43. VILLAGE OF SOUTH DAYTON

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

43.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 43-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 43-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Robert Killock, Mayor Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytonmayor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Stephen Pollock, Public Works Superintendent Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytondpw@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: David Heckman, Building Inspector Address: 17 Park Street, South Dayton NY 14138 Phone Number: (716) 988-3833 Email: southdaytoncode@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Robert Killock, Mayor Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, and development permits.	
Name/Title: Stephen Pollock, Department of Public Works Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided updated information on hazard event history, NFIP, and development permits.	

43.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of South Dayton lies in the western central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 1 square mile. The village is bordered to the north and east by the Town of Dayton, to the south is the Town of Leon, and to the west is the Village of Villenova.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 45.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 30.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 17.4 percent is considered disabled.

43.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

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

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

43.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 43-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to South Dayton.

Table 43-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2007: New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	Local	Building Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Village. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home Ruie Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Village Zoning Code	Local	Building Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Village finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code – Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	South Dayton Comprehensive Plan	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Comprehensive Plan will serve as a guide and framework for future development in the Village. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that are in accordance with the stated goals and objectives, which have been developed as part of this planning process.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

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

43.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 43-3 summarizes the capabilities of South Dayton to oversee and track development.

Table 43-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? • If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? • If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?	Yes	Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is land for future development.

43.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 43-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to South Dayton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 43-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Village Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Water Operator
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building Inspector
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Local
Human Resources Manual – Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-

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

43.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 43-5 summarizes financial resources available to South Dayton.

Table 43-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

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

43.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 43-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to South Dayton.

Table 43-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

43.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 43-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to South Dayton.

Table 43-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4/3	11/30/2023
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = *Unavailable*

43.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 43-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 43-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

43.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 43-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

43.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 43-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for South Dayton.

Table 43-9. South Dayton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

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

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

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

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

Source: FEMA 2024

43.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 43-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in South Dayton.

Table 43-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Most of the Village of South Dayton is at risk for flash flooding due to low, flat topography and slow drainage.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No list of properties damaged by flooding is maintained.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No list of property owners interested in flood mitigation is maintained.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Damage of greater than 50% value of property is considered substantial.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	There were no properties declared to have substantial damage.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	There were no properties mitigated.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	No. The available maps from Catt. County and FEMA are antiquated and need updating.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes. Funding for staff training, and travel to training site are needed. Alternatively, training at a local facility location is needed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Building Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Improvements of greater than 50% value of property are considered substantial.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding for training.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Village does not have a flood damage prevention ordinance
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: June 24, 1992 CAV: February 10, 1998
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Not applicable
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Not applicable
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	There is no new construction or substantial improvements permitted in floodplain areas. DPW staff regularly remove debris from drainage ditches and culverts to diminish the risk of flooding.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

43.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 43-11 through Table 43-13.

