42. TOWN OF SALAMANCA

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

42.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 42-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 42-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Charles Oyler, Supervisor Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-4775 Email: sbryant.salatownclerk@gmail.com	Name/Title: Shelley Bryant, Town Clerk Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 945-4775 Email: sbryant.salatownclerk@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Michael Anderson, Building Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4295 Center Street Extension, Salamanca, NY 14779 Phone Number: (716) 378-2755 Email: Unavailable	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Charles Oyler, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Fred Light, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Michael Anderson, Building Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Shelley Bryant, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

42.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Salamanca lies in the southern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Salamanca has a total area of 18.4 square miles. The Allegheny River and Little Valley Creek flow through the town. The town is divided by the Allegany Indian Reservation and is bordered to the north by the Town of Little Valley, to the east by the Town of Great Valley, to the south by the Town of Red House, and to the west by the Towns of Coldspring and Napoli.

There are two hamlets located within the town in the Allegany Indian Reservation, Jimerson Town (the site of the Allegany Indian Reservation's governmental headquarters) and Shongo.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.9 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27.9 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 17.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16 percent is considered disabled.

42.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

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

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

42.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 42-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Salamanca.

Table 42-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2024: NYS Uniform Fire and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, the Energy Code other State law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law. It is the intent of this local law to provide for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town of Salamanca.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2003: Site Plan Review	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	Yes	Local Law 1, 2008: Wind Energy Facility Law	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town Board of the Town of Salamanca adopts this Local Law to promote the effective and efficient use of the Town's wind energy resource through Wind Energy Conversion Systems ("WECS"), and to regulate the placement of such systems so that the public health, safety and welfare will not be jeopardized.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

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

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

42.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 42-3 summarizes the capabilities of Salamanca to oversee and track development.

Table 42-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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

Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	10%

42.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 42-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Salamanca and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 42-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town, County and City
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		

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

42.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 42-5 summarizes financial resources available to Salamanca.

Table 42-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Yes

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Other federal or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Yes
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes

42.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 42-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Salamanca.

Table 42-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

42.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 42-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Salamanca.

Table 42-7. Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

42.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 42-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 42-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

42.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 42-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

42.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 42-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Salamanca.

Table 42-9. Salamanca NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	$6,554.47
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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

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

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

Source: FEMA 2024

42.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 42-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Salamanca.

Table 42-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	No properties prone to flooding
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	None
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Inspections of damages and determining the cost to repair
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No due to lack of training
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Training is needed for a certified floodplain manager

NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding and Training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 19, 2007 CAV: April 4, 1996
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended 2019-2020
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	No
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

42.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 42-11 through Table 42-13.

Table 42-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 42-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

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

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

Table 42-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

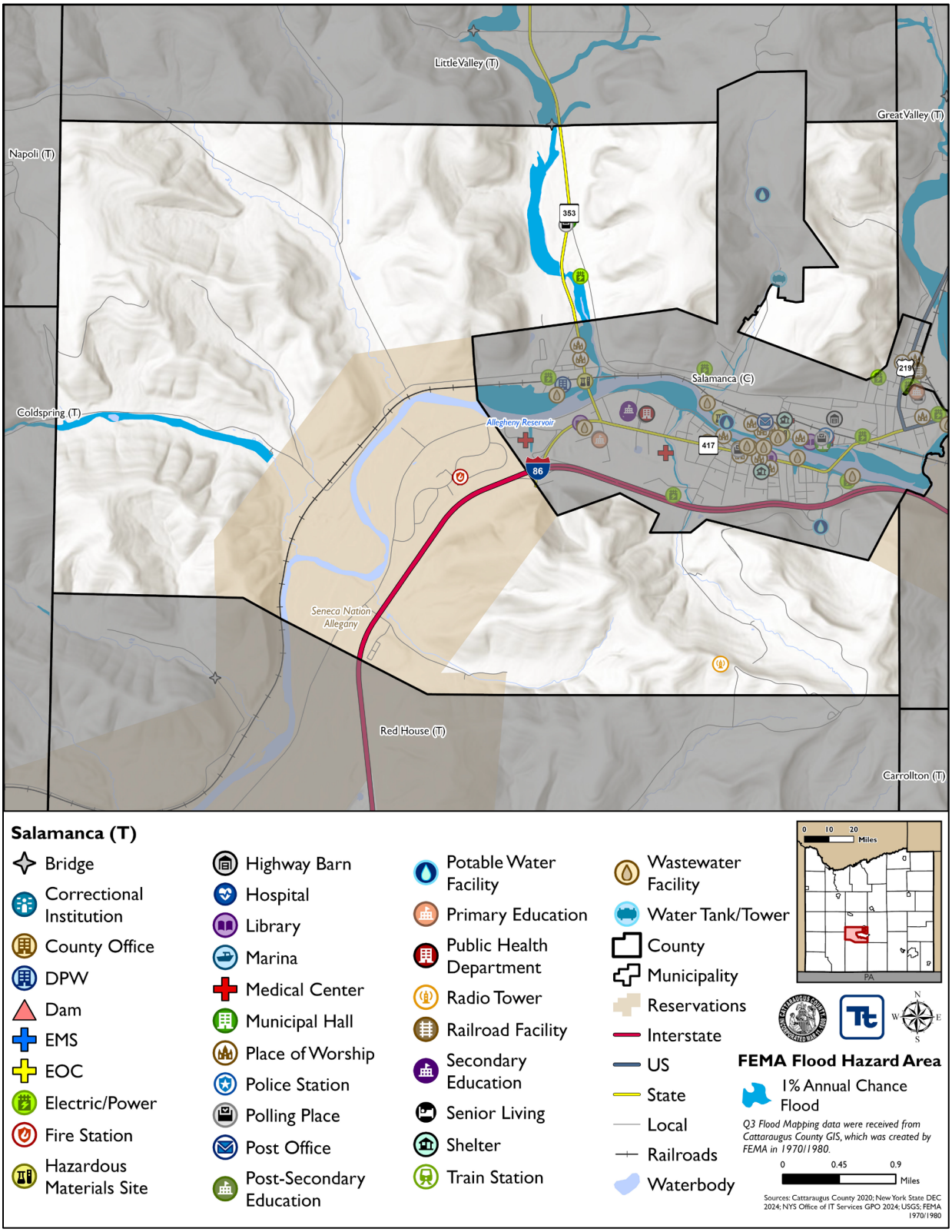
42.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

