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.					

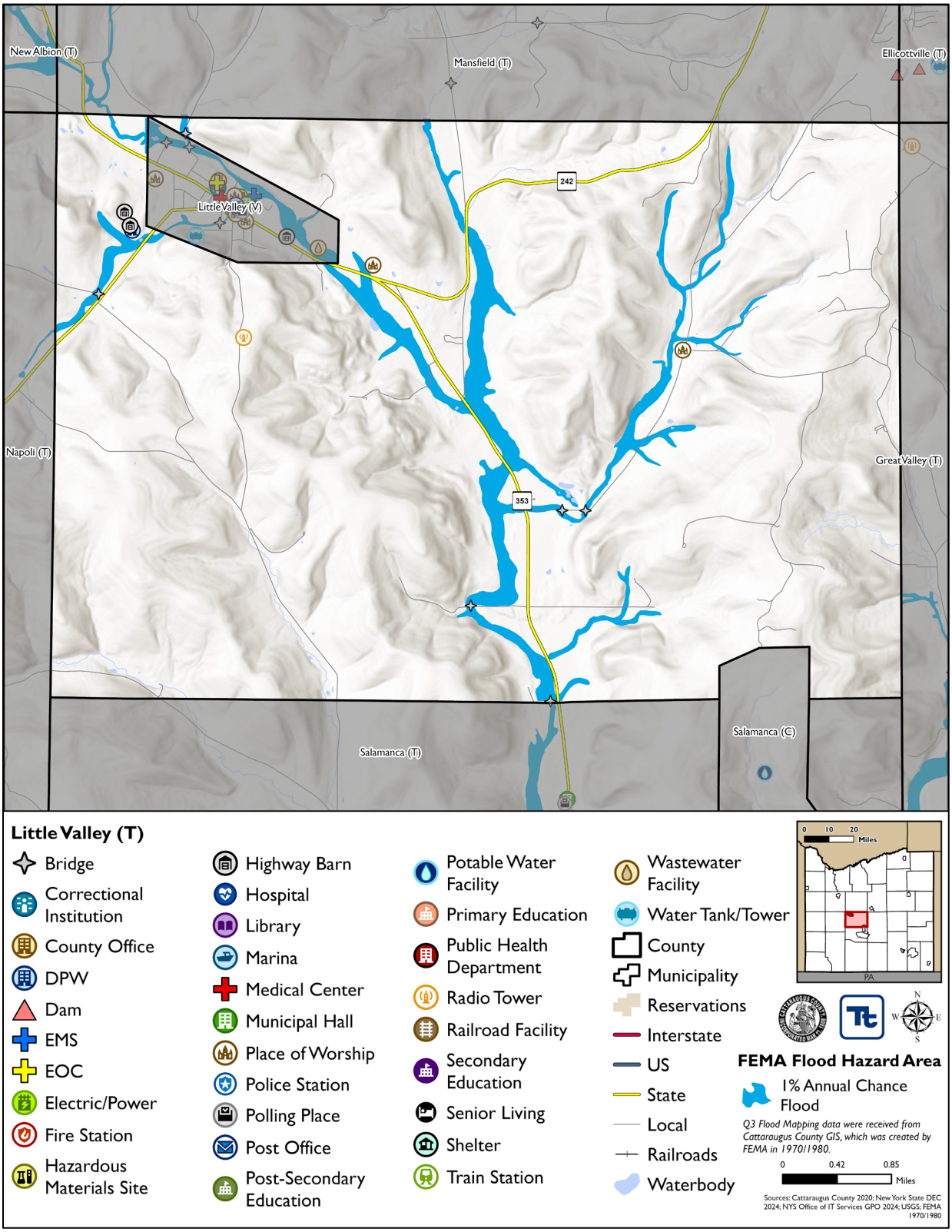
25.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

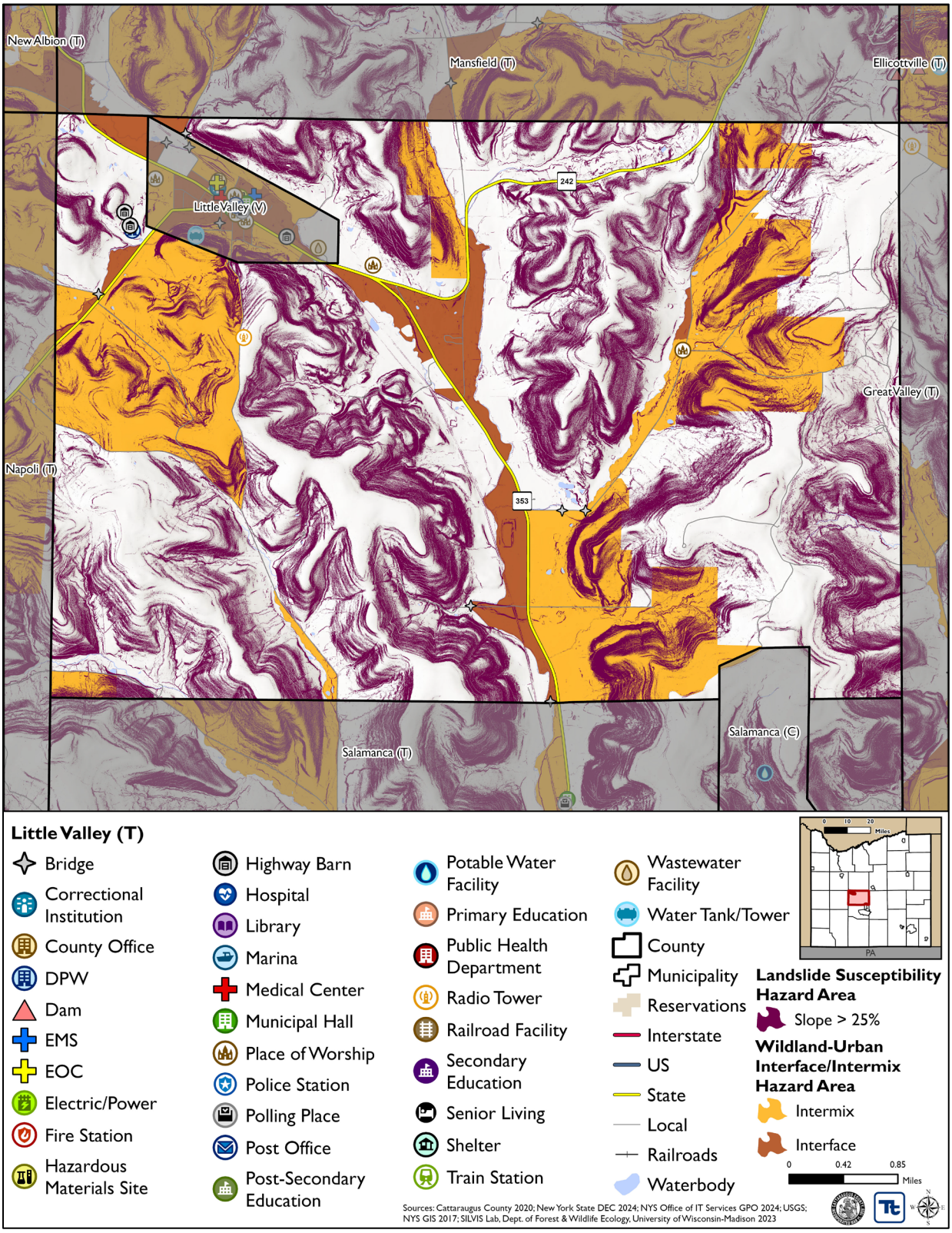
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 25-1 through Figure 25-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards 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