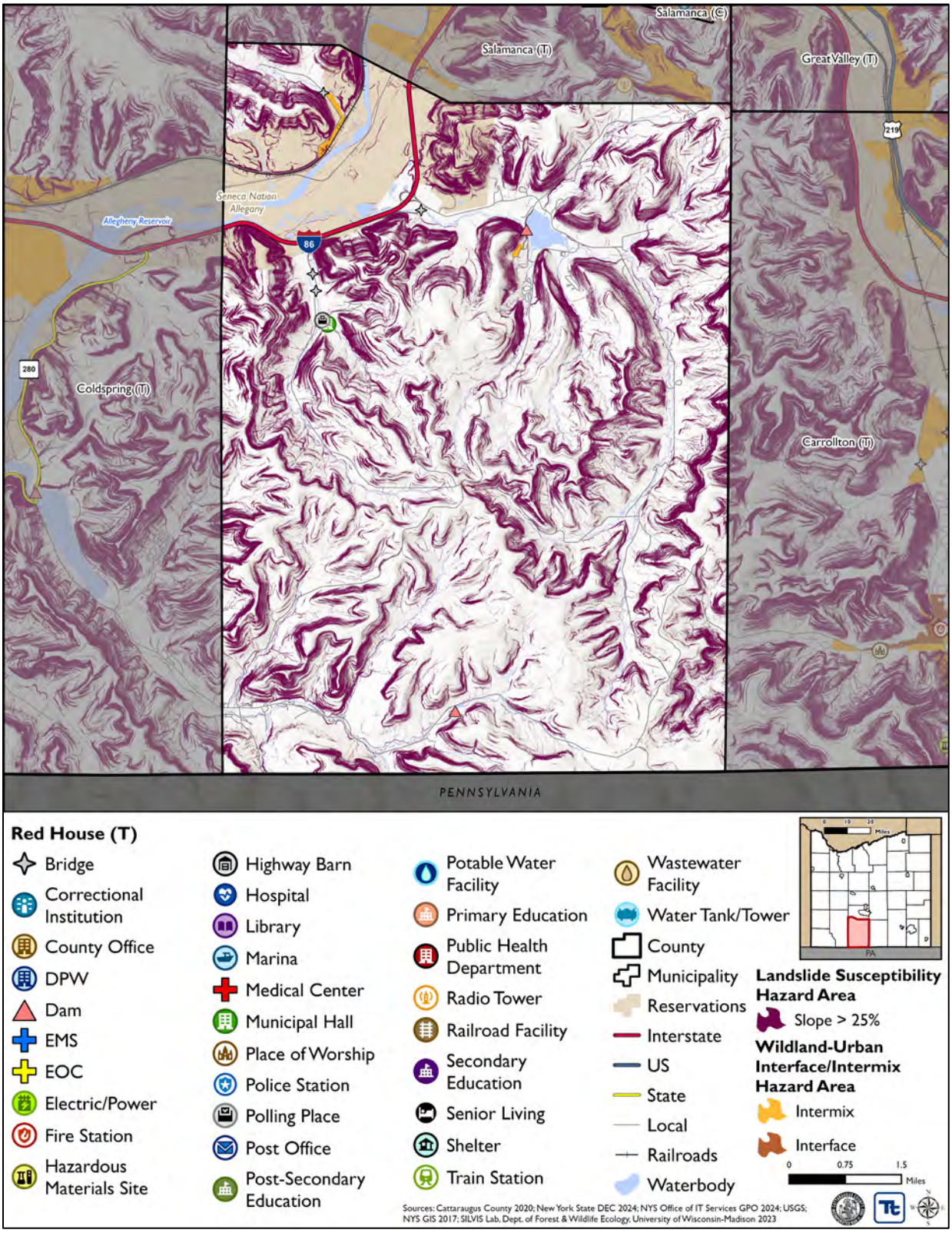
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 40-1 through Figure 40-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Red House has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 40-1. Red House Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 40-2. Red House Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



40.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Red House is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 40-14 provides details on loss and damage in Red House during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 40-14. Hazard Event History in Red House

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Red House
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and wires were reported down
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	PPE distribution, masking mandates, social distancing enforced
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	No damages or losses
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees and wires were reported down
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	No damages or losses
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	No damages or losses
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees and wires were reported down
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway Department response to clear snow from roads

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

40.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Red House .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Red House reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the hazard rankings were accurate.

Table 40-15 shows Red House's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 40-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 40-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 40-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
No critical facilities were located in the flood hazard area.					

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

40.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Red House's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Red House identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- A NYS DOT Bridge Inspection in November of 2019 noted deficiencies in Lockto Hollow Bridge that require it to be posted for a 20-ton weight limit. This bridge provides access to the Town Hall and Highway facilities and one permanent and one seasonal residents' access to their homes. Loss of the bridge would limit emergency response.
- The Town Court, Town Hall, and Town Highway facilities are located in the same facility (8642 Lonkto Hollow Road) and do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Red House needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

40.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

40.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 40-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2019 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

40.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Red House did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 40-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Red House-001	Lockto Hollow Bridge	Flood	Engineer	Problem: DOT Bridge Inspection (11/2019) noted deficiencies in Lockto Hollow Bridge that require it to be posted for a 20-ton weight limit. This bridge provides access to the Town Hall/Garage and one permanent and one seasonal residents' access to their homes. Loss of the bridge would limit emergency response. Solution: The Engineer will lead an assessment of the Bridge to determine what repairs are necessary. Once a course of action has been identified, the town will carry out the improvements.	1. In Progress 2. Funding has prevented progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Red House-002	Town Court/ Hall/Highway Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer	Problem: The Red House Town Court/Hall/Highway building does not have backup power. Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Court/Hall/Highway building. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. No Progress 2. Funding has prevented progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Red	Hydraulic study of culverts	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineer	Problem: The culverts in the town may or may not be properly sized. Improper sized culverts can result	1. In Progress 2. One culvert has been replaced; however, several	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
House-003				in culvert damages, failure, and flooding. Solution: The Town of Red House will conduct a hydraulic study of culverts to identify culverts that require upgrades. Once culverts in need of upgrade are identified, the town will apply for funding support and carry out the upgrades	remain to be undersized or damaged.	
2020-Red House-004	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Red House requires an up-to-date flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. The Town does not participate in the NFIP.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Town does not participate in the NFIP.
2020-Red House-005	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. The Town does not participate in the NFIP.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Town does not participate in the NFIP.
2020-Red House-006	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.		
2020-Red House-007	Identification of Temporary and Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Town of Red House needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and permanent housing. Solution: The Town of Red House will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for temporary and permanent housing.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Change permanent housing to sheltering 3. Not applicable

40.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Red House participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Red House would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 40-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 40-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 40-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X			X			X			X
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X			X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X			X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X			X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 40-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-RedHouseT-01	Lockto Hollow Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-RedHouseT-02	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RedHouseT-03	Culvert Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RedHouseT-04	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-RedHouseT-05	Temporary Housing and Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RedHouseT-06	Participate in the NFIP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RedHouseT-07	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-RedHouseT-01. Lockto Hollow Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	A NYS DOT Bridge Inspection in November of 2019 noted deficiencies in Lockto Hollow Bridge that require it to be posted for a 20-ton weight limit. This bridge provides access to the Town Hall and Highway facilities and one permanent and one seasonal residents' access to their homes. Loss of the bridge would limit emergency response.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will lead an assessment of the Bridge to determine what repairs are necessary. Once a course of action has been identified, the Town will carry out the improvements.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DOT, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridge	Not feasible, costly
Build new bridge	Not feasible, costly

Action 2025-RedHouseT-02. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town Court, Town Hall, and Town Highway facilities are located in the same facility (8642 Lonkto Hollow Road) and do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-RedHouseT-03. Culvert Improvements

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culvert located on Newtown that may be undersized or otherwise contributing to flooding to determine the proper size or mitigation measure necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Highway Department will complete the necessary work on the culvert.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-RedHouseT-04. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-RedHouseT-05. Temporary Housing and Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of South Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary housing or sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing or sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing or sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing and sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-RedHouseT-06. Participate in the NFIP

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces significant impacts of flooding, including impacted properties. The Town is not currently apart of the NFIP and would like to explore joining the program to be able to partake in its benefits.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the County, State, and Federal officials to consider community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program by completing an application and adopting a resolution of intent to participate and cooperate with FEMA, as well as adopting and submitting a floodplain management ordinance that meets or exceeds the minimum NFIP criteria.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Residents who may be in the flood hazard area can benefit from flood insurance discounts.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will have access to more affordable flood insurance.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities that are impacted by flooding will have insurance benefits.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves flood protection capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is increasing frequency and intensity of precipitation events and is leading to an increase in flood events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Obtain private insurance	Not cost effective
	Join and do not enforce codes	Will not enforce the NFIP as intended

Action 2025-RedHouseT-07. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

41. CITY OF SALAMANCA

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Salamanca with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Salamanca, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Salamanca's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

41.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The City of Salamanca identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many City departments. The Fire Chief represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 41-1 summarizes City officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 41-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Tom Sturdevant, Fire Chief Address: 225 Wildwood Avenue, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-3311 Email: tsturdevant@salmun.com	Name/Title: Robert Carpenter, Public Works Superintendent Address: 241 Rochester Street, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-4680 Email: rcarpenter@salmun.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Brandon Smith, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 225 Wildwood Avenue, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-3922 Email: bsmith@salmun.com	

41.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Salamanca lies in the south-central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The City of Salamanca has a total area of 6.24 square miles. The Allegheny River. Little Valley Creek, Great Valley Creek, Titus Run, and Newton Run flow through the city. The city is located within the Town of Salamanca and is almost entirely located within the Allegany Indian Reservation, though it extends into the Town of Little Valley in the north and the Town of Great Valley to the east.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 6.4 percent of the

population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1 percent is non-English speaking, 25.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.4 percent is considered disabled.

41.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Salamanca performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Salamanca to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

41.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 41-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Salamanca.

Table 41-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law is intended to correct a discrepancy created by the adoption of Local Law No. 1 for 2007, which law adopted a comprehensive law for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code but inadvertently failed to repeal Local Law No. 4 for 2003 which law had previously enacted a law for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Fire Prevention and Building Code. Local Law No. 1 for 2007 was intended to repeal and replace Local Law No, 4 for 2003 in the entirety. This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this City. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Zoning Regulations and Districts herein set forth and as identified upon the Zoning Map of the City of Salamanca are made for the purpose of promoting public health, safety, and general welfare and prescribing the most desirable use for which the land in each district may be adapted and those uses to be subjected to special regulations, while conserving the value of land throughout the City. The height, bulk and location of buildings and other structures, the area of yards, courts, setbacks and other open spaces, the density of population and intensity of use of buildings and land, the use, conservation of unique waterfront areas, and the use of structures and land for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional or other purposes, are hereby restricted and regulated as hereinafter provided. Such regulations have been designed to preserve open space; lessen congestion in the streets; secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; provide adequate light, air, and convenience of access; and facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks and other public services. They have been made with reasonable regard, among other things, to the character of each district and its suitability for particular uses as well as the value of buildings, land, and uses to promote the most appropriate use of land and preservation of the natural environment throughout the City of Salamanca.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Commission
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Empowers local authoritative body to approve plats showing lots, blocks or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed and to approve preliminary plats within jurisdictional boundaries. This ensures that all approved plats for land development fall within local rules and regulations for environmental preservation, building code standards and wildfire protection ordinances.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, Article 8	County and Local	Planning Commission
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of special use approval is to allow the proper integration into the community of uses which may be suitable only under certain conditions and at appropriate locations. Because of their unusual characteristics, or the special characteristics of the area in which they are to be located, special uses require special consideration so that they may be properly located with respect to the objectives of this Zoning Law and their effect on nearby properties. The intent of site plan approval is to authorize the City of Salamanca Planning Commission to review and approve site plans for uses otherwise permitted by this Law in order to determine full compliance with the intent of the standards of this Law. The objective is to evaluate site plans in order to minimize conflicts between the site layout and design of proposed uses and existing uses and natural site conditions and thereby minimize any adverse effects affecting the health, safety, and overall welfare of the community.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Law; Section 9.8	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Steep Slopes, Storm Drainage, Erosion and Sediment Control: The City of Salamanca is characterized by numerous steep slope (15% or greater) areas. Special design treatment for streets, building sites and other development is needed to preserve the natural terrain, trees, rock formation, and scenic views in these unique areas. Development on steep slopes will be permitted subject to the following guidelines, which shall be applied during site plan review to development proposed in areas with steep slopes: 1. Development proposals shall be of sufficient detail to show site work (cut and fill), housing site location, erosion and drainage control measures (terraces, sediment basins, diversions, retaining walls, stream channel improvement, etc.) and road location (including cross-sections). 2. Padding or terracing in order to create level building sites shall be permitted only when it can be clearly demonstrated by exhibits that the final treatment of the site will not reflect an unfavorable environmental impact and/or an unfavorable visual appearance.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	City of Salamanca Comprehensive Plan	Local	Planning Commission
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to promote and protect the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the City, while taking into consideration the needs of the wider region of Cattaraugus County. The Comprehensive Plan will provide a policy basis for making decisions about land use within the City. The Comprehensive Plan is intended to promote the preservation of the community, while at the same time promoting orderly development in accordance with the goals and policies that are contained in this document.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	CEMP	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan located within the County's CEMP. The purpose of this plan is to facilitate pre-disaster planning in a way that guides long-term recovery efforts (five years or more) following a disaster. The plan identifies roles and responsibilities of key people, departments, and agencies; address the need for temporary regulations such as post-disaster building moratoria; address potential impacts to historic resources; address potential impacts to non-conforming uses; and address location and other provisions for temporary housing.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area.
The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.