42.6.1 Hazard Area

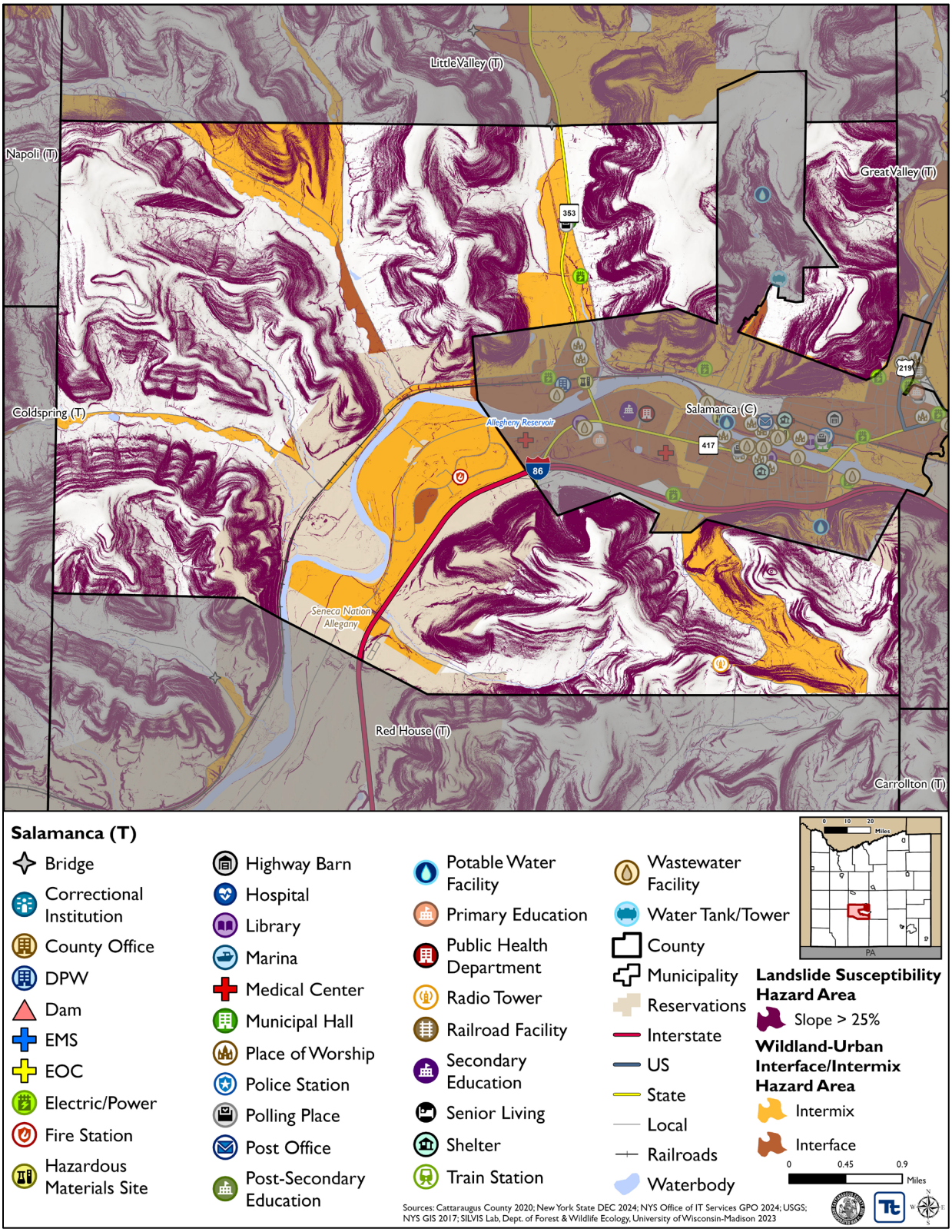
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 42-1 through Figure 42-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Salamanca has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 42-1. Salamanca Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