Table 43-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

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

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

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

Table 43-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

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

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

Table 43-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

43.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

43.6.1 Hazard Area

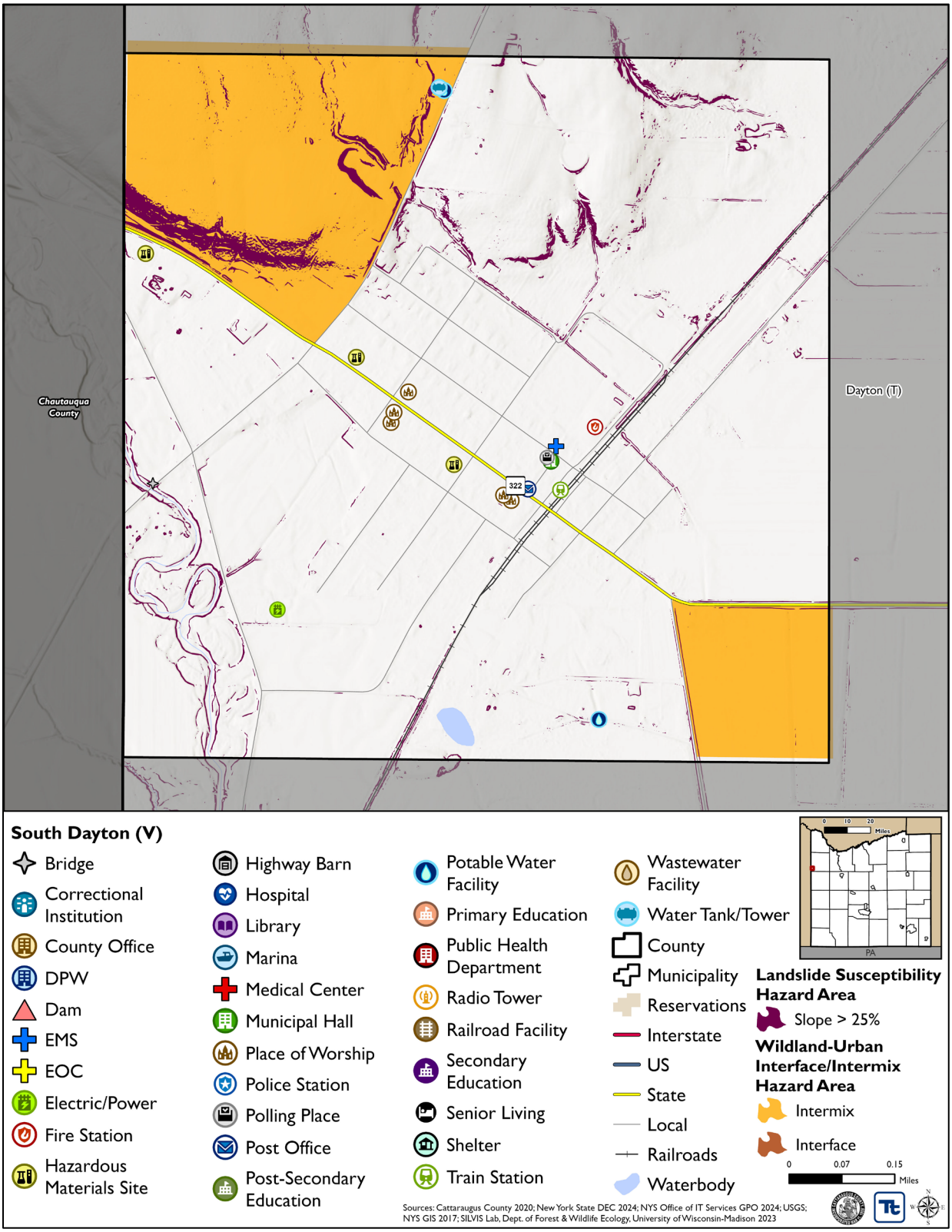
Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 43-1 through Figure 43-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation

of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which South Dayton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 43-1. South Dayton Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

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

Figure 43-2. South Dayton Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



43.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in South Dayton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 43-14 provides details on loss and damage in South Dayton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 43-14. Hazard Event History in South Dayton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Dayton
October 31-November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Village abided by the social distancing, masking mandate and work from home orders.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Village experienced power outages; multiple trees downed and multiple utility poles broken.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Village experienced a power outage that lasted for over 10 hours and numerous trees were damaged.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in South Dayton
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Village experienced a power outage that lasted for over 10 hours; eight-ten trees were also uprooted.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Village did not incur any documented damages or losses.
April 1, 2023	Thunderstorm; straight-line wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines down; utility pole broken; power outage for over 6 – 8 hours	The Village DPW staff assisted NYSEG crews with clearing debris; DPW also removed debris in roadways
July 20, 2023	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerline down; power outage for several hours	The Village DPW staff overtime to close roads and remove debris in roadways
January 9, 2024	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Power outage for over 12 hours	The Village DPW staff removed debris and tree limbs from roadways.
April 11-12, 2024	Thunderstorm	N/A	Minor street flooding due to poor drainage; culvert plugged with debris causing overflow out of drainage ditch	The Village DPW staff removed debris and tree limbs from roadways.

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

43.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

Hazard Ranking

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

- The Village elected to change the ranking for landslide from High to Low due to no previous occurrence and nature of the Village.

- The Village elected to change the ranking for wildfire from Medium to Low due to no notable previous occurrence.

Table 43-15 shows South Dayton's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 43-15. Hazard Ranking

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

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

Critical Facilities

Table 43-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 43-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Dayton 02	Bridge	X	-	2025-SouthDaytonV-11	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

43.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Village Hall and Public Works Facility do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- Undersized culverts and drainage infrastructure often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway

flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the infrastructure. The drainage ditches and culverts along Prospect Street, Cherry Lane, and Mill Street are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.

- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including:
  - Main Street (Cottage Road)
  - Pine Street (NY State Route 322)
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Village does not have flood maps but is in the process of being mapped. A new floodplain ordinance will be written. The flood damage prevention ordinance will include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements and be compliant with NFIP requirements.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Village needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary housing and sheltering.
- Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.
- The Village has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:

- Dayton 02

43.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

43.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 43-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

43.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

South Dayton did not identify any additional following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.

Table 43-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Dayton-001	Training for Floodplain Administrators	Flood	County DPW	Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later. Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.	1. In Progress 2. A new Code Enforcement Officer has up-to-date training; additional training continues	1. Include 2. Additional training for Floodplain Administrator continues 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Village Board	Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS. Solution: Update the Ordinance	1. In Progress 2. New Code Enforcement Officer and Village Board are in process of creating the Ordinance.	1. Include 2. Updates for the Ordinance are being prepared. 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-003	Continuous Public Education	Wildfire	Village	Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires. Solution: Continuous Public Education. This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such information as: the dissemination of American	1. No Progress 2. Obstacles include lack of manpower/staffing to complete project. Lack of materials and information available for dissemination.	1. Include 2. Expand to all hazards 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.		
2020-South Dayton-004	Backup Power at Water Plant	Utility Failure	Village Public Works Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Water Plant lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering study of appropriate backup power source appropriate. Village DPW to purchase and install.	1. In Progress 2. Upgrades and maintenance to the water treatment plant, distribution system, and storage facility are nearly completed, including installation of a new diesel-powered, automatic generator.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project nearly completed
2020-South Dayton-005	Backup Power at Sewer Plant	Utility Failure	Village Public Works Department	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The sewer plant lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering study of appropriate backup power source appropriate. Village DPW to purchase and install.	1. In Progress 2. Improvements and upgrades to the sewage treatment plant and collection system are nearly completed, including installation of 2 new diesel-powered, automatic generators at the sewage treatment plant and a critical pumping facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project nearly completed
2020-South Dayton-006	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify temporary housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County OES, Village of South Dayton	Problem: The Village of South Dayton does not have temporary housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify temporary housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Obstacles include lack of personnel staffing to complete project.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-South Dayton-007	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify permanent housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County, Village of South Dayton	Problem: The Village of South Dayton does not have permanent housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify permanent housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Action not feasible for jurisdiction.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action not feasible for jurisdiction.
2020-South Dayton-008	Update municipal Emergency Operation Plan	All Hazards	Village Board, County OES	Problem: EOP may be out of date Solution: Ensure EOP is relevant to hazard needs.	1. In Progress 2. Village Board is reviewing and updating the Emergency Operation Plan.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-009	Update Building Code to current standards	All Hazards	Village Board	Problem: Building Code may not reflect current updates. Solution: Ensure Building Code is up to date.	1. In Progress 2. Code Enforcement Officer, David Heckman is in the process of updating current standards.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-010	Backup Power at DPW facility	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The DPW facility lacks backup power. Solution: Conduct engineering analysis and Village DPW to purchase and install generator.	1. In Progress 2. A small, manual generator for powering a limited number of lighting circuits exists. Funding for a standby generator and installation of a transfer switch (from power line to generator) by certified electrician is lacking.	1. Include 2. Manual start generator has limited capability to power necessary equipment during a power failure event 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-011	Backup Power at Village Hall	Utility Failure	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Village Hall lacks backup power.	1. No Progress 2. Funding for a standby generator and installation of a transfer switch (from power line to generator) by certified electrician is lacking.	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase and install generator		
2020-South Dayton-012	Upgrade culverts at Cottage Road/Pine and at Mill Street	Flood, storms	Engineer, DPW	Problem: Culverts are too small to manage large rainfall Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase and install culverts.	1. In Progress 2. Grant funding was recently secured to begin an engineering analysis for upgrading storm drainage capacity.	1. Include 2. Identify and hire contractor to conduct engineering analysis 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-013	Salt Shed	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Village DPW	Problem: The Village lacks proper salt storage and loses salt to erosion and runoff Solution: Install a salt shed	1. No Progress 2. Funding for design and construction of a road deicing salt storage facility is lacking.	1. Include 2. Identify funding source for construction of a road deicing salt storage facility 3. Not applicable
2020-South Dayton-014	Repair drainage issues at Main Street (Cottage Road)/Pine Street (NY State Route 322).	Flood	Village DPW	Problem: Drainage issues whenever it rains at Main Street (Cottage Road)/Pine Street (NY State Route 322). Solution: Conduct engineering analysis. Village DPW to purchase materials and repair drainage issues.	1. In Progress 2. Grant funding was recently secured to begin an engineering analysis for upgrading culverts and stormwater infrastructure to improve stormwater drainage capacity.	1. Include 2. Identify and hire contractor to conduct engineering analysis 3. Not applicable