41.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 41-3 summarizes the capabilities of Salamanca to oversee and track development.

Table 41-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is space for future development within the City; however, it may be further restricted due to flood hazard areas.

41.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 41-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Salamanca and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 41-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Commission is authorized to approve special uses. The special uses listed in the Zoning Law may be permitted, permitted with conditions or not permitted by the Planning Commission in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth in this section. In permitting a special use or the modification of a special use, the Planning Commission may impose those standards and requirements expressly specified by this law and any additional conditions which the Planning Commission considers necessary and reasonable to protect the best interests of the surrounding property, the neighborhood, or the City as a whole. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, size or controlling the location and number of vehicle access points, increasing the street width, limiting the number, size and location of signs, limiting hours of operation, and required fencing, screening and landscaping or other facilities to protect adjacent or nearby property. In the case of a use existing prior to the effective date of this law and classified in this law as a special use, any change in use or in lot area or an alteration of structure shall conform with the requirements dealing with special uses.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Public Works	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for the maintenance of all the City streets, parks, and playgrounds. DPW also maintains the Wildwood Cemetery located at Linwood Avenue.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	Fire/Police
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Department of Public Works is responsible for the maintenance of all the City streets, parks, and playgrounds. DPW also maintains the Wildwood Cemetery located at Linwood Avenue.
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Officers
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Salamanca Youth Bureau, Salamanca Senior Center, Salamanca Public Library
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	Contracted Engineer

41.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 41-5 summarizes financial resources available to Salamanca.

Table 41-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

41.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 41-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Salamanca.

Table 41-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County – Radio, Web, Paper
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	SCCSD
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Salamanca Youth Bureau, Salamanca Senior Center, Salamanca Public Library
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

41.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 41-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Salamanca.

Table 41-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	5	2020
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4/4	2016
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

41.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 41-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the City’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 41-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

41.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 41-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

41.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 41-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Salamanca.

Table 41-9. Salamanca NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	9
# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	$2,273.49
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

41.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 41-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Salamanca.

Table 41-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	None
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the improvement is 50 percent of the existing structure's value
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: April 13, 2010
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	April 13, 1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site plan review. Planning and zoning boards consider efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

41.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent

and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 41-11 through Table 41-13.

Table 41-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 41-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 41-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

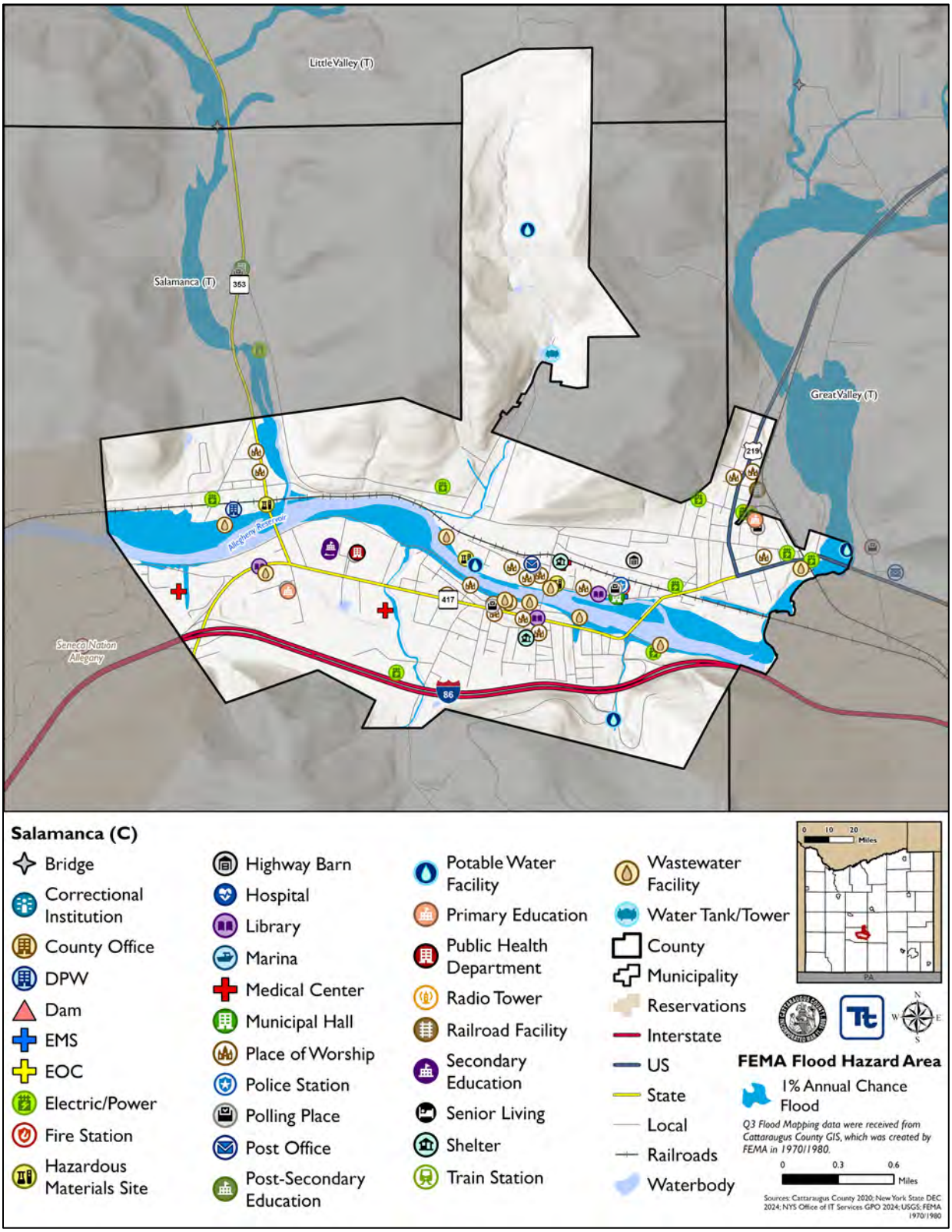
41.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Salamanca's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

41.6.1 Hazard Area

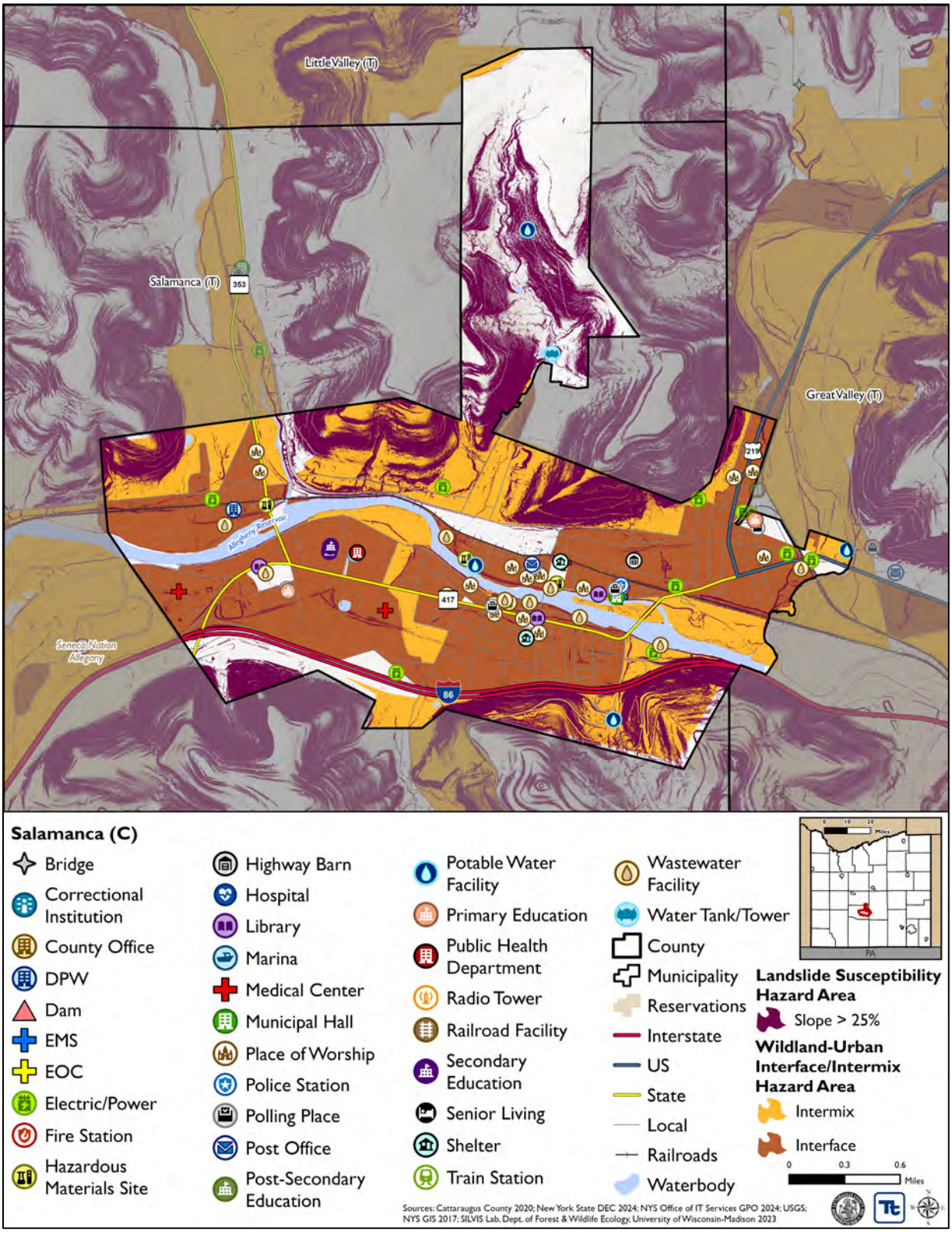
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the City are shown in Figure 41-1 through Figure 41-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Salamanca has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 41-1. Salamanca Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 41-2. Salamanca Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



41.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Salamanca is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 41-14 provides details on loss and damage in Salamanca during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 41-14. Hazard Event History in Salamanca

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Salamanca
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and powerlines down, areas of localized flooding.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	Adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines down.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses incurred.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses incurred.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses incurred.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Trees and powerlines down.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and powerlines down.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and powerlines down.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees and powerlines down.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Public Works preparation and response to snow.