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

Figure 42-2. Salamanca Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



42.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Salamanca is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 42-14 provides details on loss and damage in Salamanca during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 42-14. Hazard Event History in Salamanca

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

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Salamanca
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town recorded longer working hours in order to consistently plow roads.

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

42.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

Hazard Ranking

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

- The Landslide hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Low' to do existing mitigation measures, including netting along roads.
- The Severe Storm hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Low' due to existing capabilities within the Town, including vegetation maintenance to prevent utility interruption.
- The Severe Winter Storm hazard risk was decreased from 'High' to 'Medium' due to existing capabilities within the Town, including vegetation maintenance to prevent utility interruption and snow preparation and removal procedures.

Table 42-15 shows Salamanca's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 42-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Flood	Medium
Landslide	Low
Pandemic	Medium

Hazard	Rank
Severe Storm	Low
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 42-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 42-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	-	Outreach was conducted to the facility during the previous plan update.

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

42.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Town Hall, Highway facility, and Maintenance facility located in the Town do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Newtown Street culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents, businesses, and staff about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town of Salamanca would like to utilize the new Maintenance building as a temporary shelter; however, the facility would need improvements.

42.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

42.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 42-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

42.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 42-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Salamanca-001	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Substation	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Niagara Mohawk Power Corp, Substation is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility manager to discuss the facility's flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.	1. Complete 2. Outreach to the facility owner was conducted.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project complete
2020-Town of Salamanca-002	Town Hall Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Town Hall requires backup power. Solution: The town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Hall. The Town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-003	DPW/Maintenance Facilities Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, DPW	Problem: DPW/ Maintenance facilities require permanent backup power. These facilities are currently serviced by a manual generator.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Consolidate back-up generator actions. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the DPW/Maintenance Facilities. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Town of Salamanca-004	Newton Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Weather	Engineer, DPW	Problem: The Newtown Street culvert (skewed 5-ton box culvert) requires replacement. Solution: The town will replace the culvert.	1. In Progress 2. Funding is required	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-005	Planning Updates	All Hazards	Administration	Problem: The Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan require update. Solution: The town will update the Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, integrating the Hazard Mitigation Plan.	1. No Progress 2. Town indicated in capabilities it does not have a CEMP.	1. Include 2. Change action to develop a CEMP 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-006	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	FPA	Problem: The Town of Salamanca's flood damage prevention ordinance requires update. Solution: The town will adopt an updated flood damage prevention ordinance to maintain NFIP compliance.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Salamanca-007	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training. Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-008	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration, Planning Board	Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed for the public and the Planning Board. Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. The Planning Board will undergo training to be better equipped to make planning decisions where wildfire risk may be present.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Change to outreach program for all hazards. 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Salamanca-009	Maintenance Building Emergency Upgrades	All Hazards	OEM	Problem: The town would like to utilize the new maintenance building for emergency housing, use as a warming shelter, etc. However, the building will require upgrades.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities have resulted in no progress on this action.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: The town will work with FEMA to identify what upgrades are needed to the facility to meet sheltering guidelines. Expected upgrades needed include heat, food preparation areas, etc.		

42.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

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

Table 42-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 42-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 42-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 42-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SalamancaT-01	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-02	Culvert Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-03	Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SalamancaT-06	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-SalamancaT-07	Temporary Shelter	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-01. Generators at Critical Facilities

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

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-02. Culvert Improvements

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

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-03. Develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

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

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-05. Floodplain Management Training

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-06. Comprehensive Outreach Program

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

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

Action 2025-SalamancaT-07. Temporary Shelter

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

Alternatives:

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