43.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

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

Table 43-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 43-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

Table 43-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 43-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-SouthDaytonV-01	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-03	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-04	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-06	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-07	Temporary Housing and Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-08	Salt and Sand Storage Shed	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-SouthDaytonV-09	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-SouthDaytonV-10	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025-SouthDaytonV-11	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-01. Generators at Critical Facilities

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

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-02. Undersized Culverts

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-03. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	Building Inspector, Engineering
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic ☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are roads in Village which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding, including: • Main Street (Cottage Road) • Pine Street (NY State Route 322)
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Village Budget, CHIPS
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's reliability in terms of transportation.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) ☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI) ☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High ☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-04. Comprehensive Outreach Program

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

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-05. Floodplain Management Training

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-06. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

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

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Include only freeboard requirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be in compliance may not be
Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-07. Temporary Housing and Sheltering

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-08. Salt and Sand Storage Shed

Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☐Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Open air storage of salt and sand leads to loss of materials from erosion and leaching. These materials exposed to heavy rains, snowfalls, and flooding conditions negatively impacts the environment and disrupts natural ecosystems. The loss of materials can result in the reduction in effectiveness of mitigating impacts from severe winter storms, as salt and sand is utilized to minimize potential risks on roadways, including ice and snow.	
Description of the Solution:	Construct a shed to house bulk salt and sand storage. The construction of this shed will reduce loss of material to erosion and leaching from rain and snow melt and ensure that there are enough critical materials for roadway treatment during storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5	
Benefits:	This action will support the continuity of operations for the critical services within the Village, including the Highway Department and first responders. Public Works will maintain its capability to provide road treatments in time of need, ensuring roads are accessible for first responders and regular travelers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable populations will have access to maintained roads, ensuring safe travel,	
Impact on Future Development:	Individuals living within future development in the Village will have access to safe, treated roadways.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The construction of this structure will enhance the transportation lifeline by ensuring roads are safe to traverse during severe winter storms. Furthermore, it will create an additional critical facility.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure Public Works is able to maintain its capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events would further expose materials stored outside to the elements, degrading not just the materials, but pushing them into the environment, potentially disrupting the ecosystem.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Install underground salt and sand facility	Not feasible
Share a facility with another municipality	Administratively burdensome

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-09. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

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

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

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-10. Review and Revise Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Building Inspector	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Dam and Levee Failure ☒Flood ☒Landslide ☐Pandemic	☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Utility Failure ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will review and revise building codes to integrate hazard mitigation principles to create a more resilient community. The Village will also use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document. Updated building codes will meet the minimum requirements set by the State.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Mitigation considerations being taken when developing or updating building and zoning codes can lessen the risk of damage from a hazard event and increase overall community resiliency.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Communities that collaborate and coordinate their regulatory efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated building and zoning codes ensure that any new development that does take place is built to the safest standards based upon the best available data.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning protects existing infrastructure and guides the safe development of new construction.	
Impact on Capabilities:	A consolidated review process brings together the capabilities of agencies and departments and better identifies what resources are available at any given point in time and where they are needed most.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As the climate changes, regulatory processes will require a more intense focus on maintenance and gathering of the best data to remain current and accurate over time. The Village will use available tools and resources from FEMA and other sources to integrate climate adaptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency Managers" document.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Do not reach minimum State standards	Will be below standards
	Adopt building code without integrating hazard mitigation principles	Will not increase Village's resiliency

Action 2025-SouthDaytonV-11. Bridge Evaluations

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

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