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

41.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Salamanca.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Salamanca reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the City agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 41-15 shows Salamanca's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 41-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 41-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 41-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
City Of Salamanca	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Potable Water Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
City Of Salamanca Bpu	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-
Williams Michael	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-SalamancaC-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

41.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Salamanca's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Salamanca identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Williams Michael Religious Facility and several City of Salamanca Wastewater Facilities are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- The City does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The City is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The City has dams and levees within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Properties in the City have been subject to flooding impacts. Properties on State Park Avenue, and other roads along Titus Creek, experiences damage during substantial periods of heavy rain, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Public Works facility does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.
- The City faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- High hazard trees pose a risk for falling on private property and utilities during storm events. The City does not have a program in place to monitor and inspect trees and identify ones that need to be trimmed or removed.

- The area surrounding Titus Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Titus Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The City faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The City does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

41.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

41.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 41-17 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

41.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Salamanca has not identified any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 41-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Salamanca-001	City of Salamanca BPU	Flood	Engineer, BPU	Problem: The City of Salamanca BPU is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. Solution: The city will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the BPU to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Options include: •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the city will carry out the option.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Salamanca-002	Critical Facilities Outreach	Flood	FPA	Problem: The city has two critical facilities located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. that is not City owned: •Williams Michael, religious •CCSE Bank Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility managers to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Salamanca-003	Titus Creek Flooding	Flood	FPA, supported by homeowners	Problem: Areas along Titus Creek experience flooding, specifically State Park Avenue and The Bank. Solution: Conduct outreach to 15 flood-prone property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Salamanca-004	Broad Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	NYS DOT	Problem: Broad Street culvert at Titus Creek is caving in. NYS will be fixing the culvert. Solution: The city will assist the NYS DOT with the replacement of the Broad Street culvert.	1. Completed 2. Completed in 2024.	1.Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Completed in 2024.
2020-City of Salamanca-005	DPW Backup Power	Utility Failure	DPW, Engineer	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services. The DPW lacks a permanent power source. Solution: The City Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the DPW. The city will then install a	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-City of Salamanca-006	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The City FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Salamanca-007	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed. Solution: The city will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.	1. In Progress 2. Lack of training availability.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Salamanca-008	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The City of Salamanca flood damage prevention ordinance is outdated and requires update. Solution: The city will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Other projects took precedent.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-City of Salamanca-009	High Hazard Tree Program	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure	DPW	Problem: High hazard trees pose a risk for falling on private property and utilities during storm events. The city does not have a program in place to monitor and inspect trees and identify ones that need to be trimmed or removed. Solution: The city will develop a vegetation management program. This program will include routine inspections of trees in the municipal rights-of-way, identify trees that are in need of trimming or removal, and conduct the trimming and removal. This will help reduce tree damage, road closures, and power outages during severe weather events. A majority of the tree work will be conducted by the DPW; however, outside contractors might be used if removal is beyond the Department's capability.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-City of Salamanca-010	Titus Creek Flood Study	Flood	Engineer	Problem: Titus Creek is responsible for flooding issues in the City. Solution: The city will conduct a flood study to determine the best actions to reduce flood risk to the area, specifically focused on Route 417, East Race Street, and Front Avenue. If cost effective mitigation actions are identified, the City will work to implement the selected actions.	1. In Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

41.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Salamanca participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Salamanca would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 41-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 41-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 41-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X				X					X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X				X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm		X	X					X	X	X
Utility Failure		X	X					X	X	X
Wildfire				X			X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 41-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SalamancaC-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-02	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-SalamancaC-03	Dam and Levee Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-04	Property Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaC-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-07	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-08	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaC-09	Tree Maintenance Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaC-10	Titus Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-11	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-12	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaC-13	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-SalamancaC-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Williams Michael Religious Facility and several City of Salamanca Wastewater Facilities located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facility to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Facility managers will be informed of potential mitigation measures. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the City and/or facility manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-SalamancaC-02. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The City does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The City is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for City officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-SalamancaC-03. Dam and Levee Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Common Council		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners, Levee Owners		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The City has dams and levees within its jurisdiction. Despite not being high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.		
Description of the Solution:	The City will work with the owners of the dams and levees to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam and/or Levee Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and/or levees and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams and/or levees are located.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams and/or levees will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams and levees are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dams and/or levees, as needed.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam and/or levee failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	City will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam and/or levee or its condition
Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
Utilize information from National Inventories	Not all dams and levees are listed on the inventory

Action 2025-SalamancaC-04. Property Flood Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Properties in the City have been subject to flooding impacts. Properties on State Park Avenue, and other roads along Titus Creek, experiences damage during substantial periods of heavy rain, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the City will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, City Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the City's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-SalamancaC-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Public Works facility does not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The City will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-SalamancaC-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the City will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-SalamancaC-07. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Common Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include City events, the City newsletters, social media, the City website, and having the materials on display for the public at City libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the City by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the City.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the City's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the City
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-SalamancaC-08. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Common Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the City will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-SalamancaC-09. Tree Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Companies, Property Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	High hazard trees pose a risk for falling on private property and utilities during storm events. The City does not have a program in place to monitor and inspect trees and identify ones that need to be trimmed or removed.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will pursue funding support to have a forester assess trees, complete deed searches to verify City rights of way in targeted areas and then have the tree removal completed by qualified personnel. Implement, review, and enforce municipal policies and programs to prevent trees from threatening lives and impacting power availability/interruption in conjunction with property owners and utility companies.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the City.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Action 2025-SalamancaC-10. Titus Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Titus Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Titus Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Titus Creek.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, City Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Titus Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Titus Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Elevate nearby roads	Cost prohibitive
Acquire all properties which flood	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-SalamancaC-11. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Common Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☒Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The City faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The City does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the City website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include City events, the City newsletters, social media, the City website, and having the materials on display for the public at City libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the City by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the City.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the City.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the City's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the City
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-SalamancaC-12. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The City does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The City Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in City which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Public Works to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	City Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Public Works and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the City may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.	
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the City's regulatory capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	City will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance	Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
Do not use inventory to inform future projects	Risk would not be reduced

Action 2025-SalamancaC-13. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The City will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited

42. TOWN OF SALAMANCA

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Salamanca with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Salamanca, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Salamanca's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

42.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Salamanca identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 42-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 42-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Charles Oyler, Supervisor Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-4775 Email: sbryant.salatownclerk@gmail.com	Name/Title: Shelley Bryant, Town Clerk Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-4775 Email: sbryant.salatownclerk@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Michael Anderson, Building Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 378-2755 Email: Unavailable	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Charles Oyler, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Fred Light, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Michael Anderson, Building Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Shelley Bryant, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

42.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Salamanca lies in the southern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Salamanca has a total area of 18.4 square miles. The Allegheny River and Little Valley Creek flow through the town. The town is divided by the Allegany Indian Reservation and is bordered to the north by the Town of Little Valley, to the east by the Town of Great Valley, to the south by the Town of Red House, and to the west by the Towns of Coldspring and Napoli.

There are two hamlets located within the town in the Allegany Indian Reservation, Jimerson Town (the site of the Allegany Indian Reservation's governmental headquarters) and Shongo.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 17.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16 percent is considered disabled.

42.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Salamanca performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Salamanca to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

42.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 42-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Salamanca.

Table 42-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2024: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other State law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law. It is the intent of this local law to provide for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town of Salamanca.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2003: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: Wind Energy Facility Law	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town Board of the Town of Salamanca adopts this Local Law to promote the effective and efficient use of the Town's wind energy resource through Wind Energy Conversion Systems ("WECS"), and to regulate the placement of such systems so that the public health, safety and welfare will not be jeopardized.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

42.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 42-3 summarizes the capabilities of Salamanca to oversee and track development.

Table 42-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	Code Enforcement
• If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?		
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	No	-
• If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe		

Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	10%

42.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 42-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Salamanca and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 42-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town, County and City
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Southern Tier West
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

42.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 42-5 summarizes financial resources available to Salamanca.

Table 42-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

42.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 42-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Salamanca.

Table 42-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Southern Tier West
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County – Radio, Web, Paper, Reverse 911
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

42.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 42-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Salamanca.

Table 42-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

42.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 42-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 42-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

42.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 42-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

42.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 42-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Salamanca.

Table 42-9. Salamanca NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$6,554.47
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

42.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 42-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Salamanca.

Table 42-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	No properties prone to flooding
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	None
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Inspections of damages and determining the cost to repair
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No due to lack of training
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Training is needed for a certified floodplain manager

NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding and Training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 19, 2007 CAV: April 4, 1996
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended 2019-2020
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

42.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 42-11 through Table 42-13.

Table 42-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 42-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 42-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

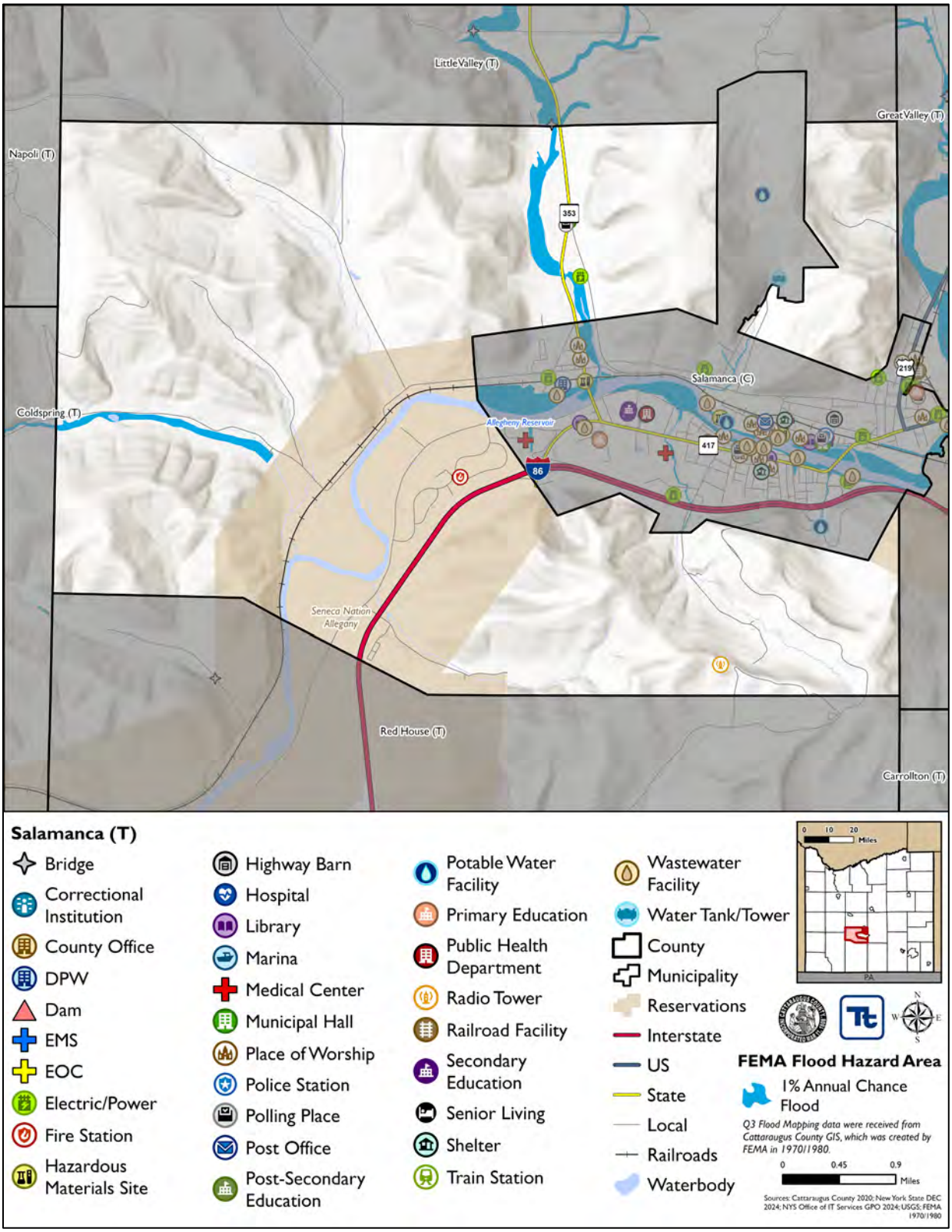
42.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Salamanca's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

42.6.1 Hazard Area

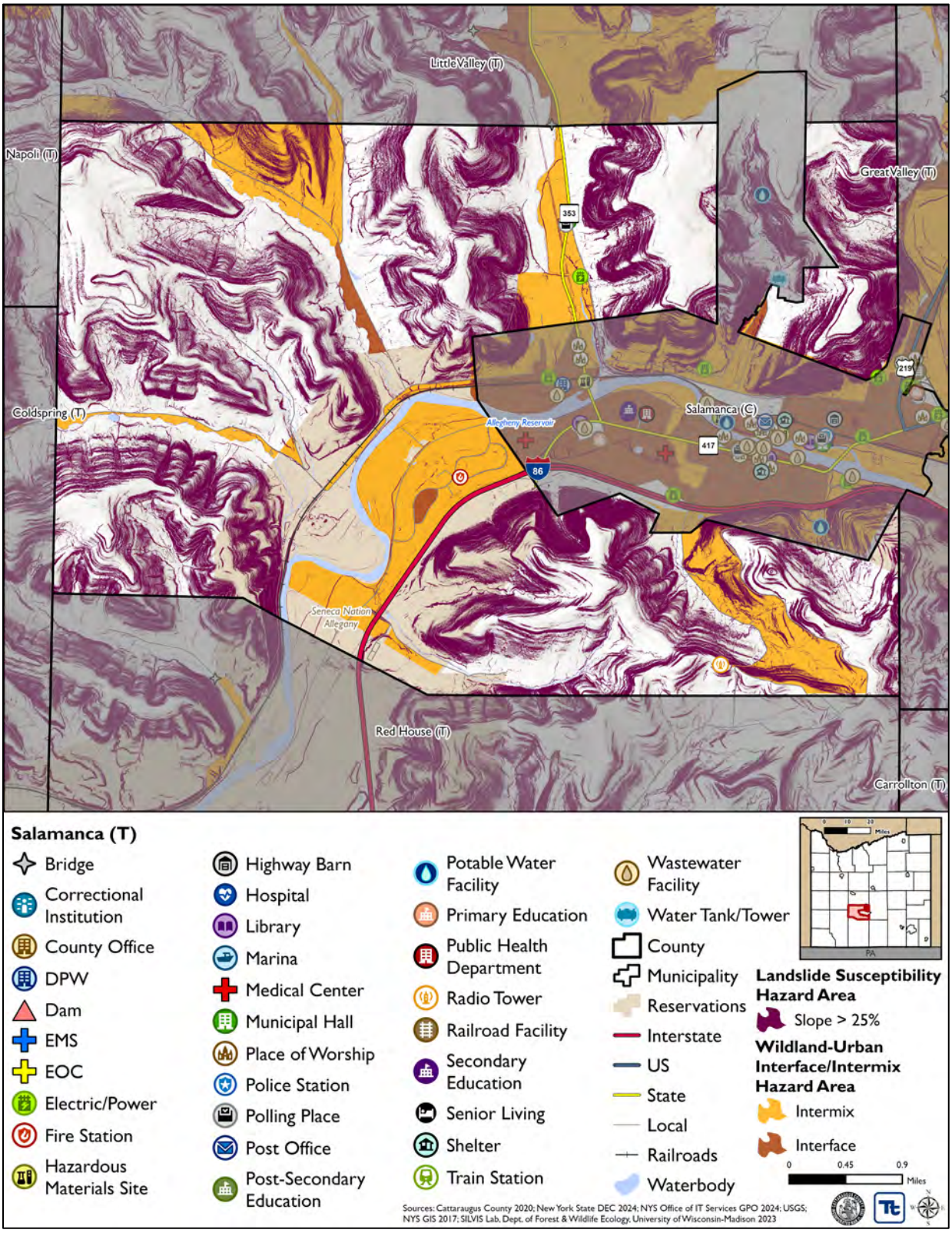
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 42-1 through Figure 42-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Salamanca has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 42-1. Salamanca Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 42-2. Salamanca Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



42.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Salamanca is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 42-14 provides details on loss and damage in Salamanca during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 42-14. Hazard Event History in Salamanca

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Salamanca
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town recorded high winds.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town recorded severe rain.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town recorded severe thunderstorms.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town recorded trees down and loss of power due to rain and wind.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town recorded trees down with minor damages.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town recorded minor damages due to wind and rain.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Salamanca
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town recorded longer working hours in order to consistently plow roads.

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

42.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Salamanca.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Salamanca reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Landslide hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Low' to do existing mitigation measures, including netting along roads.
- The Severe Storm hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Low' due to existing capabilities within the Town, including vegetation maintenance to prevent utility interruption.
- The Severe Winter Storm hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Medium' due to existing capabilities within the Town, including vegetation maintenance to prevent utility interruption and snow preparation and removal procedures.

Table 42-15 shows Salamanca's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 42-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Severe Storm	Low
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 42-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 42-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	-	Outreach was conducted to the facility during the previous plan update.

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

42.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Salamanca's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Salamanca identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Town Hall, Highway facility, and Maintenance facility located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Newtown Street culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents, businesses, and staff about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Salamanca would like to utilize the new Maintenance building as a temporary shelter; however, the facility would need improvements.

42.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

42.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 42-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

42.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Salamanca did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 42-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Salamanca-001	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Substation	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Substation is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility manager to discuss the facility's flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.	1. Complete 2. Outreach to the facility owner was conducted.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Town of Salamanca-002	Town Hall Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Town Hall requires backup power. Solution: The town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall. The Town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-003	DPW/Maintenance Facilities Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, DPW	Problem: DPW/ Maintenance facilities require permanent backup power. These facilities are currently serviced by a manual generator.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the DPW/Maintenance Facilities. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Town of Salamanca-004	Newton Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Weather	Engineer, DPW	Problem: The Newtown Street culvert (skewed 5-ton box culvert) requires replacement. Solution: The town will replace the culvert.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-005	Planning Updates	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan require update. Solution: The town will update the Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, integrating the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Town indicated in capabilities it does not have a CEMP.	1. Include 2. Change action to develop a CEMP 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-006	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Salamanca's flood damage prevention ordinance requires update. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Salamanca-007	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-008	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration, Planning Board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed for the public and the Planning Board. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. The Planning Board will undergo training to be better equipped to make planning decisions where wildfire risk may be present.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Change to outreach program for all hazards. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-009	Maintenance Building Emergency Upgrades	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: The town would like to utilize the new maintenance building for emergency housing, use as a warming shelter, etc. However, the building will require upgrades.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will work with FEMA to identify what upgrades are needed to the facility to meet sheltering guidelines. Expected upgrades needed include heat, food preparation areas, etc.		

42.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Salamanca participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Salamanca would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 42-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 42-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 42-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X			X			X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X			X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X			X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X			X
Wildfire	X			X			X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 42-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SalamancaT-01	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-02	Culvert Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-03	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-06	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-07	Temporary Shelter	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-SalamancaT-01. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall, Highway facility, and Maintenance facility located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem persists
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-SalamancaT-02. Culvert Improvements

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Newtown Street culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culvert located on Newtown that may be undersized or otherwise contributing to flooding to determine the proper size or mitigation measure necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Public Works Department will complete the necessary work on the culvert.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-SalamancaT-03. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will lead the development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-SalamancaT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-SalamancaT-05. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-SalamancaT-06. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents, businesses, and staff about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-SalamancaT-07. Temporary Shelter

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Salamanca would like to utilize the new Maintenance building as a temporary shelter; however, the facility would need improvements.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will work with FEMA to identify what upgrades are needed to the facility to meet sheltering guidelines. Expected upgrades needed include heat, food preparation areas, etc. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing or sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing or sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing and sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

43. VILLAGE OF SOUTH DAYTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of South Dayton with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of South Dayton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses South Dayton's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

43.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of South Dayton identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments. The Mayor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 43-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 43-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Robert Killock, Mayor Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytonmayor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Stephen Pollock, Public Works Superintendent Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytondpw@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: David Heckman, Building Inspector Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytoncode@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Robert Killock, Mayor Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, and development permits.	
Name/Title: Stephen Pollock, Department of Public Works Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, and development permits.	

43.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of South Dayton lies in the western central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 1 square mile. The village is bordered to the north and east by the Town of Dayton, to the south is the Town of Leon, and to the west is the Village of Villenova.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 45.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 30.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 17.4 percent is considered disabled.

43.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

South Dayton performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for South Dayton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

43.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 43-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to South Dayton.

Table 43-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2007: New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	Local	Building Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Village. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Village Zoning Code	Local	Building Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Village finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code – Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	South Dayton Comprehensive Plan	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Comprehensive Plan will serve as a guide and framework for future development in the Village. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that are in accordance with the stated goals and objectives, which have been developed as part of this planning process.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area. The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.				

43.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 43-3 summarizes the capabilities of South Dayton to oversee and track development.

Table 43-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land for future development.

43.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 43-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to South Dayton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 43-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Village Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Water Operator
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Inspector
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Local
Human Resources Manual – Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

43.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 43-5 summarizes financial resources available to South Dayton.

Table 43-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

43.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 43-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to South Dayton.

Table 43-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Village Mayor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Village Clerk
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Village Board
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Code Red Alerting System – managed by the Emergency Manager
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Radio

43.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 43-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to South Dayton.

Table 43-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4/3	11/30/2023
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

43.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 43-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 43-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity – Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Weak

43.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 43-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

43.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 43-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for South Dayton.

Table 43-9. South Dayton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

43.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 43-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in South Dayton.

Table 43-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Most of the Village of South Dayton is at risk for flash flooding due to low, flat topography and slow drainage.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No list of properties damaged by flooding is maintained.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No list of property owners interested in flood mitigation is maintained.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Damage of greater than 50% value of property is considered substantial.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	There were no properties declared to have substantial damage.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	There were no properties mitigated.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No. The available maps from Catt. County and FEMA are antiquated and need updating.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes. Funding for staff training, and travel to training site are needed. Alternatively, training at a local facility location is needed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Building Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Improvements of greater than 50% value of property are considered substantial.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding for training.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Village does not have a flood damage prevention ordinance
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 24, 1992 CAV: February 10, 1998
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Not applicable
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Not applicable
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	There is no new construction or substantial improvements permitted in floodplain areas. DPW staff regularly remove debris from drainage ditches and culverts to diminish the risk of flooding.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

43.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 43-11 through Table 43-13.

Table 43-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 43-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 43-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

43.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of South Dayton's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

43.6.1 Hazard Area

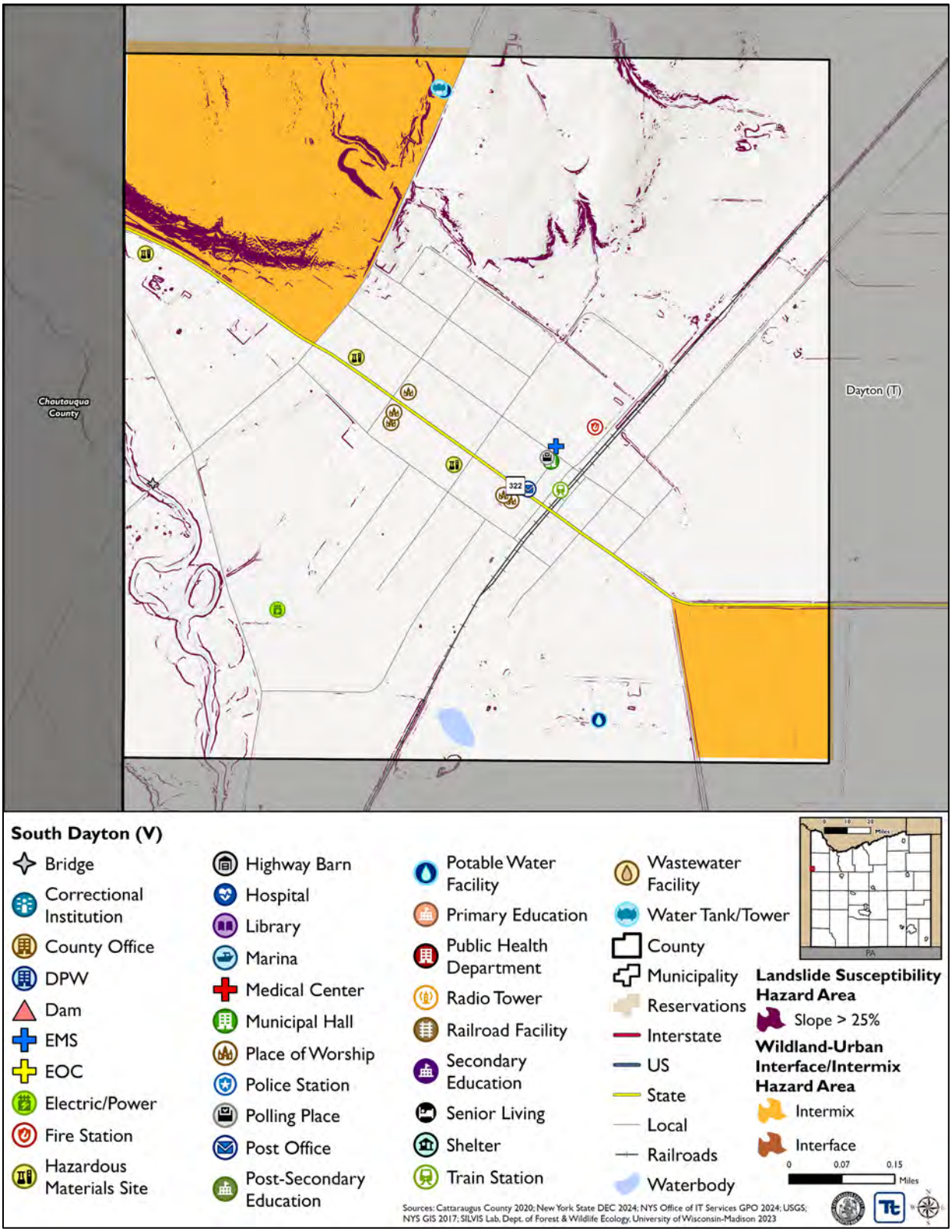
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 43-1 through Figure 43-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation

of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which South Dayton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 43-1. South Dayton Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 43-2. South Dayton Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



43.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in South Dayton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 43-14 provides details on loss and damage in South Dayton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 43-14. Hazard Event History in South Dayton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Dayton
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village abided by the social distancing, masking mandate and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village experienced power outages; multiple trees downed and multiple utility poles broken.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village experienced a power outage that lasted for over 10 hours and numerous trees were damaged.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Dayton
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village experienced a power outage that lasted for over 10 hours; eight-ten trees were also uprooted.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
April 1, 2023	Thunderstorm; straight-line wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines down; utility pole broken; power outage for over 6 – 8 hours	The Village DPW staff assisted NYSEG crews with clearing debris; DPW also removed debris in roadways
July 20, 2023	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerline down; power outage for several hours	The Village DPW staff overtime to close roads and remove debris in roadways
January 9, 2024	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Power outage for over 12 hours	The Village DPW staff removed debris and tree limbs from roadways.
April 11-12, 2024	Thunderstorm	N/A	Minor street flooding due to poor drainage; culvert plugged with debris causing overflow out of drainage ditch	The Village DPW staff removed debris and tree limbs from roadways.

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

43.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for South Dayton .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. South Dayton reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following:

- The Village elected to change the ranking for landslide from High to Low due to no previous occurrence and nature of the Village.

- The Village elected to change the ranking for wildfire from Medium to Low due to no notable previous occurrence.

Table 43-15 shows South Dayton's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 43-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 43-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 43-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Dayton 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-SouthDaytonV-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

43.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of South Dayton's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, South Dayton identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Public Works Facility do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- Undersized culverts and drainage infrastructure often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway

flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the infrastructure. The drainage ditches and culverts along Prospect Street, Cherry Lane, and Mill Street are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including:
  - Main Street (Cottage Road)
  - Pine Street (NY State Route 322)
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village does not have flood maps but is in the process of being mapped. A new floodplain ordinance will be written. The flood damage prevention ordinance will include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements and be compliant with NFIP requirements.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Village needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:

- Dayton 02

43.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

43.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 43-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

43.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

South Dayton did not identify any additional following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 43-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Dayton-001	Training for Floodplain Administrators	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. A new Code Enforcement Officer has up-to-date training; additional training continues	1. Include 2. Additional training for Floodplain Administrator continues 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Village Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: Update the Ordinance	1. In Progress 2. New Code Enforcement Officer and Village Board are in process of creating the Ordinance.	1. Include 2. Updates for the Ordinance are being prepared. 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-003	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	Village	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Continuous Public Education. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American	1. No Progress 2. Obstacles include lack of manpower/staffing to complete project. Lack of materials and information available for dissemination.	1. Include 2. Expand to all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.		
2020-South Dayton-004	Backup Power at Water Plant	Utility Failure	Village Public Works Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Water Plant lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering study of appropriate backup power source appropriate. Village DPW to purchase and install.	1. In Progress 2. Upgrades and maintenance to the water treatment plant, distribution system, and storage facility are nearly completed, including installation of a new diesel-powered, automatic generator.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project nearly completed
2020-South Dayton-005	Backup Power at Sewer Plant	Utility Failure	Village Public Works Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The sewer plant lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering study of appropriate backup power source appropriate. Village DPW to purchase and install.	1. In Progress 2. Improvements and upgrades to the sewage treatment plant and collection system are nearly completed, including installation of 2 new diesel-powered, automatic generators at the sewage treatment plant and a critical pumping facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project nearly completed
2020-South Dayton-006	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify temporary housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County OES, Village of South Dayton	Problem: The Village of South Dayton does not have temporary housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify temporary housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Obstacles include lack of personnel staffing to complete project.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Dayton-007	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify permanent housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County, Village of South Dayton	Problem: The Village of South Dayton does not have permanent housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify permanent housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Action not feasible for jurisdiction.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action not feasible for jurisdiction.
2020-South Dayton-008	Update municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All Hazards	Village Board, County OES	Problem: EOP may be out of date Solution: Ensure EOP is relevant to hazard needs.	1. In Progress 2. Village Board is reviewing and updating the Emergency Operation Plan.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-009	Update Building Code to current standards	All Hazards	Village Board	Problem: Building Code may not reflect current updates. Solution: Ensure Building Code is up to date.	1. In Progress 2. Code Enforcement Officer, David Heckman is in the process of updating current standards.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-010	Backup Power at DPW facility	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The DPW facility lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering analysis and Village DPW to purchase and install generator.	1. In Progress 2. A small, manual generator for powering a limited number of lighting circuits exists. Funding for a standby generator and installation of a transfer switch (from power line to generator) by certified electrician is lacking.	1. Include 2. Manual start generator has limited capability to power necessary equipment during a power failure event 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-011	Backup Power at Village Hall	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Village Hall lacks backup power.	1. No Progress 2. Funding for a standby generator and installation of a transfer switch (from power line to generator) by certified electrician is lacking.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase and install generator		
2020-South Dayton-012	Upgrade culverts at Cottage Road/Pine and at Mill Street	Flood, storms	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Culverts are too small to manage large rainfall Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase and install culverts.	1. In Progress 2. Grant funding was recently secured to begin an engineering analysis for upgrading storm drainage capacity.	1. Include 2. Identify and hire contractor to conduct engineering analysis 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-013	Salt Shed	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Village DPW	Problem: The Village lacks proper salt storage and loses salt to erosion and runoff Solution: Install a salt shed	1. No Progress 2. Funding for design and construction of a road deicing salt storage facility is lacking.	1. Include 2. Identify funding source for construction of a road deicing salt storage facility 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-014	Repair drainage issues at Main Street (Cottage Road)/Pine Street (NY State Route 322).	Flood	Village DPW	Problem: Drainage issues whenever it rains at Main Street (Cottage Road)/Pine Street (NY State Route 322). Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase materials and repair drainage issues.	1. In Progress 2. Grant funding was recently secured to begin an engineering analysis for upgrading culverts and stormwater infrastructure to improve stormwater drainage capacity.	1. Include 2. Identify and hire contractor to conduct engineering analysis 3. Not applicable

43.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

South Dayton participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that South Dayton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 43-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 43-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 43-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 43-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SouthDaytonV-01	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-04	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-07	Temporary Housing and Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-08	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-SouthDaytonV-09	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-10	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-SouthDaytonV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-01. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Public Works Facility do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts and drainage infrastructure often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the infrastructure. The drainage ditches and culverts along Prospect Street, Cherry Lane, and Mill Street are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located on Prospect Street, Cherry Lane, and Mill Street that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	Building Inspector, Engineering
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including: • Main Street (Cottage Road) • Pine Street (NY State Route 322)
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) ☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI) ☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High ☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-04. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Village's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-05. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Village will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have flood maps but is in the process of being mapped. A new floodplain ordinance will be written. The flood damage prevention ordinance will include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements and be compliant with NFIP requirements.	
Description of the Solution:	Once flood maps have been redrawn, the Village will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is created to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The ordinance will include the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Include only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be in compliance may not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-07. Temporary Housing and Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Village needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary housing or sheltering. The Village will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Village will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing or sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Village by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing or sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Village, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing and sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-08. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Village, including the Highway Department and first responders. Public Works will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Village will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure Public Works is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
	Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-09. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village Board will lead the update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Village will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Village will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Village to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Village performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update and existing planning and response capability for the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Village CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-10. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Village will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Village will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Village's resiliency

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Dayton 02	
Description of the Solution:	Public Works will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

44. TOWN OF SOUTH VALLEY

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of South Valley with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of South Valley, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses South Valley's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

44.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of South Valley identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 44-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 44-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Heather Lamberson, Supervisor Address: 11888 Sawmill Run Road, Frewsburg, NY 14738 Phone Number: (716) 354-2090 Email: svalley2018@hotmail.com	Name/Title: Mary Ruth, Clerk Address: 444 W. Perimeter Road, Frewsburg, NY 14738 Phone Number: (716) 354-2015 Email: mruth225@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Dave Heckman, Code Enforcement Official Address: 11888 Sawmill Run Road, Frewsburg, NY 14738 Phone Number: (716) 354-2090 Email: d.heckman00@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Tyler Mendell, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Reviewed and contributed information to the jurisdictional annex.	

44.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of South Valley is located in the southwest of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The name is from the town's geographical attributes. The Town of South Valley has a total area of 37.1 square miles. Allegany Reservoir cuts through the town and the South Valley State Forest occupies much of the town's area. The south town line is the border of the townships of Pine Grove, Elk, and Mead in Warren County, Pennsylvania, and Corydon Township in McKean County, Pennsylvania. The west town line is the border of the town of Carroll in Chautauqua County, New York. To the east is the Allegany Reservation and the town of Coldspring. North of South Valley is the town of Randolph.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 7.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 46 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 31.2 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 22 percent is considered disabled.

44.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

South Valley performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for South Valley to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

44.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 44-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to South Valley.

Table 44-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2001: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1989: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Employer Health Emergency Plan for the Town of South Valley	Local	Town Supervisor
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes the identification of essential positions, facilitation of remote work for non-essential positions, provision of personal protective equipment, and protocols for supporting contact tracing. This plan was developed exclusively for and is applicable to Town of South Valley. This plan is pertinent to a declared public health emergency in the State of New York which may impact our operations; and it is in the interest of the safety of our employees and contractors, and the continuity of our operations that we have promulgated this plan.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

44.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 44-3 summarizes the capabilities of South Valley to oversee and track development.

Table 44-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	No	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land in the Town which could be developed in the future.

44.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 44-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to South Valley and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 44-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	No	-
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	No	-
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and issues permits.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

44.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 44-5 summarizes financial resources available to South Valley.

Table 44-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

44.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 44-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to South Valley.

Table 44-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

44.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 44-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to South Valley.

Table 44-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	May 2017
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

44.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 44-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 44-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

44.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 44-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

44.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 44-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for South Valley.

Table 44-9. South Valley NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	$126.60
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

44.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 44-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in South Valley.

Table 44-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Little Bone Run Road, Pierce Run Road
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Through Inspections
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Flood maps are currently being updated, and then will adequately address flood risk
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, overall, in person training and funding for certifications.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Check for floodplain before issuing permit
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Plan Review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Time, Money, Staffing and Training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 4, 1994 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1989: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	July 28, 1989
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

44.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 44-11 through Table 44-13.

Table 44-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 44-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 44-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

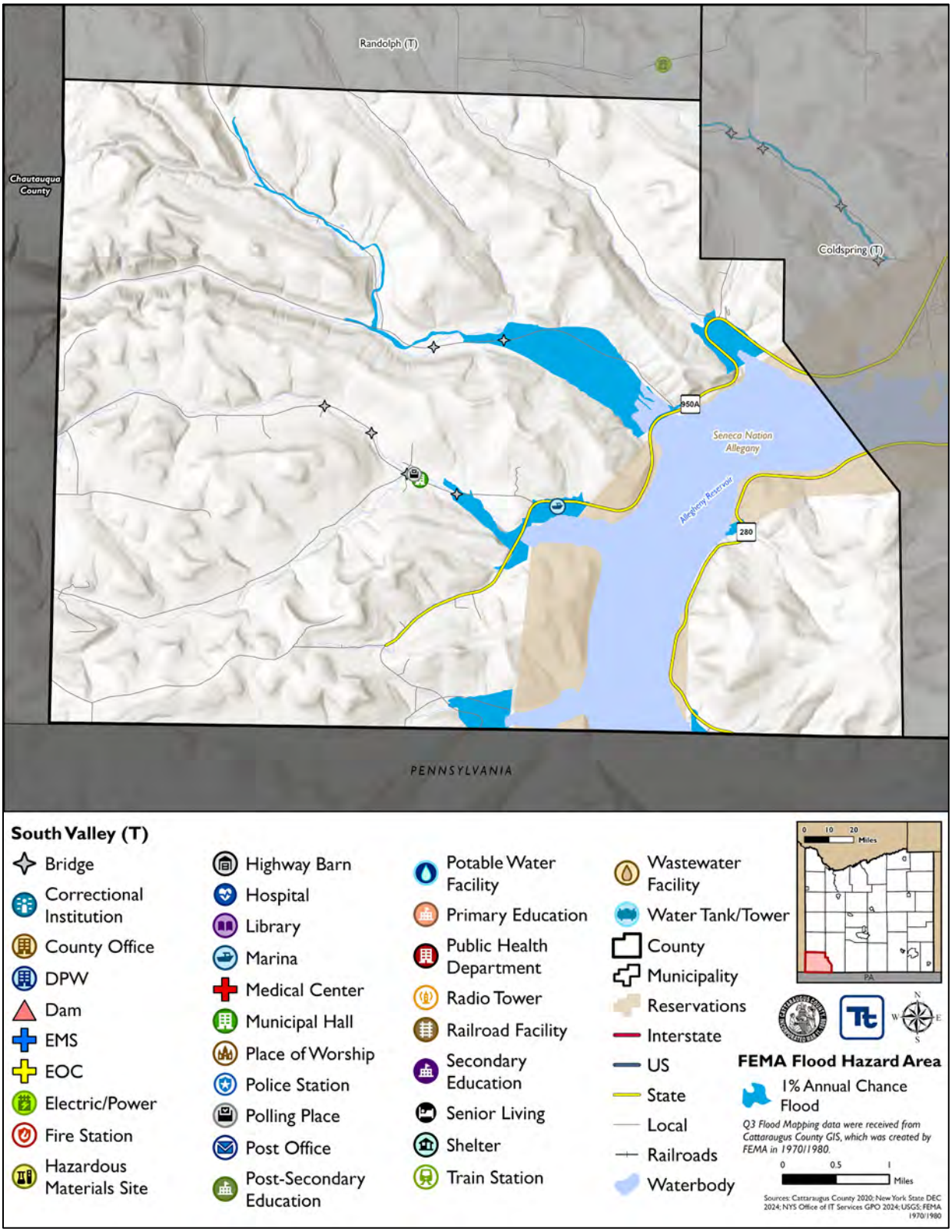
44.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of South Valley's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

44.6.1 Hazard Area

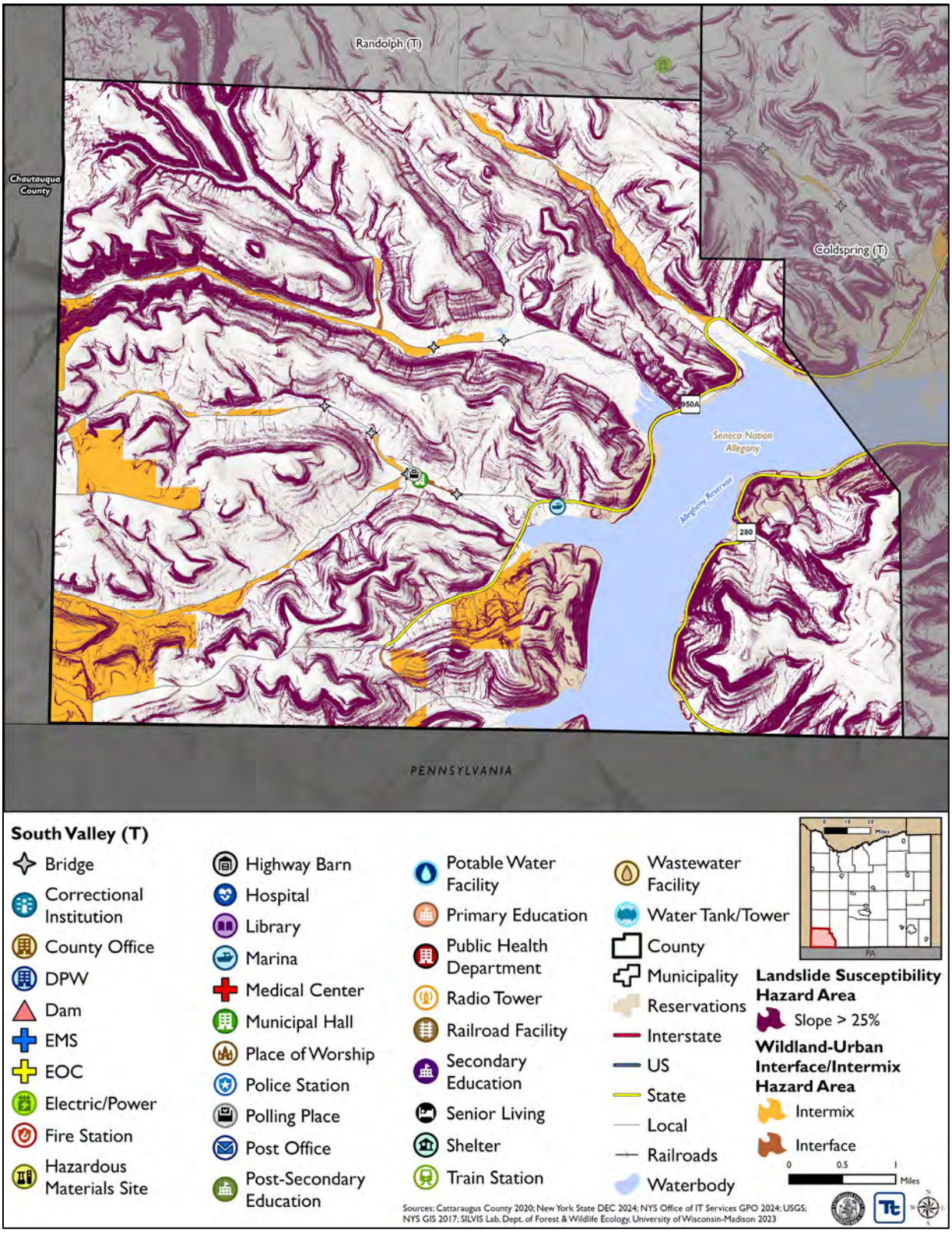
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 44-1 through Figure 44-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which South Valley has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 44-1. South Valley Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 44-2. South Valley Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



44.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in South Valley is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 44-14 provides details on loss and damage in South Valley during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 44-14. Hazard Event History in South Valley

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Valley
June 18, 2019	Flash Flood	N/A	Flash flood	The Town experienced one week without fire and EMS services for residents on three branches of dead-end roads.
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town experienced downed lines and trees with invasive species.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town experiences trees downed.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town experienced property damages.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town experiences trees downed.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Valley
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town experienced trees and powerlines downed.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town experienced high winds.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town experienced trees and powerlines downed.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town experienced additional labor due to severe winter storms.

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

44.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for South Valley .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. South Valley reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Utility Failure hazard should be increased from 'Medium' to 'High' due to the abundant power losses which occur in the Town.

Table 44-15 shows South Valley's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 44-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High

Hazard	Rank
Utility Failure	High
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 44-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 44-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Onoville Marina	Marina	X	-	-	Despite being located in the flood hazard area, the marina is built structurally sound and does not experience harmful impacts from the waters it spans.
South Valley 04	Bridge	X	-	2025-SouthValleyT-11	-
South Valley 06	Bridge	X	-	2025-SouthValleyT-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

44.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of South Valley's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, South Valley identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms including culverts located on the following roads:
  - Stateline Run Road
  - Little Bone Run Road
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of South Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.
- Roadways in the Town have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.
- Utility failures and power outages are frequently caused by the high winds, heavy rains, and snow and ice accumulations associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. Utility interruptions occur frequently within the Town, impacting the livelihoods of many residents from the lack of electrical power, limiting the ability to have a climate-controlled environment, access to telephones or internet, and potentially causing life-threatening conditions to those who rely on electrical-power life support equipment.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - South Valley 04
  - South Valley 06

44.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

44.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 44-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

44.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

South Valley did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 44-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Valley-001	Winter Storm Public Awareness and Preparation	Severe Winter Storm	Town Mayor / Town Clerk	Problem: The public needs increased awareness of personal responsibilities during emergencies, specifically winter storm events. Solution: The town will develop a notice and mail to households.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-South Valley-002	Replace undersized culvert on Little Bone Run in Town of South Valley.	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Undersized culverts on Little Bone Run create flooding issues Solution: Replace undersized culverts on Little Bone Run in the Town of South Valley.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Create action identifying multiple culvert locations if needed 3. Not applicable
2020-SouthValley-003	Replace undersized culvert on Burch Drive, in Town of South Valley.	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Undersized culverts on Burch Drive create flooding issues Solution: Replace undersized culverts on Burch Drive in the Town of South Valley.	1. Completed 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed
2020-SouthValley-004	Replace undersized culvert on Pierce Run in Town of South Valley.	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Undersized culverts on Pierce Run create flooding issues Solution: Replace undersized culverts on Pierce Run in the Town of South Valley.	1. Completed 2. Project completed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Valley-005	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Valley-006	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2’ freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized completion of other actions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Valley-007	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfire	Town	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires Solution: Continuous Public Education	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable
2020-South Valley-008	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the town's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Town indicated it does not have an EOP or CEMP	1. Include 2. New action to develop CEMP 3. Not applicable
2020-South Valley-009	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated building codes Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. In Progress 2. Town currently working on reviewing and revising building codes	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Valley-010	Identify shelters and temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Supervisor/ Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of South Valley currently does not have viable shelters or a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

44.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

South Valley participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that South Valley would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 44-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 44-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 44-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure	X			X	X		X		X	X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 44-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SouthValleyT-01	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-SouthValleyT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthValleyT-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SouthValleyT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SouthValleyT-05	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthValleyT-06	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-SouthValleyT-07	Temporary Housing and Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthValleyT-08	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthValleyT-09	Beaver Dam Removal	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	Medium
2025-SouthValleyT-10	Utility Interruption Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthValleyT-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-01. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads: • Stateline Run Road • Little Bone Run Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts located on Stateline Run Road and Little Bone Run Road that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Building Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Building Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Update only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-05. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead the development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Town Council and Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-06. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Building Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Town will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Town will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Town's resiliency

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-07. Temporary Housing and Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of South Valley needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary housing or sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering a temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.	
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary housing or sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary housing or sheltering.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary housing and sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Utilize County facilities	May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
Utilize American Red Cross facilities	Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-08. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-09. Beaver Dam Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Building Code Enforcement, Town Council		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Roadways in the Town have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams, as beavers are a protected species in the State of New York. Once permitted, the Town will continue to work with NYS DEC, USACE, and approved contractors to safely remove the beaver dams and relocate the beavers.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will remove beaver dams which are causing or contributing to roadway flooding in the Town. The reduction of flood risk to Town roads will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not incur flood damages caused by beaver dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove dams without permit	Town will face fines from NYS DEC and potentially other entities
Trap beaver and do not remove dam	Flooding will still occur; Town may incur fines from NYS DEC and other entities

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-10. Utility Interruption Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Utility Providers, Residents	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Utility failures and power outages are frequently caused by the high winds, heavy rains, and snow and ice accumulations associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. Utility interruptions occur frequently within the Town, impacting the livelihoods of many residents from the lack of electrical power, limiting the ability to have a climate-controlled environment, access to telephones or internet, and potentially causing life-threatening conditions to those who rely on electrical-power life support equipment.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will pursue discussions with utility providers on the feasibility of burying utility lines to reduce the risk of utility interruption. The Town will also host townwide discussions on the benefits of having an emergency generator to residents and how it may reduce their risk of experiencing utility interruptions. Coinciding with these discussions, the Town will educate residents on the importance of generator safety and how to properly maintain a generator.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5, 6	
Benefits:	The burying of utility can decrease the occurrence of utility interruption as the lines will no longer be exposed to the high winds, heavy rains, and snow and ice accumulations associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. This reduction in risk will benefit the entire population of the Town, as well as assist in the assurance of continuity of operations for the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Reducing the risk of utility interruption will benefit socially vulnerable populations, especially those who may rely on electrical-based life supporting equipment. Furthermore, power outages as a result of utility interruption can cause the loss of climate-control technology, which can expose vulnerable populations to extreme heat or cold temperatures, further putting lives at risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development would have a decreased risk of utility interruption.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will support the energy lifeline by encouraging utility companies to bury utility lines and reduce risk to utility failure. Residents and the Town would benefit from a decrease in risk to this hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	The risk for utility interruption may increase, as the projections for severe storms, and the high winds associated with this hazard, show a potential rise in occurrence.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Buy generators for all residents	Costly, not feasible
Town will bury all utility lines	Town does not have jurisdiction to perform this action; would be costly

Action 2025-SouthValleyT-11. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • South Valley 04 • South Valley 06	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

45. TOWN OF YORKSHIRE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Yorkshire with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Yorkshire, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Yorkshire's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

45.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Yorkshire identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent and Code Enforcement Officer represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 45-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 45-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Christopher Lexer, Highway Superintendent and Code Enforcement Officer Address: 82 South Main Street, PO Box 6, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: 716-560-8964 Email: highway@yorkshireny.org	Name/Title: Marcia Lexer, Supervisor Address: 82 South Main Street, PO Box 6, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: 716-492-4834 Email: supervisor@yorkshireny.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Christopher Lexer, Highway Superintendent and Code Enforcement Officer Address: 82 South Main Street, PO Box 6, Delevan NY 14042 Phone Number: 716-560-8964 Email: highway@yorkshireny.org	

45.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Yorkshire is located in the northern edge of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Yorkshire has a total area of 36.4 square miles. The town is bordered to the west by the Town of Ashford, to the east is the towns of Arcade and Freedom and to the north is the Town of Sardinia in Erie County. The town is bordered to the south by the Town of Machias. The Village of Delevan and Yorkshire Hamlet are located within the town.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors

including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 5.6 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 19 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 22 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 20.9 percent is considered disabled.

45.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Yorkshire performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Yorkshire to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

45.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 45-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Yorkshire.

Table 45-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 8, 2022: Building Construction and Fire Prevention Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2001	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The purposes of this zoning law are to retain and provide for orderly growth in accordance with Yorkshire's comprehensive policy plan, The Yorkshire Vision. The zoning law purpose is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. More specifically, to protect property and property values; secure the most appropriate uses of land; preserve agricultural lands; lessen or avoid congestion in public streets and highways; facilitate adequate but economical provision of public improvements; prevent the overcrowding of land; and to avoid undue concentration of population.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2001; Article 9: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development in the Town of Yorkshire is in harmony with the current rural character of the Town and that new development meets the guidelines for development laid out in "The Yorkshire Vision." An additional purpose is to evaluate site plans in order to minimize conflicts between a proposed development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Yorkshire.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Law, 2001; Section 7.7 Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Stormwater management and erosion control plans shall be prepared for all land development projects and construction activities in the Town when it is determined that stormwater runoff and/or erosion will have a significant impact on the environment.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 2003: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Highway Superintendent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	The Yorkshire Vision A Comprehensive Policy Plan, 1995 (amended 2023)	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this 2023 Amendment to The Yorkshire Vision, A Comprehensive Policy Plan 1995 {the 1995 Plan} is to assess progress toward goals articulated in the 1995 Plan, update the Plan to reflect current conditions and, based ,on those current conditions, recast the Plan for 2023 and beyond, incorporating community priorities that will guide future development. The goals and objectives of this 2023 Amendment to the 1995 Plan are consistent with the goals and objectives of the 1995 plan. The Town's overall goal and objectives are: • To preserve the natural features, resources and rural character of the town and create a healthy, attractive and pleasant living environment for its residents. • Place a priority on the protection of Yorkshire's valuable agricultural land • Preserve forests, special open $paces and fishing streams • Enhance opportunities to attract tourism • Guide development activity toward specific "nodes" in Yorkshire that will allow greenspace between development zoners • Control the amount of junk scattered about the Town • Encourage residents to maintain their homes and take pride in the town • Enable a prosperous future for young residents and potential residents of Yorkshire				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department's (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD's Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health's 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region's residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area.
The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York's most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.

45.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 45-3 summarizes the capabilities of Yorkshire to oversee and track development.

Table 45-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land available in the Town which can be developed in the future.

45.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 45-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Yorkshire and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 45-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds. The Town of Yorkshire currently operates with four full-time employees and two or more seasonal, working year-round to support the necessary highway maintenance.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

45.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 45-5 summarizes financial resources available to Yorkshire.

Table 45-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

45.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 45-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Yorkshire.

Table 45-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Schools have safety programs for severe storms and fires
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

45.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 45-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Yorkshire.

Table 45-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

45.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 45-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.
- Moderate: Capacity might exist; but is not used or could use some improvement.
- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 45-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

45.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 45-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

45.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 45-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Yorkshire.

Table 45-9. Yorkshire NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	3
Total Loss Payments	$12,838.77
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

45.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 45-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Yorkshire.

Table 45-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Properties located along Cattaraugus Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	Yes
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Just a few, but others may be interested in the future
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Damage is assessed for monetary damages done to the building
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	No
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	1 property has been acquired back in 2009. 1 acquisition currently in the works, still in progress.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version

NFIP Topic	Comments
If not, state why.	
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If they are impacting over 50-percent of the existing structure.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not applicable CAV: May 24, 2011
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 2003: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 12, 2003
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review. Planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

45.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 45-11 through Table 45-13.

Table 45-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2020				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2021				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
Note: Permitting information was unavailable for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Table 45-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

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

Table 45-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

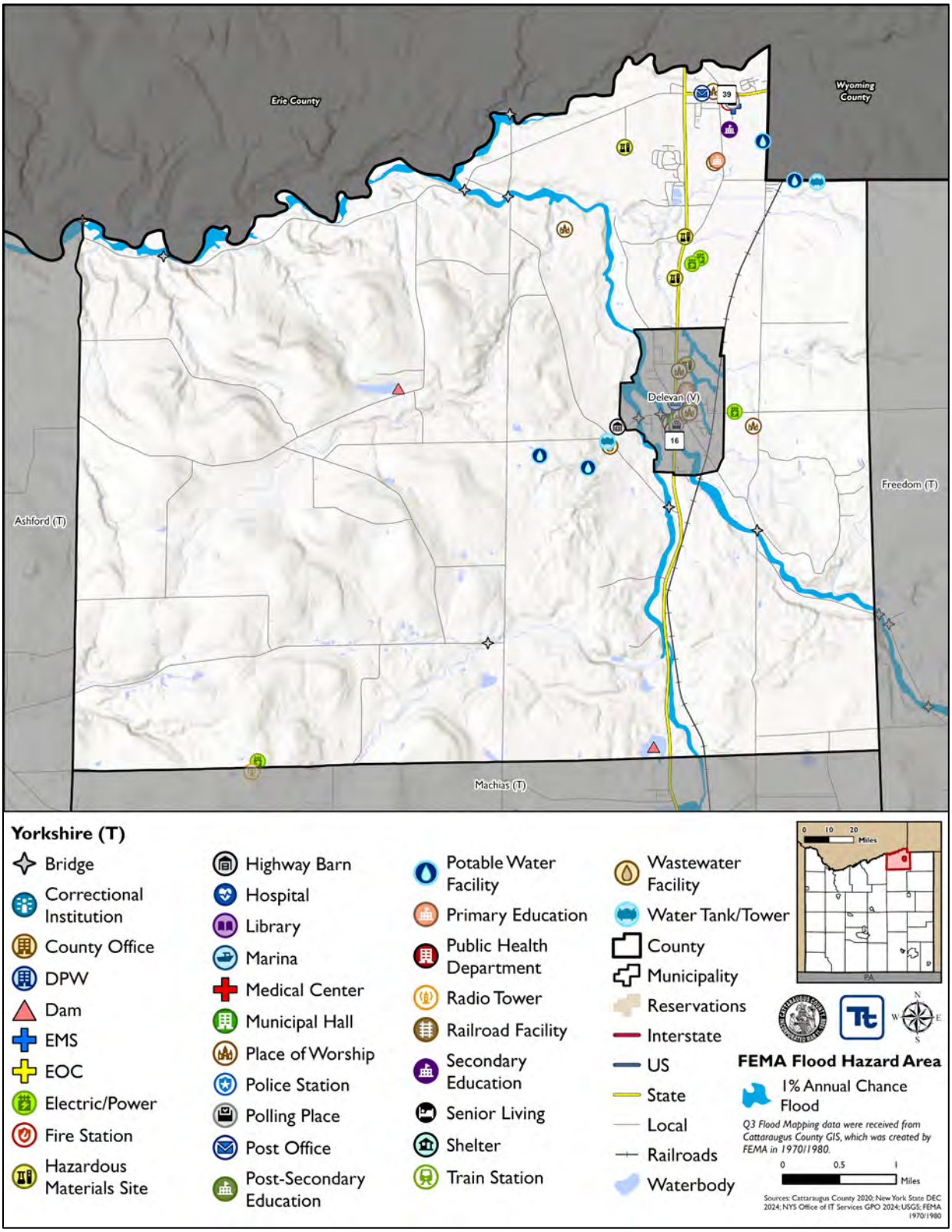
45.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Yorkshire's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

45.6.1 Hazard Area

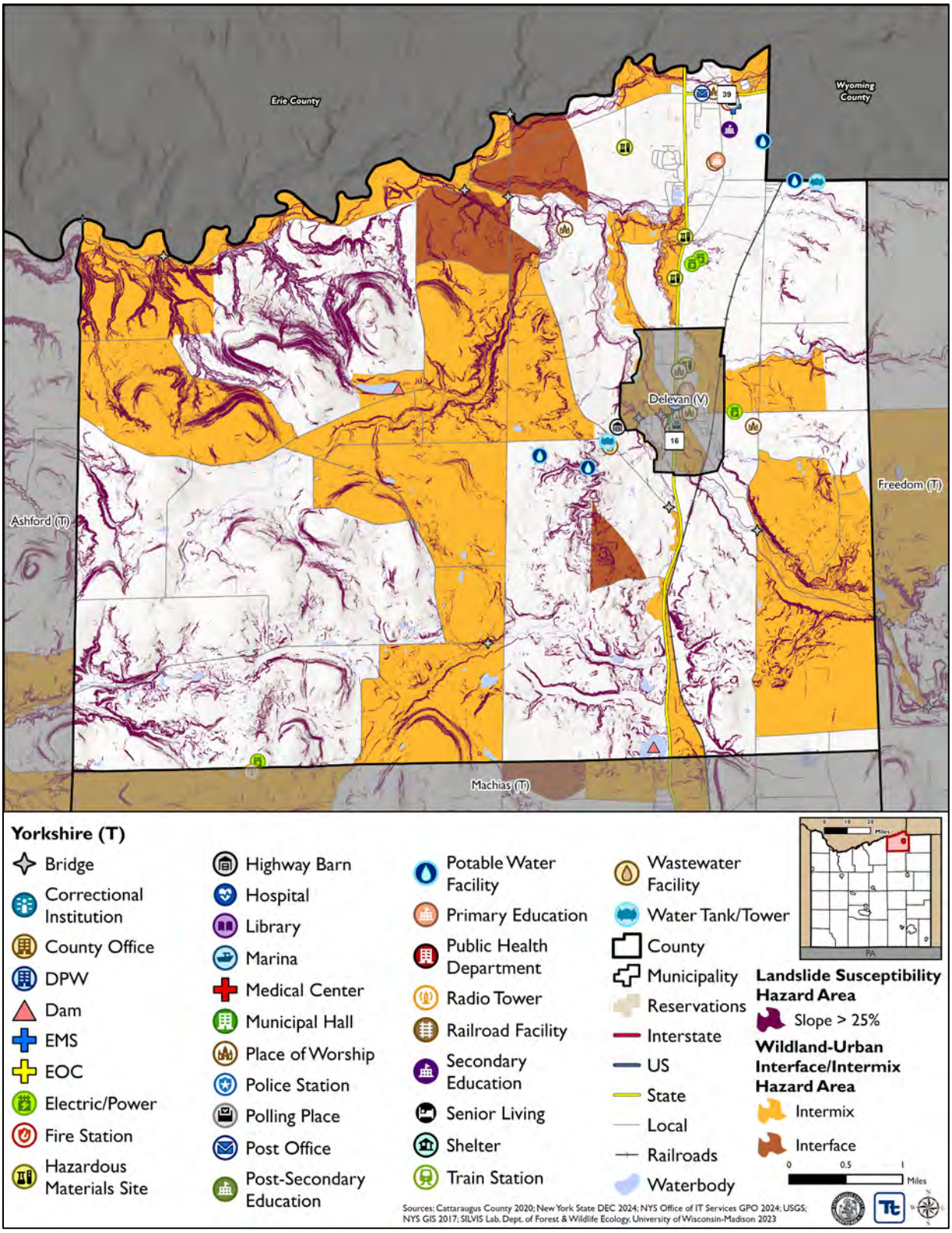
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 45-1 through Figure 45-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Yorkshire has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 45-1. Yorkshire Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.

Figure 45-2. Yorkshire Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



45.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Yorkshire is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 45-14 provides details on loss and damage in Yorkshire during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 45-14. Hazard Event History in Yorkshire

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Yorkshire
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	Trees and power lines down; minor localized flooding.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and power lines down
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	No damages or losses incurred
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	No damages or losses incurred
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	No damages or losses incurred
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	No damages or losses incurred
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	Trees and power lines down
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	No damages or losses incurred
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	Trees and power lines down
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	Trees and power lines down
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	No damages or losses incurred
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Response from Highway Department for snow removal

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)
FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency
DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

45.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Yorkshire .

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Yorkshire reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the hazard rankings were appropriate.

Table 45-15 shows Yorkshire's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 45-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 45-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 45-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Yorkshire 20	Bridge	X	-	2025-YorkshireT-09	-
Yorkshire 22	Bridge	X	-	2025-YorkshireT-09	-
Yorkshire 28	Bridge	X	-	2025-YorkshireT-09	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

45.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Yorkshire's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Yorkshire identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Town of Yorkshire needs to determine vulnerability to landslide, specifically for property and road protection near Cattaraugus Creek, including Creek Road, Bolton Road, and McKinstry Road.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert at Grove Street Bridge in the Town is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- Creek Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. The Town must identify and implement erosion-reducing measures.
- There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.
- The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Yorkshire 20

- Yorkshire 22
- Yorkshire 28

- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

45.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

45.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 45-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

45.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Yorkshire did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 45-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Yorkshire-001	Properties along Cattaraugus Creek at risk of landslides.	Landslide	County OES	Problem: Town of Yorkshire needs to determine vulnerability to landslide, specifically for property and road protection near Cattaraugus Creek. Solution: Conduct surveys to determine vulnerabilities to landslides. Limit development in these areas and develop remedial measures for existing vulnerabilities.	1. No Progress 2. Development has been limited, but no survey has been conducted.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-002	Culvert Replacement on Grove Street Bridge	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Highway Department	Problem: Culvert on Grove Street Bridge is undersized Solution: Culvert replacement with upsized culverts along Grove Street Bridge	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-003	Project to address erosion on Creek Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, DPW	Problem: Erosion along Creek Road Solution: Determine the best action to address erosion issue/unstable soils (projects such as securing shoulders)	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-004	Improve internet access	Utility failure	Town	Problem: Poor Internet access within the town Solution: Increase availability/internet access for town residents and businesses	1. In Progress 2. Cable companies within the Town have been addressing the internet connectivity issues.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Yorkshire-005	Landslide study along McKinstry Road	Landslide	Town	Problem: Landslide/sinkhole on McKinstry Road Solution: Conduct surveys to determine vulnerabilities to landslides threatening properties and roads along McKinstry Road	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-006	Acquisition of residential home on Creek Road	Landslide	Town	Problem: Unstable soils along Creek Road Solution: Residential home acquisition on Creek Road	1. In Progress 2. Town is in process of acquiring property	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-007	Landslide study on Bolton Road	Landslide	Town	Problem: Landslide on Bolton Road Solution: Conduct survey to determine vulnerabilities to landslides threatening property and road on Bolton Road	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-008	Generators for Town Hall	All hazards	Town	Problem: Town Hall does not have backup power Solution: Install portable generators for Town Hall	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-009	Generators for Highway Garage	All hazards	Town	Problem: Highway Garage does not have backup power Solution: Install portable generators for Highway Garage	1. Completed 2. Town purchased generator using ARPA funds.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town purchased generator using ARPA funds.

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Yorkshire-010	Generators for Town Water	All hazards	Town	Problem: Town water does not have backup power Solution: Install portable generators for Town Water	1. Completed 2. Town purchased generator using ARPA funds.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town purchased generator using ARPA funds.
2020-Yorkshire-011	Update the Flood Damage Ordinance	Flood	Town board	Problem: The Town of Yorkshire lacks a flood damage prevention ordinance. Solution: The town will develop and adopt a flood damage prevention ordinance	1. Completed 2. The Town has a FDPO adopted in 2003	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Town has a FDPO adopted in 2003
2020-Yorkshire-012	Floodplain Administrator to attend training on floodplain management	Flood	Cattaraugus County Emergency Management/Cattaraugus County Codes Department	Problem: Floodplain Managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Solution: Obtain/host training and certification for floodplain managers	1. In Progress 2. Some training has been taken but interested in further knowledge.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Yorkshire-013	Provide information to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to prevent their structures from wildfires.	Wildfires	Town board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed Solution: the town will develop an outreach program to educate the public about wildfires and what they can do to protect their structures.	1. No Progress 2. Lack of funding to support action	1. Include 2. Expand action to include public outreach to all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Yorkshire-014	Identify temporary housing location(s) for residents in the event of an emergency.	All Hazards	Town Mayor/Town Clerk	Problem: The Town of Yorkshire currently does not have a temporary housing location in the event of an emergency. Solution: The town will confirm locations and notify households and businesses through mailing	1. No Progress 2. Action no longer feasible for Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action no longer feasible for Town.
2020-Yorkshire-015	Update the Emergency Operations Plan.	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Outdated Emergency Operations Plan Solution: Update town's Emergency Operation Plan to include current hazards	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Town updates plan regularly.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town updates plan regularly.
2020-Yorkshire-016	Update Building Code	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: Building codes are outdated Solution: Update building codes so buildings are built to withstand hazards they face	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Town performs this action regularly.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town performs this action regularly.

45.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Yorkshire participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Yorkshire would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 45-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 45-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 45-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X			X			X			X
Flood		X		X	X		X		X	X
Landslide		X		X	X		X			
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm		X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm		X		X	X		X		X	X
Utility Failure		X		X			X			X
Wildfire		X		X	X		X			

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities

Table 45-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	**Total**	
2025-YorkshireT-01	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-YorkshireT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-YorkshireT-03	Creek Road Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-YorkshireT-04	Internet Accessibility	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-YorkshireT-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-YorkshireT-06	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-YorkshireT-07	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-YorkshireT-08	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-YorkshireT-09	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-YorkshireT-10	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-YorkshireT-01. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Town of Yorkshire needs to determine vulnerability to landslide, specifically for property and road protection near Cattaraugus Creek, including Creek Road, Bolton Road, and McKinstry Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk near Cattaraugus Creek, including Creek Road, Bolton Road, and McKinstry Road.. Possible mitigation measures include: • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by landslide along Stream Valley Road. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area	Not feasible
Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area	Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers

Action 2025-YorkshireT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The culvert at Grove Street Bridge in the Town is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culvert located at Grove Street Bridge that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-YorkshireT-03. Creek Road Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Creek Road has been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. The Town must identify and implement erosion-reducing measures.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will identify and implement erosion-reducing measures. These measures may include: • Elevating the roadway • Improving drainage • Strengthening underlying soils • Realigning roads and structures • Strengthening support structures • Armoring vulnerable embankments	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways	Would likely increase flood risk
	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-YorkshireT-04. Internet Accessibility

Lead Agency:	Town Council		
Supporting Agencies:	Cable and Internet Providers		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☐Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There are internet access issues in the Town which negatively influences emergency communication. A lack of ability to communicate can impact an individual's ability to understand or learn how to reduce their risk to hazards and mitigate those risks. A lack of internet connectivity can also impact first responders, as they must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with cable and internet providers to identify locations which are still experiencing problems with connectivity. Cable and internet providers will improve lines to ensure connectivity and reduce the risk of utility failure.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Cable and Internet Providers		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	Residents, business owners, first responders, and workers within the Town will have better access to internet. Access to internet is beneficial in learning how to prepare and mitigate risk associated with natural and manmade hazards. Furthermore, internet connectivity can result in the better facilitation of education and outreach.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to purchase an internet service with high speeds to ensure connectivity with current capabilities. This action will assist in providing these populations with adequate internet.		
Impact on Future Development:	Connectivity will be available for individuals living in future developed areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will increase the Town's ability to effectively conduct outreach via the internet.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐High	☒Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Town buys signal extender for all properties	Cost prohibitive	
	Switch providers	May be restrictive due to availability	

Action 2025-YorkshireT-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall does not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

Action 2025-YorkshireT-06. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage, However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role

Action 2025-YorkshireT-07. Comprehensive Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Town Council	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☒Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation measures, including those for dam and levee failure, flood, landslide, pandemic, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure, and wildfire. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's already existing public education and outreach program and adapt it to the Town's needs.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

Action 2025-YorkshireT-08. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Council	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

Action 2025-YorkshireT-09. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Yorkshire 20 • Yorkshire 22 • Yorkshire 28	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove bridges	May cause significant traffic problems
Replace bridges	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-YorkshireT-10. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
	Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited