



Yates County, New York

Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume II—Jurisdictional Annexes



September 2025



2025 Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan

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PREPARED FOR

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1. PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

This section provides a description of the Yates County's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) update Planning Partnership, their responsibilities throughout the planning process, and the jurisdictional annexes developed from their plan update efforts.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for hazard mitigation. All participating jurisdictions must meet the requirements of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR Section 201.6a (4)):

“Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g. watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan”

Yates County formed a Planning Partnership for the Yates County HMP update to leverage resources and to meet federal hazard mitigation planning requirements for as many eligible governments as possible. FEMA provides the following definition for a local government (FEMA 2023):

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

Each participating planning partner prepared a jurisdictional annex to this plan, as included in this volume of the HMP.

1.1.1 Initial Solicitation and Letters of Intent

Yates County Office of Emergency Services solicited the participation of all incorporated municipalities in the County at the outset of this project. Jurisdictions that expressed interest signed a letter of intent and/or an authorizing resolution committing their participation and resources to the development of the Yates County HMP Update.



The following jurisdictions elected to participate in the 2024 Yates County HMP Update process and met the minimum requirements of participation established by the County and Steering Committee.

- Town of Barrington
- Town of Benton
- Town of Italy
- Town of Jerusalem
- Town of Middlesex
- Town of Milo
- Town of Potter
- Town of Starkey
- Town of Torrey
- Village of Dresden
- Village of Dundee
- Village of Penn Yan
- Village of Rushville

1.2 PLANNING PARTNER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Planning Partners agreed to the following expectations:

- Review 2020 HMP goals and re-establish HMP update goals and objectives.
- Establish a timeline for completion of the HMP update.
- Ensure the HMP update meets the requirements and guidance of FEMA and (New York State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (NYS DHSES)).
- Solicit and encourage the participation of regional agencies, a range of stakeholders, and citizens in the HMP development process.
- Assist in gathering information for inclusion in the HMP, including the use of previously developed reports and data.
- Organize and oversee the public involvement process and support outreach efforts in the community.
- Develop, revise, adopt, and maintain Volume I of the HMP update in its entirety and the local jurisdictional annex in Volume II.

As described in Volume I, the Planning Partnership will remain active beyond adoption of this update to support plan maintenance. To ensure continuity and maintenance of the plan, it will be the responsibility of each jurisdiction and its representatives to inform the County of any changes in representation as individual commitments change over time.

1.3 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEX PREPARATION PROCESS

As stated in the 2022 New York State Hazard Mitigation Planning Standards, jurisdictional annexes provide a unique, stand-alone guide to mitigation planning for each jurisdiction. The Yates County



HMP Update is organized so that there is an annex for Yates County and for every jurisdiction within the County's borders.

1.3.1 Annex Development

In order to facilitate update of the County and jurisdictional annexes, data from the 2020 Yates County HMP annexes was transferred to a new, updated annex format, developed to meet current federal and state criteria. Clear instructions provided a basis to address the following:

- Document changes in capabilities and vulnerabilities
- Provide a current status of the 2020 HMP mitigation strategy
- Develop a new mitigation strategy to address identified issues and to increase community resiliency

Kickoff Meeting

The County invited all municipalities to participate in a municipal kickoff meeting on August 22, 2023, to provide an overview of the planning process. Subsequently, the contract consultant distributed a suite of municipal-specific worksheets to each planning partner populated with carryover information from the 2020 plan and designed to provide intuitive guidance to updating key information required to develop the 2025 plan update. During a first round of data gathering, the consultant provided guidance upon request to municipal representatives regarding input of growth and development trends; planning, legal, fiscal, and regulatory capabilities; education and outreach capabilities; NFIP information and capabilities; areas of integration; and updating the 2020 mitigation strategy.

Hazard Ranking Exercise

On February 22, 2024, the County convened a Planning Partnership meeting to review the risk assessment methodology and countywide results and inform the municipal points of contact of the information to be reviewed, updated, or confirmed by each planning partner. The consultant supported municipalities by interpreting results if needed and provided context of how this supports the development of strong mitigation actions to reduce the impacts of the hazards of concern.

At this meeting, each planning partner was asked to review the ranked risk specific to its jurisdiction. Refer to Volume I for the methodology of the hazard ranking process. The calculated ranking was presented to each jurisdiction, and they were asked to review the ranking and revise as warranted based on history of events, probability of occurrence, and the potential impact on people, property, and the economy.



The objectives of this exercise were to familiarize the partnership with how to use the risk assessment as a tool to support other planning and hazard mitigation processes and to help prioritize types of mitigation actions that should be considered. Hazards that were ranked as high for each jurisdiction as a result of this exercise were considered to be priorities for identifying appropriate mitigation actions, although jurisdictions also identified actions to mitigate medium or low ranked hazards, as appropriate.

Mitigation Strategy Workshop

NYS DHSES attended and presented at a mitigation strategy workshop to Yates County and its jurisdictions on the May 30, 2024. At this meeting, the consultant, FEMA, and NYS DHSES discussed the importance of developing strong mitigation actions as well as state requirements for the plan.

The purpose of this workshop was to guide the Planning Partnership in completing this portion of the planning process and explain how projects that are well developed and documented are more quickly identifiable for selection when grants become available.

Municipal Support Meetings

The final round of support meetings, held from May through August 2024, addressed the development of the updated mitigation strategy and confirmation of the risk ranking and other gaps in information in the draft municipal annexes. The consultant worked one-on-one with municipalities that scheduled individual meetings to complete their jurisdictional annexes. This included the following:

- Reviewing the calculated hazard ranking for the jurisdiction and providing input to adjust the ranking as necessary.
- Inspecting the list of critical facilities located in the jurisdiction and its exposure to the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area. As required in the 2022 New York State Hazard Mitigation Planning Standards, critical facilities located in the Special Flood Hazard Area must document that critical facilities are protected to the 500-year flood event, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this level of protection, the plan must include an action to meet this criterion or explain why it is not feasible to do so. By reviewing the list, the jurisdictions could identify additional mitigation actions related to critical facilities in the municipality.
- Identifying mitigation initiatives that have reasonable potential to be accomplished within the lifespan of the County HMP (five years), including both FEMA-eligible projects and projects using funds from non-FEMA sources.



1.3.2 Jurisdictional Annex Format

The following are the primary functions of the jurisdictional annexes:

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

Each jurisdiction's annex is intended to be a living document and will continue to be improved as resources permit. Its format is intended to promote and accommodate continued efforts to maintain and improve the annex as the key tool, reference, and guiding document by which the jurisdiction will implement hazard mitigation locally. Each jurisdictional annex includes the following elements:

- **Section X.1: Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Team:** Identifies the hazard mitigation planning primary and alternate contacts, the floodplain administrator, and additional contributors from the jurisdiction who participated in the plan update.
- **Section X.2: Municipal Profile:** Provides an overview and profile of the jurisdiction, including an identification of areas of known and anticipated future development and the vulnerability of those areas to the hazards of concern.
- **Section X.3: Capability Assessment and Integration:** Provides an inventory and evaluation of the jurisdiction's tools, mechanisms, and resources available to support hazard mitigation. Tables provide an inventory of local planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, and fiscal capabilities and the municipality's level of participation in state and federal programs designed to promote local risk reduction efforts. An annotated table indicates how the jurisdiction does or can integrate hazard risk management into its existing planning, regulatory, and administrative framework.
- **Section X.4: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance:** Provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP:



- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** Documents the NFIP as implemented within the jurisdiction. This summary was based on surveys prepared by or interviews conducted with the NFIP Floodplain Administrators for each NFIP-participating community. This subsection identifies actions to enhance implementation and enforcement of the NFIP within the community.
- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary:** Provides NFIP summary statistics for the jurisdiction.
- **Section X.5: Growth and Development Trends:** Provides a breakdown of building permits issued, within or outside of the regulatory floodplain; areas of known and anticipated future development and infrastructure; and the vulnerability of those areas to the hazards of concern.
- **Section X.6: Jurisdictional Risk Assessment:** Provides information regarding each participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards:
 - **Hazard Area Extent and Location Map:** Includes a series of maps illustrating identified hazard zones and critical facilities. The maps show areas of known or anticipated future development, as provided by the jurisdiction.
 - **Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality:** Identifies hazard events that caused significant impacts within the jurisdiction, including a summary characterization of those impacts as identified by the jurisdiction. The documentation of events and losses is critical to supporting the identification and justification of appropriate mitigation actions, including providing critical data for benefit-cost analysis. This inventory of events and losses is a work-in-progress and will continue to be improved as resources permit. The lack of data or information for a specific event does not necessarily mean that the jurisdiction did not suffer significant losses during that event.
 - **Hazard Risk Ranking:** Identifies each jurisdiction’s degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains locally, supporting the appropriate selection and prioritization of initiatives that will reduce the highest levels of risk for each community.
 - **Critical Facilities Flood Risk:** Identifies potential flood losses to critical facilities in the jurisdiction based on the flood vulnerability assessment process.
 - **Identified Issues:** Presents specific hazard vulnerabilities as identified by the jurisdiction.
- **Section X.7: Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization:** Describes the status of past mitigation actions, proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritization.
 - **Past Mitigation Initiative Status:** Where applicable, reviews progress of the jurisdiction’s prior mitigation strategy, identifying the disposition of each prior action, project, or initiative in the jurisdiction’s updated mitigation strategy.



- **Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy:** Completed or ongoing mitigation activities that were not specifically part of a prior local mitigation strategy may be included in this subsection.
- **Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update:** Presents the jurisdiction's updated mitigation strategy. Applicable mitigation actions, projects, and initiatives are further documented on an action worksheet, which provides details on the project identification, evaluation, prioritization, and implementation process. Table provides a summary of the local mitigation strategy prioritization process.
- **Proposed Mitigation Action Types:** A matrix of the proposed mitigation actions by hazard and FEMA and CRS Category.
- **Prioritization of Actions:** A matrix identifying 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria to rank mitigation actions as high, medium, or low priority.
- **Section X.8: Action Worksheets:** Provides each municipality with a more developed starting point for project implementation should funding become available.

1.4 COVERAGE UNDER THE PLAN

All Planning Partners identified during the planning process fully met the participation requirements specified by the Steering Committee. Table 1-1 lists the status of each jurisdiction. Appendix D (Participation Matrix) and Appendix B (Meeting Documentation) provide details on participation and meeting attendance. Any non-participating local government within the Yates County planning area can “dock” to this plan in the future following the linkage procedures defined in Appendix K (Linkage Procedures).



Table 1-1. Jurisdictional Status

Municipality	Letter of Intent to Participate	Attended Workshops and/or Meetings?	Provided Update on Past Projects	Submitted Mitigation Actions for Current Plan	Seeking Approval for Adoption (meets requirements)
Yates County	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Barrington	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Benton	X	X	X	X	X
Village of Dresden	X	X	X	X	X
Village of Dundee	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Italy	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Jerusalem	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Middlesex	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Milo	X	X	X	X	X
Village of Penn Yan	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Potter	X	X	X	X	X
Village of Rushville	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Starkey	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Torrey	X	X	X	X	X



2. COUNTY OF YATES

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the County of Yates 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 Yates, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Yates’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

2.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

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

Table 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Diane Caves, Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Services Address: 227 Main Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: (315) 536-3000 Email: dcaves@yatescounty.org	Name/Title: Brian Winslow, Director of the Office of Emergency Services Address: 227 Main Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: (315) 536-3000 Email: BWinslow@yatescounty.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Administration of the National Flood Insurance Program is conducted at the local level.	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Diane Caves, Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Services Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee and provided information on plan update.	
Name/Title: Ryan Bailey, EMS Coordinator Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Jeff Ayers, Planning Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Brian Winslow, Director of the Office of Emergency Services Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Jessica Mullins, County Administrator Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Douglas Rapalee, County Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Leslie Church, Chair of Legislature Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Douglas Sinclair, Director of Public Health Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Colby Petersen, District Manager Yates Co Soil & Water Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	
Name/Title: Brian Winslow, Director of the Office of Emergency Services Method of Participation: Participated on the Steering Committee.	

2.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Yates County is located in the western part of the State of New York with a land area of 338 square miles. The County has boundaries on three of New York’s Finger Lakes: Seneca Lake, Canandaigua Lake, and Keuka Lake. There are nine townships and four incorporated villages within the County. The topography varies within the County, with steep hills and valleys in some areas and flat ground or rolling hills in others. The County has a large agricultural base which includes dairy and crop farms, vineyards, and apple orchards. Chapter 3 (County Profile), Volume I of this HMP includes details on Yates County’s population, location, climate, history, growth, and development. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Yates was 24,773, a 2.26-percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 6-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.8-percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.4-percent is non-English speaking, 12.5-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.7-percent is considered disabled.



2.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Yates 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 Yates to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing County procedures.

2.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 2-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	NYS Building Code	County	Ryan Bailey, Yates County Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Assurance that County properties meet most updated code requirements.</i>				



	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 How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Subdivision Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Site Plan Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Approval of a site plan is required for a) the development or redevelopment of any building, structure or lot or portion thereof for a new use; b) the expansion or relocation of any existing use; or c) any change of use of a building, structure or lot or portion thereof. The Planning Board sets forth appropriate conditions and safeguards which are in harmony with several identified purposes, including drainage. Per the ordinance, a proposed stormwater drainage system shall be adequate to prevent any increase in the rate of surface runoff or otherwise contribute to downstream flooding during a storm of any magnitude, up to and including a one-hundred-year frequency storm.</i>	Yes	County Planning Board performs site plan review, and it is also done at the local level	Local and County	Planning Board
Stormwater Management Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Real estate disclosure requirements can help with emergency management in a few ways:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Flood risk information</i> <i>Real estate disclosures can include information about a property's flood history and risk, which can help buyers decide whether to purchase the home and what costs they might face to protect themselves from flood risk.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Flood insurance</i> <i>Disclosure of flood risk can help reduce sales prices in high-risk areas, as buyers may consider the cost of flood insurance or expected damage from future storms.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Flood claims and disaster assistance data</i> <i>Real estate disclosures can include access to flood claims and flood-related disaster assistance data, which can help with risk awareness and management.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Flood maps</i> <i>FEMA flood maps can include a boundary zone around the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) to help consumers understand uncertainty around flood events.</i>	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent



	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
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	-	-
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	Yes	Climate Smart Communities Resolution passed in Yates County Legislature, registered with NYS 06/28/24. Village of Dundee registered 05/13/2021. Yates County Task Force appointed, and initial work will focus on hazard mitigation.	County and Village	Director of Public Health, Dundee Village Clerk
Other: Cumulative Substantial Damages How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	Local	N/A
Other: Freeboard How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	Regulated at local level	Local	N/A
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Plan, 2020	County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Yates County Comprehensive Plan is essential for future efforts to plan, leverage future funding sources, and coordinate with the municipalities within the County to encourage positive development, preserve existing cultural and natural resources and mitigate any present and future events such as natural and man-made disasters.</i></p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	5 year, rolling evaluation with budget.	County	Planning and Development Department
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>County entities will submit desired capital projects to the County Planning and Development Department with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.</i></p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 2024	County	Emergency Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>This will be integrated with the HMP. It protects human health, reduces injuries and will help minimize or prevent negative environmental impacts.</i></p>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	Yates County County-Wide Water Feasibility Study, 2020	County	Planning and Development Department
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The purpose of this study, completed in November 2020, is to discuss the feasibility and identify specific recommendation for water expansion, as well as discuss the benefits of developing a municipal water group for facilitating inter-municipal cooperation and implantation of future public water expansion. In doing so, it will assist the County and Local governments with a clear path towards existing water system efficiency and the future footprint of the County. This report defines this path by exploring existing system deficiencies and needs, while observing areas in the county that urgently need or want public water.</i></p>				



	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
<p><i>This study contains several recommendations for addressing current system needs and increased public demand based on interviews with local leaders and water system operators, an analysis of the extent and general condition of existing systems, and a general review of annual water operation production and operation costs.</i></p>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Plan, Economic Development Element, 2020	County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>This element of the Comprehensive Plan discusses issues surrounding the current status of economic and community development and identifies goals and strategies to expand economic and community development including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>To provide further viable employment opportunities for residents in the County that will retain skilled and quality employees and attract those from outside the County to help expand economic development.</i> <i>To provide residents with local access to such services, increase employment opportunities and reduce the need to travel outside the County for such services.</i> <i>To provide for entertainment and cultural activities in the County that will benefit and improve the quality of life in the County.</i> <i>To provide residents affordable housing options that will encourage them to remain, work and contribute to the overall quality of life in the County.</i> <i>To provide each resident in the County affordable and reliable broadband internet access.</i> 				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Final Route 14A Corridor Study, 2006	County	Planning and Development Department
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The purpose of this May 2006 study is to develop an achievable plan to improve the safety and efficiency of the Route 14A corridor and to enhance its contribution to the character and economic development goals of the communities it serves within Yates County. To achieve this purpose, this study provides:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>An inventory of existing and planned transportation, land use, and economic development characteristics and conditions along the corridor,</i> <i>Identification of existing and projected transportation, land use, and economic development issues, needs, and opportunities in the corridor, and</i> <i>Achievable recommendations and strategies for transportation, land use, economic development, and other identified issues of the corridor.</i> 				



	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
<p><i>The study area encompasses the Route 14A corridor in Yates County and is approximately 23 miles long. Route 14A extends from the Ontario-Yates County line through the towns of Benton, Milo, Barrington, and Starkey, and the villages of Penn Yan and Dundee. It continues south to the Yates-Schuyler County line, northwest of the Village of Watkins Glen</i></p>				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan, 2004	County	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Written in 2004, the Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was developed by the Yates County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board to provide an overview of contributions to agriculture in Yates County, an inventory of exiting agricultural lands and trends, identify farmland protection tools, and to identify goals for agricultural development in Yates County.</i></p>				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i></p>				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2024	County	Office of Emergency Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Emergency Operations Plan defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.</i></p>				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2024	County	Office of Emergency Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is a policy and guidance document that ensures that essential functions for an agency or organization are continued in the event of an emergency. The COOP addresses emergencies from an all-hazards</i></p>				



	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
<i>approach, including natural, manmade, or technological disasters. The COOP is located within the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.</i>				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2024	County	Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Can help control, localize and eliminate hazard, minimize damage return to normalcy faster and standardize response methods.</i>				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Yes	Domestic Terrorism Prevention Plan 2022	County	Sheriff
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Can help reduce vulnerabilities and risks in Domestic Terrorism.</i>				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2024	County	Office of Emergency Services
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Response, last revised 2024	County	Public Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>The Public Health Emergency Preparedness Response provides comprehensive information about the community's current health status, needs, and issues. This information helps develop community health improvement plans by justifying how and where resources should be allocated to best meet community needs. This assessment contains a chapter specific to each County in the Finger Lakes Region, which focuses on specific needs, including additional demographic indicators, main health challenges, and underlying behavioral, political, and built environmental factors contributing to the County's overall health status.</i>				
Other				
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? <i>Not applicable</i>				

2.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	No	Permitting occurs at the local level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/No	Comment
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	Permitting occurs at the local level
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Refer to other jurisdictional annexes to identify buildout of each jurisdiction.

2.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Yates County Planning Board reviews referrals from the Towns and Villages that may have a County-wide or inter-municipal impact and provide recommendations (approval, approval with modifications, disapproval, or no significant county-wide or inter-community impact) and related findings back to those municipalities for final action. Applicants are encouraged to attend the meeting in order to answer questions posed by the Board during review of such project referrals.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	No	-
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning and Development Department is tasked with processing referrals from the local municipalities for review by the County Planning Board, which meets monthly in the Yates County Legislative Chambers on the fourth Thursday at 7pm. The Board reviews referrals for their potential County-wide impact and forwards those determinations to the local board for final decisions. The Department provides planning and zoning consultation to the local towns and villages on an as needed basis, reviews and updates the County Comprehensive Plan, develops the County Capital Improvement Plan and undertakes projects and grants that are deemed to provide a positive impact for the community as a whole and are consistent with the policies adopted under the County Comprehensive Plan.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Yes	Yates County Office of Emergency Services



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Finger Lakes Economic Development Center
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	<p>The Yates County Highway Department's mission is to provide the traveling public with a reasonably safe and efficient transportation system that includes 180 miles of roads and 40 bridges. The Department accomplishes its mission through a five-year capital plan for new construction projects, road and bridge maintenance or replacement projects, improving traffic control devices, and pavement markings, maintaining and updating the vehicle and equipment fleet and by providing customer services to property owners on County Roads. The Department also provides snow and ice control services as needed.</p>
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Ensures compliance of County owned properties with State codes. Enforcement reduces vulnerability and risk.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	<p>The Office of Emergency Services provides opportunities of training to County Emergency Responders, coordinates the response to emergency of all kinds, collaborates on policies with the Enhanced 911 Dispatch Center, develops and maintains plans, coordinates disaster preparedness and hazardous mitigation activities and provides support services to many local government organizations.</p> <p>The Office of Emergency Services maintains and administers an integrated Emergency Services program designed to assure a safe environment through prevention/mitigation, readiness, response, and recovery.</p>
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Yates County Office of Emergency Services and Public Health
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	<p>The Yates County Personnel Department is responsible for the administration and management of Human Resource and Personnel functions for the employees of Yates County.</p> <p>There is a Personnel Manual, but there are no job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk.</p>
Other: Buildings and Grounds	Yes	<p>The Buildings and Grounds Department oversees the maintenance, safety, cleaning and efficient operation of all facilities and equipment at County owned buildings and grounds. The Buildings and Grounds department provides</p>



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		<p>support services for all departments throughout Yates County Government.</p> <p>The Building Maintenance Supervisor is responsible for planning the work programs, department budgets, establishing operating standards, managing the HVAC systems and ensuring that the buildings, grounds and auxiliary equipment are kept up to approved standards.</p>
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Yates County Planner
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Yates County Highway Superintendent and Deputy
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Yates County Planner
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Yates County Highway Superintendent and Deputy
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Yates County Highway Superintendent and Deputy
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Yates County Soil and Water
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Yates County Community Services Department, Southern Tier Mobile Integration Team, Veterans Service Agency, Workforce Development, Yates County Department of Social Services, Yates County Public Health
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Emergency Services Director
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

2.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Yates.



Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

2.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Director of Emergency Services and Sheriff
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Contracted
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Information pertaining to hazard mitigation can be found on the Emergency Management and Highway webpages.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Various County departments have social media, including the Sheriff's Office, Public Health, Legislature, and Emergency Services.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County has an optional alert and notification system residents can sign-up to. Residents can select various topics for which they would like to receive alerts and notifications for.



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Yates County Schools have plans in place for select weather events.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Yates County Community Services Department, Southern Tier Mobile Integration Team, Veterans Service Agency, Workforce Development, Yates County Public Health, ProAction of Steuben and Yates
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Yates County has an optional alert and notification system residents can sign-up to. Residents can select various topics for which they would like to receive alerts and notifications for. The County website has a Community News webpage.

2.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	N/A	August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	Yes	N/A	June 20,2024
New York State Energy Research and Development Agency (NYSERD) Clean Energy Community	Yes	N/A	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

2.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and



withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 2-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the County's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 2-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate

2.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

2.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	151
# Claims (Losses)	145
Total Loss Payments	\$1,086,000



# Policies	151
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	2
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

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

Source: FEMA 2024

2.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

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

2.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019	Permitting is carried out at the local level.			
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				



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

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

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The County indicated there are four new radio tower sites, four other existing tower sites have been upgraded, and the construction of a new Highway/Office of Emergency Services/Public Health complex.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The County indicated there is no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five (5) years.					

2.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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



2.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Chapter 6 through Chapter 17, provide detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. Chapter 4 (Methodology) and Chapter 18 (Hazard Ranking) provide detailed summaries for the County of Yates’ risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.

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

2.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 2-14. Hazard Event History in Yates

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Yates
February 6-7, 2020	Heavy Snow	No	A period of heavy snowfall, followed by lingering snow showers, led to an accumulated 4 to 10 inches of snowfall throughout Yates County.	Yates County Department of Public Works responded to this event to maintain roadways for emergency and public use.
July 29, 2020	Severe Storm	No	Severe thunderstorms moved in the County, producing mostly tree damage. Strong winds brought down trees and wires, and damaged two boats. This event caused \$35,000 in property damages.	No impacts were directly felt to County facilities; however, the Department of Public Works assisted in debris removal.
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Coronavirus Pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 deaths in Yates County.	The County enforced masking mandates and social distancing.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Yates
August 18-19, 2021	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred (DR-4625)	Yes	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred produced locally heavy rainfall and severe flash flooding. Numerous roads were flooded in the area; some washouts were reported. This event caused \$50,000.00 in property damages.	Yates County Department of Public Works responded to this event to maintain roadways for emergency and public use. No impacts were directly felt to County facilities; however, the Department of Public Works assisted in debris removal.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

2.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Yates reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the County indicated the following rankings were accurate.

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

Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium



Hazard	Rank
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The County does not have any facilities located within the 1 percent or 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.					

Source: Yates County 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dam is located in Yates County. Mitigation actions addressing the high hazard dams are listed in the appropriate jurisdictional annex:

- Keuka Lake Outlet Dam (*Village of Penn Yan*)

2.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Jurisdictional Floodplain Administrators may change as often as annually. Floodplain Administrators may be unaware of the responsibilities associated within administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and its requirements within their jurisdiction. The



proper administration of the NFIP assists property owners with receiving flood insurance, which allows the property owners to recover faster when flood waters recede and assists in the overall reduction of flood risk by implementing floodplain management regulations. To assist in the education of jurisdictional Floodplain Administrators, partner with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) to annually offer a training on the regulations of the NFIP and responsibilities of being a Floodplain Administrator. The Yates County Office of Emergency Services will host the training.

- New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the County. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- Elections are held each year for officials serving at the county and municipal levels, although not all communities hold elections in a given year. Changes in leadership offers an opportunity to educate those who are not familiar with issues related to the identified hazards (dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, and utility failure) and how to mitigate against same.
- The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Flood insurance premiums continue to rise. Flooding affects all communities in Yates County. All municipalities participate in the NFIP, but none participate in CRS.
- Local municipalities need to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate. Greenhouse gas emissions cause the greenhouse effect which happens when certain gases, which are known as greenhouse gases, accumulate in Earth's atmosphere. As the level of these gases rises, so does the temperature of Earth. The warming of the temperature of the planet may impact the likelihood of natural hazards (including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm) occurring, which may lead to cascading impacts or hazards, including dam failures from heavy rains causing an overflow; transportation accidents from heavy rains and slippery conditions; utility failure from high winds associated with severe storms; disease outbreaks from warmer temperatures and increased rainfall creating spawning habitats for insects such as mosquitos which carry diseases; hazardous material releases and incidents from extreme temperatures altering the chemical make-up of the materials; and harmful algal blooms caused by excess nutrients being pushed into waterbodies from flood waters.



- There is a need for enhanced coordination and support for flood warning and response initiatives. Currently, Yates County Emergency Services has attended meetings, distributed surveys, and participated in FEMA's Flood Mapping Update public informational meeting. However, to effectively mitigate flood risks and improve community preparedness, there is a need for a more structured and collaborative approach. This includes integrating local efforts with regional initiatives, improving communication and data sharing, and ensuring that all stakeholders are actively engaged in flood risk management and response planning. By strengthening these efforts, Yates County can enhance its resilience to flooding and protect the well-being of its residents.
- To enhance preparedness for hazard events such as floods and landslides, consider enacting legislation that provides county and local incentives for property owners who implement recommended mitigation measures. This approach ensures that mitigation planning is integrated with other municipal planning efforts, closing gaps and strengthening overall community resilience.
- Yates County lacks comprehensive and up-to-date topographic data, which is essential for effective land use planning, flood and landslide risk management, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. The absence of detailed topographic information hinders the ability to accurately assess and mitigate natural hazards, such as flooding and landslides, plan for sustainable development, and protect critical natural resources.
- In many communities, highways are shared by a diverse range of vehicles, including horse-drawn vehicles, farm equipment, trailers, motorcycles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). These unique features require special safety considerations to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of all road users. However, there is a lack of awareness and education among drivers and operators about these unique features, leading to increased risks on the highways which may result in transportation accidents.
- First responders with Yates County face significant risks when dealing with methadone labs and the associated hazardous materials. Currently, there is a lack of specialized training and adequate equipment to safely manage these dangerous situations. This gap in preparedness puts both the first responders and the public at risk during emergency responses involving methadone labs.
- There is a significant lack of public awareness regarding the proper procedures to follow if a hazardous material is released near their location. This gap in knowledge can lead to confusion, panic, and potentially harmful actions during such incidents, putting the safety and well-being of the community at risk.
- There is a critical need to educate the public and business community about the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials, particularly agricultural chemicals such as



pesticides. Despite ongoing efforts by Cornell Cooperative Extension, many individuals and businesses remain unaware of the best practices for hazardous materials management. This lack of awareness can lead to improper disposal, environmental contamination, and health risks. Additionally, there is a need to continue and expand disposal programs like CleanSweepNY, and to promote necessary legislation and training programs to ensure comprehensive hazardous materials management.

- There is a need for enhanced coordination and training to effectively manage transportation accidents involving the County Airport and Penn Yan AERO. While current training activities are ongoing, the existing collaboration between the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and these entities is not fully optimized. This gap in coordination and training can hinder the ability to respond efficiently and effectively to transportation accidents, potentially compromising safety and response outcomes.
- Current laws, enforcement mechanisms, and penalties related to the release of hazardous materials are insufficient to effectively deter violations and protect public health and the environment. This inadequacy can lead to frequent hazardous material incidents, resulting in environmental contamination, health risks, and significant cleanup costs. Stronger regulations and enforcement are needed to ensure that individuals and businesses comply with safe hazardous material management practices.
- Key facilities in the community lack reliable backup power sources, making them vulnerable to power outages that can disrupt essential services and compromise safety. There is a need to evaluate the specific requirements for generators at these facilities and develop a comprehensive strategy to identify their needs and secure funding for the purchase and installation of generators. Critical facilities must stay operable in the event of any emergency, including natural and manmade. Such hazards may include dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, and utility failure.
- Municipalities currently lack comprehensive timbering regulations, leading to issues such as increased runoff, higher fire loads, and unmanaged hazardous debris; these issues can be linked to hazards including flood, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire. These problems can result in environmental degradation, heightened fire risks, and challenges in maintaining public safety and infrastructure.
- Keuka Lake Outlet Dam is a Class C High Hazard Dam that acts as a flood control and stormwater management measure at the outlet of the Keuka Lake in the Village of Penn Yan. The dam is owned by the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact, an inter-municipal corporation consisting of representatives from the eight municipalities around the lake shoreline. The dam embankment serves as bedding for Mill Dam Road. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of high-density development, commercial buildings, a walking and biking trail,



Lake Street, Water Street, Main Street, and Liberty Street. Although the dam was last inspected in 2021, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

2.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

2.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

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

2.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- 2024 we have updated our Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Disaster Debris Management Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, Substantial Damage Response Plan, Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan. These updates will give guidance on mitigation efforts in Yates County.

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

- Town, Village and County Highway and Public Works are taking advantage of Mitigation funding to mitigate vulnerable areas to better sustain heavy storms.



Table 2-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Yates County-1	Educate local officials about hazard mitigation	All Hazards	Planning and OES	<p>Problem: Elections are held each year for officials serving at the county and municipal levels, although not all communities hold elections in a given year. Changes in leadership offers an opportunity to educate those who are not familiar with issues related to hazards and how to mitigate against same.</p> <p>Solution: Support and promote the Spring Local Government Workshop sponsored by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council and the Planning Departments of its membership counties, including Yates County.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. The County Code Enforcement Officer, Planner and Administrator attended Local Govt Workshop. May need to shift responsibility to BOE and YCSO. YC continues to work with GFLRPC on a number of topics. Educational opportunities beyond the spring workshop are shared with towns and villages in the county.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Continue education 3. Not applicable</p>
Yates County-2	Encourage local officials to join and advance in the Community Rating System (CRS) program.	Flood	County OES, YC Soil and Water	<p>Problem: Flooding affects all communities in Yates County. All municipalities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, but none participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).</p> <p>Solution: Form a CRS Core Promotion Group of five individuals, with one member representing each of the community groups that address flood-related issues in the county: the Yates County Office of Emergency Services; a municipal code officer; a jurisdictional floodplain manager; the Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council; and the Yates County Soil and</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. The County will work with Yates County Soil and Water, NYS DEC for future implementation. Will also consult FEMA.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Community Rating System (CRS) Program Participation 3. Not applicable</p>



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				Water District. The purpose of the group is to discuss how to promote CRS membership, and a small group would initially be more manageable. As the group develops an action plan, additional members could be added.		
Yates County-3	Incorporation of climate change projections	All Hazards	County Planning Department and Public Health	<p>Problem: County planning and engineering projects should incorporate climate change projections for climate resilience.</p> <p>Solution: While considering planning, LPR PR engineering and undertaking projects throughout the County, the County Planning Department will review and incorporate the latest information on climate change projections. Current climate projections information is available from the following sources: Northeast Regional Climate Center’s Intensity Duration Frequency Curves for New York State, Cornell University’s Climate Change Facts, NYSERDA’s ClimAid report and 2014 updated climate projections, NYS DEC’s Climate Smart Communities program, NYS Community Risk and Resiliency Act.</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability</p> <p>2. Village of Dundee is a Climate Smart Community. Resolution #301-24 passed in June 2024 Support For Yates County Climate Smart Community Registration.</p> <p>Projects like our Farmland Protection Plan have specific sections dedicated to “Monitor and respond to the effects of” climate change on agriculture in the county and develop adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Continuing to build a climate smart community.</p>
Yates County-4	Climate Smart Community Program	All Hazards	Public Health and County Planning	<p>Problem: Local municipalities need to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate.</p> <p>Solution: Yates County will encourage each municipality to participate in the Climate Smart</p>	<p>1. In Progress</p> <p>2. There are a number of ways that Yates County is working to take action against greenhouse gases. The Health Department and the Planning Department</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP</p> <p>2. Change Responsible Party to Yates County Public Health. County is currently a registered Climate Smart Community with a Coordinator and Task Force.</p>



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				<p>program and become a Climate Smart Community. Where necessary, the county will work with the municipalities to achieve this status. Yates County will take the first steps in becoming a Climate Smart Community, which is outlined online (https://climatesmart.ny.gov/actions/certification/getting-started/). Once registered, the county will be able to review and select actions to implement. As they are implemented or completed, the county will upload the required information to the CSC portal and apply for certification. The benefits of becoming a Climate Smart Community includes better scores on grant applications for some state funding; state-level recognition for community leadership; robust framework to organize local climate action and highlight priorities; streamlined access to resources, training, tools and expert guidance; and networking and sharing best practices with peers. Additionally, by implementing identified actions, the county experience additional benefits include, but not limited to cost savings through greater efficiency; improved air quality from switching to cleaner energy; conservation of green spaces; and reduction of future flood risk through climate change adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>re currently involved in the GFLRPC's EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant. The county has sent a letter of support and the health and planning depts are on the steering committee. This grant has been awarded though through the planning phase. Additionally, Yates County is the 6th highest scoring county in the Clean Energy Communities Program (the highest scoring "small community" county) Also, Dundee is a Climate Smart Community.</p>	<p>Yates County is also a Clean Energy Community, and this program is administered by Buildings and Grounds. 3. Not applicable</p>



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Yates County-5	Support to Environmental Emergency Services and Flood Warning	Flood, Landslides	Yates County Emergency Services	<p>Problem: There is a need for enhanced coordination and support for flood warning and response initiatives. Yates County Emergency Services aims to address this by supporting the efforts of Environmental Emergency Services (EES) and its Flood Warning Service, based in Corning, NY, and sponsored by neighboring Steuben and Chemung Counties.</p> <p>Solution: Support the efforts of Environmental Emergency Services (EES) and its Flood Warning Service, based in Corning, NY and sponsored by neighboring Steuben and Chemung counties.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Progress Yates Co. Emergency Services attended meetings, sent out surveys, participated in Flood Mapping Update public informational meeting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in HMP Continue to Update Not applicable
Yates County-6	Legislation and Incentives for Mitigation Measures	Flood, Landslides	County and municipal government	<p>Problem: There are not many efforts surrounding preparedness and mitigation measures for hazard events.</p> <p>Solution: Consider legislation that would provide county and local incentives for property owners that implement mitigation measures the County and municipalities would like to encourage.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No Progress The County was not able to make any progress on this action due to other County priority projects. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in HMP Keep as is Not applicable
Yates County-7	County and Municipal Mutual Aid	Flood, Landslides	County and municipal government	<p>Problem: There are limited mutual aid agreements in place throughout the County, which could be impeding on County and municipal response following an event.</p> <p>Solution: Develop an inter-municipal mutual aid plan the permits jurisdictions to share resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Capability The Hwy Depts provide mutual aid for each other and share resources & equipment when needed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Not applicable Action is an ongoing capability.



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				and funding to address improvements for storm water management in areas adjoining or spread across municipal and county boundaries.		
Yates County-8	Collect Countywide Topographic Data	Flood, Landslides	County GIS Committee, Soil and Water Cons. District	<p>Problem: Yates County lacks comprehensive and up-to-date topographic data, which is essential for effective land use planning, flood and landslide risk management, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. The absence of detailed topographic information hinders the ability to accurately assess and mitigate natural hazards, such as flooding and landslides, plan for sustainable development, and protect critical natural resources.</p> <p>Solution: Collect LIDAR (Light Imaging Detection and Ranging) topographic data for the entire county.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The County was not able to make any progress on this action due to other County priority projects.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>
Yates County-9	Technical Assistance to Municipalities	Flood, Landslides	County and Municipal Governments, Soil and Water Cons. District, Yates County Planning	<p>Problem: Municipalities may not be informed on the assistance which the County can provide to create more effective planning and legislative within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Solution: Provide technical assistance to municipalities for more effective planning and legislation regarding land use, zoning and the application of other development and regulatory practices that can reduce hazards related to</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability 2. Soil and Water Cons. Dist. works with town and County Hwy Depts to inventory and properly size culverts in their jurisdiction for stormwater management.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing capability. Continue to update and inventory.</p>



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				flooding, landslides and stormwater management		
Yates County-10	Flood Mapping	Flood, Landslides	Highway Superintendents in all municipalities	<p>Problem: There are many locations in the County which incur damages from floods; however, specific locations are not mapped or noted.</p> <p>Solution: Complete a comprehensive evaluation of mitigation improvements needed for area street and highway drainage to prevent flood damage.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Capability. The Soil and Water Cons. District works with our highway departments to study water drainage runoff to prevent flood damage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Not applicable Ongoing capability. Continue to work with Soil and Water Cons. District.
Yates County-11	Driver Education and Outreach	Trans. Accidents	Sheriff, local law enforcement	<p>Problem: In many communities, highways are shared by a diverse range of vehicles, including horse-drawn vehicles, farm equipment, trailers, motorcycles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). These unique features require special safety considerations to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of all road users. However, there is a lack of awareness and education among drivers and operators about these unique features, leading to increased risks on the highways.</p> <p>Solution: Educate drivers and operators about features that are unique to areas communities that require special safety consideration on the highways; including common use of horse drawn vehicles, farm equipment, trailers, motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Progress Meetings between DOT and Mennonite community has taken place, plan to advertise on social media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in HMP Keep as is. Continue to work with DOT and training outlets to improve public education. Not applicable



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Yates County-12	Local Airport Safety and Security Measures	Trans. Accidents	Yates County and municipal governments	<p>Problem: The County has not been too involved in ensuring safety and security measures are written and evaluated at local airports.</p> <p>Solution: Support the work of local transportation committees to implement safety and security measures at local airports.</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability. 2. The County Airport now has a camera system for the whole complex. Received a FAA grant for a deicing machine for aircraft.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing capability.</p>
Yates County-3	Training and Equipment for First Responders	Hazardous Materials	YC Emergency Services, Sheriff, NYSP, local Law Enforcement agencies	<p>Problem: First responders with Yates County face significant risks when dealing with methadone labs and the associated hazardous materials. Currently, there is a lack of specialized training and adequate equipment to safely manage these dangerous situations. This gap in preparedness puts both the first responders and the public at risk during emergency responses involving methadone labs.</p> <p>Solution: Provide further training and equipment for first responders regarding Methadone labs and associated hazardous material risks</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The County was not able to make any progress on this action due to other County priority projects.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is. Will try to implement training materials prior to end of year. 3. Not applicable</p>
Yates County-14	Public Education on Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials	LEPC	<p>Problem: There is a significant lack of public awareness regarding the proper procedures to follow if a hazardous material is released near their location. This gap in knowledge can lead to confusion, panic, and potentially harmful actions during such incidents, putting the safety and well-being of the community at risk.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Partnership with Sheriff and Public Health. Social Media communications plan developed. Reverse 911 and Nixle sends instructions to residents on what to do/shelter in place.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>



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				Solution: Educate the public on the proper procedures to take if a hazardous material is released near their location - implement a media campaign.		
Yates County-15	First Responder HazMat Training	Hazardous Materials	Yates County Emergency Services, LEPC	Problem: First responders may not be trained on specialized equipment needed to respond to a hazardous materials incident. Solution: Continue training of first responders and acquire specialized equipment and materials to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials emergencies.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. The County offers Haz Mat First Responder Original and Refresher classes annually.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing Capability. Continue to offer Haz Mat Original and Refresher classes annually.
Yates County-16	Educate Business Community on Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials	Yates County LEPC, Cornell Cooperative	Problem: There is a critical need to educate the public and business community about the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials, particularly agricultural chemicals such as pesticides. Despite ongoing efforts by Cornell Cooperative Extension, many individuals and businesses remain unaware of the best practices for hazardous materials management. This lack of awareness can lead to improper disposal, environmental contamination, and health risks. Additionally, there is a need to continue and expand disposal programs like CleanSweepNY, and to promote necessary legislation and training programs to ensure comprehensive hazardous materials management.	1. In Progress 2. Cornell Cooperative Extension has been providing education on proper hazardous materials storage and disposal, focused specifically on agricultural chemicals such as pesticides and promoting the CleanSweepNY disposal program.	1. Include in HMP 2. Continue Haz Mat education and promotion of CleanSweepNY disposal program. 3. Not applicable



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				Solution: Educate the public and business community about proper hazardous materials storage and disposal, continue disposal programs, and promote needed legislation and training programs.		
Yates County-17	StormReady Renewal	Flood, Landslides	Yates County Emergency Services	Problem: The County must ensure it meets the renewal criteria to maintain its recognition as a StormReady community. Solution: Assure continuing recertification by NWS as a 'Storm Ready' community.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. The County updates the NWS 'Storm Ready' community recertification every 5 years.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing Capability. Continue the recertification process.
Yates County-18	Increase capacity - Plum Creek at Plum Point Bridge	Flood, Landslides	Highway Superintendent	Problem: Plum Creek at Plum Point Bridge has a tendency to back-up due to compiling debris. This results in instances of flooding. Solution: Increase capacity - Plum Creek at Plum Point Bridge	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Clearing, widening and debris removal was done. Due to location, they are at a low point and severe storms always affect this area.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing Capability for maintenance.
Yates County-19	Support for Training Activities at Airports	Trans. Accidents	Yates County and municipal governments	Problem: There is a need for enhanced coordination and training to effectively manage transportation accidents involving the County Airport and Penn Yan AERO. While current training activities are ongoing, the existing collaboration between the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and these entities is not fully optimized. This gap in coordination and training can hinder the ability to respond efficiently and effectively to transportation accidents,	1. In Progress 2. The Director of OES has attended meetings with Penn Yan Aero and is working to develop training at the airport.	1. Include in HMP 2. Continue training activities at the airport 3. Not applicable



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				<p>potentially compromising safety and response outcomes.</p> <p>Solution: Continue to support current training activities and form a closer working relationship with Penn Yan AERO and the County Airport to deal with transportation accidents</p>		
Yates County-20	Medical Mutual Aid Plans	Terrorism	Yates County Public Health	<p>Problem: Mutual aid plans a limited in the County in relation to medical care.</p> <p>Solution: Partner with neighboring counties and lobby the State for more effective regulations regarding the use of medical personnel, and for more effective mutual aid plans</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability 2. The County Public Health participates in the Finger Lakes Public Health Alliance and has a Medical Reserve Corps</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing capability</p>
Yates County-21	Improve the Emergency Operations Center	Terrorism	Yates County Emergency Services	<p>Problem: The Emergency Operations Center for Yates County is outdated and must be improved to efficiently collect and analyze information as it becomes available in an emergency.</p> <p>Solution: Improve the Emergency Operations Center for Yates County and continue to incorporate state of the art equipment and resources needed to manage operations at the EOC</p>	<p>1. Complete 2. The County is building a new Highway/OES/PH complex that incorporates a new fully functional EOC</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not Applicable 3. Complete</p>



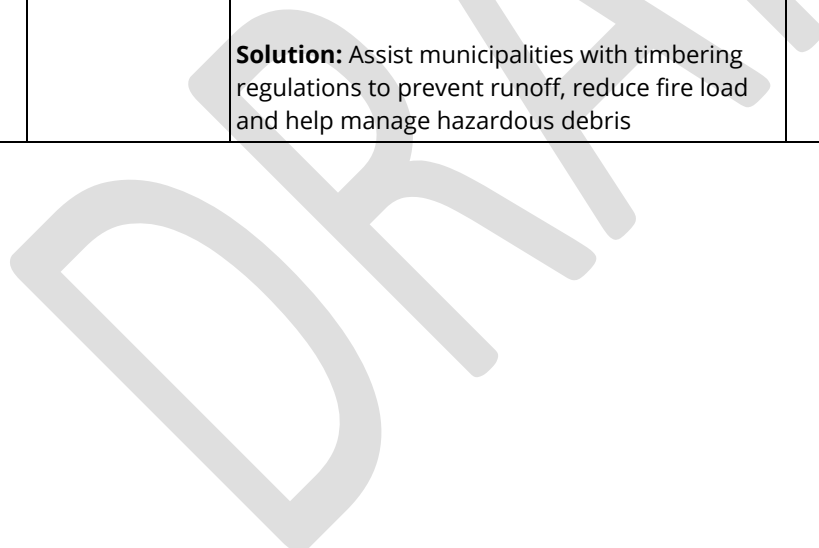
Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
Yates County-22	Hazardous Materials Response Equipment	Hazardous Materials	Yates County Emergency Services, Fire Coordinator	<p>Problem: Response personnel may not have a necessary amount of boom and pads to contain hazardous material spills.</p> <p>Solution: Provide each fire department with hazardous materials response equipment, such as booms and pads for containing petroleum spills</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability 2. The Emergency Services provides ERG's to all emergency response agencies in the county. The Decon Team trains with our 4 county Haz Mat team. The Fire Coordinator assists departments in billing insurance companies for haz mat materials used at accident scenes.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Discontinue 3. Will generate a new action on training Emergency Services.</p>
Yates County-23	Tougher Hazard Materials Laws	Hazardous Materials	Yates County Emergency Services, LEPC	<p>Problem: Current laws, enforcement mechanisms, and penalties related to the release of hazardous materials are insufficient to effectively deter violations and protect public health and the environment. This inadequacy can lead to frequent hazardous material incidents, resulting in environmental contamination, health risks, and significant cleanup costs. Stronger regulations and enforcement are needed to ensure that individuals and businesses comply with safe hazardous material management practices.</p> <p>Solution: Lobby for tougher hazardous materials release laws, enforcement and penalties</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The County was not able to make any progress on this action due to other County priority projects.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>



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Yates County-24		Epidemic	Yates County Public Health	<p>Problem: Yates County needs to maintain its vaccination clinics to ensure its population is healthy.</p> <p>Solution: Continue vaccination clinics for flu, pneumonia, childhood immunizations and other preventable diseases</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Progress</p> <p>2. The County Public Health schedules clinics continuously throughout the year. Public Health also maintains a COOP plan.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Ongoing capability for maintenance.</p>
Yates County-25	Generators at Key Facilities	Severe Storms	Yates County Emergency Services	<p>Problem: Key facilities in our community lack reliable backup power sources, making them vulnerable to power outages that can disrupt essential services and compromise safety. There is a need to evaluate the specific requirements for generators at these facilities and develop a comprehensive strategy to identify their needs and secure funding for the purchase and installation of generators.</p> <p>Solution: Evaluate requirements and develop a strategy to identify generator needs and obtain funding to purchase and install generators at key facilities</p>	<p>1. In Progress</p> <p>2. Keuka College has improved generators installed at Campus Dorms</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP</p> <p>2. Keep as is</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
Yates County-26	Point of Distribution Plan	Severe Storms	Yates County Emergency Services/Office for the Aging/Public Health	<p>Problem: Yates County does not currently have a plan for distributing resources following an emergency.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a plan for obtaining and distributing food and medicine supplies to facilities and rural residents that maintain only short duration food and medicine inventories or</p>	<p>1. Complete</p> <p>2. Public Health has a Point of Distribution Plan that they use.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue</p> <p>2. Not Applicable</p> <p>3. Public Health has a Point of Distribution Plan that they use.</p>



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				lack food preparation capabilities and transportation to obtain supplies		
Yates County-27	Developing and Implementing Timbering Regulations	Severe Storms	Yates County, NYSDEC	<p>Problem: Municipalities currently lack comprehensive timbering regulations, leading to issues such as increased runoff, higher fire loads, and unmanaged hazardous debris. These problems can result in environmental degradation, heightened fire risks, and challenges in maintaining public safety and infrastructure.</p> <p>Solution: Assist municipalities with timbering regulations to prevent runoff, reduce fire load and help manage hazardous debris</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The County was not able to make any progress on this action due to other County priority projects.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>





2.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Yates 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 Yates would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in County priorities.

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X			X		X	X
Disease Outbreak	X	X		X			X			X
Drought	X	X		X			X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X			X			X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X	X		X			X			X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X			X			X
Landslide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Severe Storm	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X
Transportation Accidents	X	X		X			X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X			X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 2-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-YatesCounty-01	NFIP Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-YatesCounty-02	FEMA FIRM Mapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-YatesCounty-03	Continue Education for Local Officials on Hazard Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-YatesCounty-04	Community Rating System (CRS) Program Participation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-YatesCounty-05	Climate Smart Community Program	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-06	Support Environmental Emergency Services and Flood Warning	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-YatesCounty-07	Legislations and Incentives for Mitigation Measures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	High
2025-YatesCounty-08	Collect Countywide Topographic Data	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-09	Driver Education and Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-10	Training and Equipment for First Responders	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	Low



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-YatesCounty-11	Public Education on Hazardous Materials	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-12	Educate Business Community on Hazardous Materials	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-13	Support for Training Activities at Airports	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	Low
2025-YatesCounty-14	Tougher Hazard Materials Laws	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	Medium
2025-YatesCounty-15	Generators at Key Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	High
2025-YatesCounty-16	Developing and Implementing Timbering Regulations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	13	High
2025-YatesCounty-17	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab	1	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	Medium

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



2025-YatesCounty-01. NFIP Training

Action Name:	NFIP Training
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Jurisdictional Floodplain Administrators may change as often as annually. Floodplain Administrators may be unaware of the responsibilities associated within administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and its requirements within their jurisdiction. The proper administration of the NFIP assists property owners with receiving flood insurance, which allows the property owners to recover faster when flood waters recede and assists in the overall reduction of flood risk by implementing floodplain management regulations. To assist in the education of jurisdictional Floodplain Administrators, partner with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) to annually offer a training on the regulations of the NFIP and responsibilities of being a Floodplain Administrator. The Yates County Office of Emergency Services will host the training.
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the County and municipalities 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.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, State Budget, County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for County and municipal 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:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.
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	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information



Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	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

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2025-YatesCounty-02. FEMA FIRM Mapping

Action Name:	FEMA FIRM Mapping	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the County. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The County will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, State Budget, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Yates County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	The County creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications



FEMA updates maps without County input

Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

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2025-YatesCounty-03. Continue Education for Local Officials on Hazard Mitigation

Action Name:	Continue Education for Local Officials on Hazard Mitigation	
Lead Agency:	Planning	
Supporting Agencies:	Office of Emergency Services, Code Enforcement Officer, County Administrator, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failures, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, and Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	Elections are held each year for officials serving at the county and municipal levels, although not all communities hold elections in a given year. Changes in leadership offers an opportunity to educate those who are not familiar with issues related to the identified hazards (dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, and utility failure) and how to mitigate against same.	
Description of the Solution:	Yates County Planning and Office of Emergency Services will continue to support and promote the Spring Local Government Workshop sponsored by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council (GFLRPC) and the Planning Departments of its membership counties, including Yates County. This will enhance awareness on hazards, prevention, and mitigation.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1,2,3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current education and outreach in the County by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to local officials, which will contribute to the resiliency of the County.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Continuous education and workshops can foster a culture of preparedness, making communities more resilient and reducing the long-term impacts of hazards on vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	Awareness of hazards can lead to the implementation of building codes and land-use planning that mitigate risks, promoting sustainable and safe community growth.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would build upon the County's already existing education and outreach program.	
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 inform local officials of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Program	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	-
	<p>Encourage newly elected officials to educate themselves about hazard issues and mitigation strategies through available resources.</p>	<p>Self-education can be inconsistent and may not cover all necessary topics comprehensively. Officials may lack the time or motivation to seek out and study the information on their own, leading to gaps in knowledge and preparedness.</p>
	<p>Provide newly elected officials with printed materials, such as brochures and manuals, on hazard issues and mitigation strategies.</p>	<p>Printed materials can be easily overlooked, misplaced, or discarded. They may not engage officials effectively or encourage active learning. Additionally, printed materials cannot be updated easily to reflect new information or changing conditions.</p>

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2025-YatesCounty-04. Community Rating System (CRS) Program Participation

Action Name:	Community Rating System (CRS) Program Participation
Lead Agency:	County Office of Emergency Services
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Soil and Water, State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation, FEMA
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Flood insurance premiums continue to rise. Flooding affects all communities in Yates County. All municipalities participate in the NFIP, but none participate in CRS.
Description of the Solution:	To promote CRS membership effectively, form a CRS Core Promotion Group consisting of five individuals, each representing one of the community groups addressing flood-related issues in the county: the Yates County Office of Emergency Services, a municipal code officer, a jurisdictional floodplain manager, the Genesee-Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, and the Yates County Soil and Water District. This small, manageable group will initially focus on discussing promotion strategies. As the group develops an action plan, additional members can be added. The County will collaborate with Yates County Soil and Water, NYS DEC, and consult FEMA for future implementation.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	2 years
Goals Met:	1,2
Benefits:	The participation in the CRS benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which addresses the three goals of the program: reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property, strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program, and foster comprehensive floodplain management.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which may be more affordable for some socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development would need to adhere to any increased standards established as part of joining the CRS program such as increased freeboard and elevation certificate requirements.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not Applicable
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would enhance the Township's floodplain management capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. As sea level rises due to climate change, the area of the flood hazard may expand. These changes are likely to increase flood risks.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information
Priority	High



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Adopt aspects of the CRS program into the floodplain management program	Increased floodplain management capabilities but no reduction in flood insurance premiums
	Abandon any floodplain management practices not required by NFIP	Reduction in floodplain management capabilities and increase in risk.

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2025-YatesCounty-05. Climate Smart Community Program

Action Name:	Climate Smart Community Program
Lead Agency:	Yates County Public Health
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Planning
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	Local municipalities need to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate. Greenhouse gas emissions cause the greenhouse effect which happens when certain gases, which are known as greenhouse gases, accumulate in Earth's atmosphere. As the level of these gases rises, so does the temperature of Earth. The warming of the temperature of the planet may impact the likelihood of natural hazards (including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm) occurring, which may lead to cascading impacts or hazards, including dam failures from heavy rains causing an overflow; transportation accidents from heavy rains and slippery conditions; utility failure from high winds associated with severe storms; disease outbreaks from warmer temperatures and increased rainfall creating spawning habitats for insects such as mosquitos which carry diseases; hazardous material releases and incidents from extreme temperatures altering the chemical make-up of the materials; and harmful algal blooms caused by excess nutrients being pushed into waterbodies from flood waters.
Description of the Solution:	Yates County Public Health will encourage each municipality to participate in the Climate Smart Community Program. The County will work with the municipalities to achieve this status. The benefits of becoming a Climate Smart Community includes better scores on grant applications for some state funding; state-level recognition for community leadership; robust framework to organize local climate action and highlight priorities; streamlined access to resources, training, tools and expert guidance; and networking and sharing best practices with peers. Additionally, by implementing identified actions, the county experience additional benefits include, but not limited to cost savings through greater efficiency; improved air quality from switching to cleaner energy; conservation of green spaces; and reduction of future flood risk through climate change adaptation strategies.
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	County Operating Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years, On going
Goals Met:	1,2
Benefits:	Greater climate resilience in the county.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Improved air quality from cleaner energy sources will reduce respiratory and cardiovascular issues, particularly benefiting those with pre-existing conditions.



Impact on Future Development:	The program provides a robust framework for organizing local climate action, ensuring that future development is sustainable and environmentally friendly.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Implementing climate adaptation strategies will safeguard critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, and emergency services from extreme weather events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	The program’s framework will help organize and highlight local climate action priorities, ensuring a coordinated and strategic approach to climate resilience.	
Climate Change Considerations:	By implementing identified actions, the county will experience additional benefits such as cost savings through greater efficiency, improved air quality from switching to cleaner energy, conservation of green spaces, and reduction of future flood risk through climate change adaptation strategies. These efforts will enhance the resilience of infrastructure, protect natural resources, and ensure the health and safety of all residents, particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Depend on state and federal government programs and policies to address climate change without taking local action.	State and federal initiatives may not address specific local needs and conditions. Localized issues require tailored solutions that higher-level programs cannot provide. Additionally, relying solely on external programs can lead to delays and insufficient coverage, leaving gaps in local climate action.
	Focus on reactive measures, such as disaster response and recovery, rather than proactive climate action and adaptation.	Reactive measures address the symptoms rather than the root causes of climate change. They can be costly and less effective in the long run, as they do not prevent or mitigate the impacts of climate change but only respond to them after they occur.



2025-YatesCounty-06. Support to Environmental Emergency Services and Flood Warning

Action Name:	Support Environmental Emergency Services and Flood Warning
Lead Agency:	Yates County Emergency Services
Supporting Agencies:	Environmental Emergency Services
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	There is a need for enhanced coordination and support for flood warning and response initiatives. Currently, Yates County Emergency Services has attended meetings, distributed surveys, and participated in FEMA's Flood Mapping Update public informational meeting. However, to effectively mitigate flood risks and improve community preparedness, there is a need for a more structured and collaborative approach. This includes integrating local efforts with regional initiatives, improving communication and data sharing, and ensuring that all stakeholders are actively engaged in flood risk management and response planning. By strengthening these efforts, Yates County can enhance its resilience to flooding and protect the well-being of its residents.
Description of the Solution:	<p>To address the challenges of managing flood risks and ensuring community safety, Yates County Emergency Services will enhance its support for Environmental Emergency Services (EES) and its Flood Warning Service, based in Corning, NY, and sponsored by neighboring Steuben and Chemung Counties. This solution involves a structured and collaborative approach to flood risk management, integrating local efforts with regional initiatives.</p> <p>Yates County Emergency Services will actively participate in EES meetings, distribute surveys, and continue to engage in FEMA's Flood Mapping Update public informational meetings. Additionally, the County will improve communication and data sharing among stakeholders, ensuring that all parties are well-informed and prepared for flood events. By fostering stronger partnerships and leveraging regional resources, Yates County can enhance its flood warning capabilities, improve community preparedness, and ultimately protect the well-being of its residents.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 Years
Goals Met:	1,2,4
Benefits:	By fostering stronger partnerships with EES, neighboring counties, and FEMA, Yates County can leverage regional resources and expertise, leading to more effective flood risk management.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Increased communication and data sharing will ensure that socially vulnerable groups receive timely and accurate information, helping them to better understand and respond to flood risks.
Impact on Future Development:	Integrating local efforts with regional initiatives will promote sustainable development practices, reducing the environmental impact and enhancing the resilience of new developments.



Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Improved flood warning systems and preparedness plans through a collaborative effort will help protect critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, and emergency services from flood damage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Participation in EES meetings and FEMA's Flood Mapping Update public informational meetings will provide valuable training and knowledge, improving the preparedness of emergency services and community members.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Develop and implement adaptation plans that address these vulnerabilities, ensuring infrastructure and communities are resilient to future climate conditions.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Program	
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Coordinate flood warning and response efforts on an as-needed basis, without formal structures or agreements	Ad-hoc coordination can lead to confusion and inefficiencies during emergencies. Without established protocols and regular communication, it is difficult to ensure a cohesive and effective response.
	Each municipality within Yates County independently develops and implements its own flood warning and response initiatives.	This approach can lead to fragmented efforts, inconsistencies in response protocols, and duplication of resources. Without coordination, it is challenging to achieve comprehensive coverage and effective communication across the county.



2025-YatesCounty-07. Legislation and Incentives for Mitigation Measures

Action Name:	Legislation and Incentives for Mitigation Measures
Lead Agency:	Yates County Legislature
Supporting Agencies:	Municipal Governments
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslides
Description of the Problem:	To enhance preparedness for hazard events such as floods and landslides, consider enacting legislation that provides county and local incentives for property owners who implement recommended mitigation measures. This approach ensures that mitigation planning is integrated with other municipal planning efforts, closing gaps and strengthening overall community resilience.
Description of the Solution:	To address the issue of disjointed mitigation planning and enhance preparedness for hazard events. Yates County will draft and enact legislation that provides financial incentives, such as tax breaks, grants, or low-interest loans, for property owners who implement recommended mitigation measures. The legislation would be supported by a public awareness campaign to educate property owners about the benefits and availability of these incentives. Additionally, mitigation planning would be integrated with other municipal planning efforts, ensuring a unified approach to hazard preparedness. This would involve coordinated planning sessions and collaboration between different municipal departments and agencies. To ensure the effectiveness of the incentive programs, progress would be monitored through established metrics, and the programs would be regularly reviewed and adjusted based on feedback and performance data. By implementing this solution, Yates County can close gaps in hazard preparedness, encourage proactive mitigation efforts, and create a more resilient community.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	2,3
Benefits:	Enhanced mitigation efforts lead to safer communities, protecting lives and property from the impacts of natural disasters.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Mitigation measures, such as flood-proofing homes, enhance living conditions and reduce health risks associated with hazard events.
Impact on Future Development:	Encouraging mitigation measures supports sustainable development practices, ensuring long-term community resilience.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Incentives for mitigation measures can be extended to critical facilities, ensuring they are designed or retrofitted to withstand extreme weather events and other hazards.
Impact on Capabilities:	Coordinated planning sessions and collaboration between municipal departments ensure that all aspects of hazard mitigation are considered and addressed.
Climate Change Considerations:	Aligning local efforts with regional climate strategies maximizes the impact of mitigation and adaptation measures, ensuring a comprehensive approach to climate resilience.



Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Implement regulations that require property owners to adopt specific mitigation measures.	Mandating measures can be met with resistance from property owners who may view it as an undue financial burden. Enforcement can be challenging and costly, and there may be legal and political hurdles to implementing such mandates. Additionally, without financial support, property owners may struggle to comply, leading to potential non-compliance and inequities.
	Form partnerships with private companies to fund and implement mitigation measures.	Public-private partnerships can be complex to establish and manage, with potential conflicts of interest. Private companies may prioritize profit over community resilience, and there may be challenges in aligning the goals and resources of public and private entities.

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2025-YatesCounty-08. Collect Countywide Topographic Data

Action Name:	Collect Countywide Topographic Data	
Lead Agency:	Yates County GIS Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	Yates County lacks comprehensive and up-to-date topographic data, which is essential for effective land use planning, flood and landslide risk management, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. The absence of detailed topographic information hinders the ability to accurately assess and mitigate natural hazards, such as flooding and landslides, plan for sustainable development, and protect critical natural resources.	
Description of the Solution:	To address this gap, there is a need to collect LIDAR (Light Imaging Detection and Ranging) topographic data for the entire county. This high-resolution data will provide precise and detailed information about the county's terrain, enabling better decision-making and enhancing the county's resilience to natural hazards.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, BRIC, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,4	
Benefits:	This project will significantly enhance Yates County's ability to manage natural hazards, support sustainable development, and protect the well-being of its residents.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	High-resolution LIDAR data improves flood and landslide risk mapping, enabling more accurate and timely warnings. This is crucial for socially vulnerable populations who may have limited resources to respond quickly to emergencies.	
Impact on Future Development:	Planners can use LIDAR data to guide sustainable development, ensuring new infrastructure is built in safe locations and minimizing environmental impact.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Engineers can use LIDAR data to design critical infrastructure projects that are resilient to natural hazards, reducing the risk of damage and costly repairs.	
Impact on Capabilities:	With detailed terrain information, the county can design and implement more effective flood defenses and landslide mitigation measures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Use LIDAR data in conjunction with climate projections to assess future flood and landslide risks, ensuring that mitigation measures are designed to address both current and anticipated climate conditions.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Natural Resource Protection, Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Rely on existing topographic maps and data from previous surveys.	Existing maps may be outdated and lack the high resolution needed for accurate flood and landslide risk assessment. They may not reflect recent changes in the landscape due to development or natural events, leading to inaccurate planning and mitigation efforts.
	Conduct manual ground surveys to collect topographic data.	Manual surveys are time-consuming, labor-intensive, and costly. They may not cover large areas efficiently and can be less accurate than LIDAR data. The process can also be disrupted by difficult terrain and adverse weather conditions.

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2025-YatesCounty-09. Driver Education and Outreach

Action Name:	Driver Education and Outreach
Lead Agency:	Yates County Sheriff's Department and Local Law Enforcement
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Transportation
Hazards of Concern:	Transportation Accidents
Description of the Problem:	In many communities, highways are shared by a diverse range of vehicles, including horse-drawn vehicles, farm equipment, trailers, motorcycles, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). These unique features require special safety considerations to prevent accidents and ensure the safety of all road users. However, there is a lack of awareness and education among drivers and operators about these unique features, leading to increased risks on the highways which may result in transportation accidents.
Description of the Solution:	To address this issue, the Sheriff's Department and Local Law Enforcement will continue to work with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to educate drivers and operators about the unique features of these communities that require special safety considerations on the highways. This education initiative should include targeted campaigns and training programs that highlight the common use of horse-drawn vehicles, farm equipment, trailers, motorcycles, and ATVs. By increasing awareness and understanding, this initiative aims to enhance highway safety and reduce the risk of accidents involving these diverse vehicles.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	Educated drivers are better equipped to make safe driving decisions, such as adjusting speed and maintaining safe distances from slower-moving vehicles.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The insights gained from educating drivers and understanding traffic patterns can inform future infrastructure development, ensuring that new roads and highways are designed with the unique needs of the community in mind.
Impact on Future Development:	Ensuring the safe movement of farm equipment and horse-drawn vehicles supports local agriculture, which is often a key economic driver in rural communities.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educated drivers can help maintain clear and safe routes for emergency vehicles, ensuring timely response during critical situations
Impact on Capabilities:	By integrating safety considerations into highway planning and education, the community can build more resilient infrastructure that supports long-term operational continuity of critical facilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Educating drivers about sharing the road with slower-moving vehicles can help reduce traffic congestion, leading to lower emissions from idling vehicles.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services
Priority	Medium



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Launch public awareness campaigns independently, without collaboration with the Department of Transportation (DOT).	Without the support and expertise of the DOT, public awareness campaigns may lack credibility and reach. Collaboration with the DOT ensures that the campaigns are well-informed, widely disseminated, and integrated with broader transportation safety initiatives.
	Increase law enforcement presence on highways to monitor and enforce traffic laws related to the safe operation of diverse vehicles.	Enhanced enforcement can be resource-intensive and may not be sustainable in the long term. It also addresses the symptoms rather than the root cause of the problem, which is a lack of awareness and understanding among drivers. Additionally, it may lead to tensions between law enforcement and the community.

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2025-YatesCounty-10. Training and Equipment for First Responders

Action Name:	Training and Equipment for First Responders
Lead Agency:	Yates County Emergency Services
Supporting Agencies:	Sheriff's Office, Local Law Enforcement Agencies, New York State Police
Hazards of Concern:	Hazardous Materials
Description of the Problem:	First responders with Yates County face significant risks when dealing with methadone labs and the associated hazardous materials. Currently, there is a lack of specialized training and adequate equipment to safely manage these dangerous situations. This gap in preparedness puts both the first responders and the public at risk during emergency responses involving methadone labs.
Description of the Solution:	Yates County Emergency Services along with the Sheriff, local law enforcement and New York State Police will provide further training and equipment for first responders specifically focused on methadone labs and the associated hazardous material risks. This initiative should include comprehensive training programs that cover the identification, handling, and mitigation of hazards related to methadone labs. Additionally, equipping first responders with the necessary protective gear and tools will enhance their safety and effectiveness in managing these high-risk situations. By implementing this solution, we can ensure the safety of our first responders and the community during emergencies involving hazardous materials.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	County budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	Specialized training equips first responders with the knowledge to identify and handle hazardous materials safely, reducing the risk of injury or exposure.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By effectively managing hazardous materials, first responders can prevent the spread of dangerous substances, protecting the health and safety of the community.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development within the service area of trained first responders will be protected.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Effective response to hazardous material incidents ensures that critical facilities can continue to operate without significant interruptions, maintaining essential services for the community.
Impact on Capabilities:	Training programs ensure that first responders are aware of and comply with relevant laws and regulations regarding hazardous materials, reducing the risk of legal issues.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to more frequent and severe weather events, such as floods, hurricanes, and wildfires. These events can exacerbate the risks associated with hazardous materials. Training first responders to handle hazardous materials in the context of natural disasters ensures they are prepared for complex, multi-hazard scenarios.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services



Priority	Low	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Utilize current general hazardous materials training programs without additional specialized training for methadone labs	Existing programs may not cover the specific risks and procedures associated with methadone labs, leading to gaps in knowledge and preparedness. First responders may not be adequately equipped to handle the unique challenges posed by these labs, increasing the risk of accidents and exposure.
Depend on federal or state hazardous material response teams to handle methadone lab incidents.	Federal or state teams may not be able to respond as quickly as local first responders, leading to delays in managing hazardous situations. Local first responders need to be equipped and trained to handle incidents immediately to protect themselves and the community.	

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2025-YatesCounty-11. Public Education on Hazardous Materials

Action Name:	Public Education on Hazardous Materials
Lead Agency:	Yates County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Sheriff's Office, Yates County Public Health
Hazards of Concern:	Hazardous Material
Description of the Problem:	There is a significant lack of public awareness regarding the proper procedures to follow if a hazardous material is released near their location. This gap in knowledge can lead to confusion, panic, and potentially harmful actions during such incidents, putting the safety and well-being of the community at risk.
Description of the Solution:	To address this issue, implement a comprehensive media campaign to educate the public on the proper procedures to take if a hazardous material is released near their location. This campaign will be developed in partnership with the sheriff's office and public health department to ensure accurate and authoritative information. A social media communications plan has been created to disseminate information across various platforms, reaching a wide audience. Additionally, the campaign will utilize Reverse 911 and Nixle systems to send instructions to residents on what actions to take, including shelter-in-place directives. By increasing public awareness and understanding, the campaign aims to ensure that community members are well-prepared to respond safely and effectively during hazardous material incidents, thereby enhancing overall community safety and resilience.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	By educating the public, individuals will know the correct steps to take during a hazardous material incident, reducing the risk of injury and exposure.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Using various media platforms allows for tailored messaging that can address the specific needs and concerns of different community groups.
Impact on Future Development:	Not Applicable
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating the public and facility staff on proper procedures enhances the preparedness of critical facilities, ensuring they can implement effective safety measures quickly.
Impact on Capabilities:	A well-informed community is better prepared to handle emergencies, enhancing overall resilience and reducing the impact of hazardous material incidents.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to more frequent and severe weather events, which can increase the likelihood of hazardous material releases. This project ensures that the public and critical facilities are prepared to respond to such incidents, even under extreme weather conditions
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services
Priority	Medium



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	Not Action	-
	Distribute printed brochures, flyers, and mailers to residents with information on hazardous material procedures.	Printed materials can be easily overlooked, misplaced, or discarded. They may not reach all residents, especially those who move frequently or do not regularly check their mail. Additionally, printed materials cannot be updated quickly to reflect new information or changing conditions.
Encourage community leaders and residents to spread information about hazardous material procedures through word of mouth.	Word of mouth can lead to misinformation and inconsistencies in the information shared. It is also an unreliable method for reaching a large audience quickly and effectively, especially during an emergency.	

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2025-YatesCounty-12. Educate Business Community on Hazardous Materials

Action Name:	Educate Business Community on Hazardous Materials
Lead Agency:	Yates County Local Emergency Planning Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Cornell Cooperative
Hazards of Concern:	Hazardous Materials
Description of the Problem:	There is a critical need to educate the public and business community about the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials, particularly agricultural chemicals such as pesticides. Despite ongoing efforts by Cornell Cooperative Extension, many individuals and businesses remain unaware of the best practices for hazardous materials management. This lack of awareness can lead to improper disposal, environmental contamination, and health risks. Additionally, there is a need to continue and expand disposal programs like CleanSweepNY, and to promote necessary legislation and training programs to ensure comprehensive hazardous materials management.
Description of the Solution:	Yates County Local Emergency Planning Committee and Cornell Cooperative Extension will intensify its efforts to promote the CleanSweepNY disposal program, which provides a safe and effective way to dispose of hazardous materials. This initiative will include a robust public education campaign targeting both the public and business community, focusing on the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials. The campaign will utilize various media platforms, community outreach, and partnerships with local organizations to maximize reach and impact. Additionally, the program will advocate for needed legislation and provide training programs to ensure that individuals and businesses are well-informed and compliant with best practices. By promoting CleanSweepNY and enhancing education and legislative efforts, we can reduce environmental contamination, protect public health, and ensure safer communities.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	Proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials reduce the risk of exposure to harmful chemicals, protecting the health of community members.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Involving these communities in educational campaigns and disposal programs fosters a sense of inclusion and responsibility, enhancing community cohesion.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding residencies or businesses storing hazardous materials will have an increased sense of safety as residents and business owners become informed on properly storage and handling.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Reducing the risk of hazardous material incidents allows critical facilities to allocate resources more effectively, focusing on their primary functions rather than emergency response.
Impact on Capabilities:	By implementing this project, the community can achieve a safer, healthier environment, support sustainable practices, and enhance overall community resilience and well-being.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which can lead to hazardous material spills and accidents. Educating the public on proper storage and disposal helps communities prepare for and mitigate the risks associated with these events.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Depend on current regulations and enforcement to ensure proper hazardous materials storage and disposal.	Existing regulations may not be sufficiently enforced or comprehensive enough to address all hazardous materials. Without proactive education and promotion, compliance may remain low, leading to continued improper disposal and environmental risks.
	Use Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on television, radio, and social media to inform the public about hazardous material disposal.	PSAs can raise awareness but may not provide detailed information or engage the community effectively. They are often short and may not reach all segments of the population, especially those who do not regularly consume traditional media.

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2025-YatesCounty-13. Support for Training Activities at Airports

Action Name:	Support for Training Activities at Airports
Lead Agency:	Yates County
Supporting Agencies:	Municipal Governments, Penn Yan Airport, Yates County Airport, Yates County Office of Emergency Services
Hazards of Concern:	Transportation Accidents
Description of the Problem:	There is a need for enhanced coordination and training to effectively manage transportation accidents involving the County Airport and Penn Yan AERO. While current training activities are ongoing, the existing collaboration between the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and these entities is not fully optimized. This gap in coordination and training can hinder the ability to respond efficiently and effectively to transportation accidents, potentially compromising safety and response outcomes.
Description of the Solution:	Yates County will continue to support current training activities and establish a closer working relationship with Penn Yan AERO and the County Airport. The Director of Office of Emergency Services will attend regular meetings with Penn Yan AERO and work collaboratively to develop and implement comprehensive training programs at the airport. This initiative aims to enhance coordination, improve response capabilities, and ensure that all parties are well-prepared to manage transportation accidents effectively. By fostering stronger partnerships and providing targeted training, the project will improve overall safety and emergency response outcomes at the County Airport.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	Developing and implementing targeted training programs at the airport ensures that responders are well-prepared to handle a variety of emergency scenarios, improving overall response effectiveness.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Trainings may include topics on how to care for and ensure the safety and security of socially vulnerable populations and their medical needs in the setting of an airport and during a flight.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development within airport grounds and surrounding the airport will be protected through the practice of safety and security plans.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Effective emergency response can minimize disruptions to airport operations, ensuring that the airport can continue to function smoothly even in the event of an accident.
Impact on Capabilities:	Collaboration allows for the sharing of resources, expertise, and best practices, enhancing the overall capability of all involved parties.
Climate Change Considerations:	Develop and practice response plans for climate-related incidents, ensuring that all responders are prepared for the unique challenges posed by these events.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information



Priority	Low	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Contract external emergency response teams to handle transportation accidents at the airport.	Outsourcing can be costly and may result in delays, as external teams may not be immediately available. Local responders are often the first on the scene, and without proper training, they may be unable to manage the situation effectively until external help arrives.
	Conduct periodic emergency drills at the airport without involving Penn Yan AERO or other stakeholders.	Drills that do not involve all relevant parties may not accurately simulate real-world scenarios, leading to gaps in preparedness. Effective emergency response requires collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders, which cannot be achieved through isolated drills.

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2025-YatesCounty-14. Tougher Hazard Materials Laws

Action Name:	Tougher Hazard Materials Laws
Lead Agency:	Yates County Emergency Services
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazards of Concern:	Hazardous Materials
Description of the Problem:	Current laws, enforcement mechanisms, and penalties related to the release of hazardous materials are insufficient to effectively deter violations and protect public health and the environment. This inadequacy can lead to frequent hazardous material incidents, resulting in environmental contamination, health risks, and significant cleanup costs. Stronger regulations and enforcement are needed to ensure that individuals and businesses comply with safe hazardous material management practices.
Description of the Solution:	To address this issue, Yates County Emergency Services will lobby for tougher hazardous materials release laws, stricter enforcement mechanisms, and increased penalties for violations. This initiative will involve advocating for legislative changes at local, state, and federal levels to strengthen regulations and ensure rigorous enforcement. By implementing more stringent laws and penalties, Yates County can deter hazardous material violations, enhance public health and environmental protection, and reduce the frequency and severity of hazardous material incidents.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,3
Benefits:	Encouraging compliance with tougher laws promotes sustainable hazardous material management practices.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By preventing hazardous material incidents, the project helps protect the health of community members, particularly those who are most vulnerable.
Impact on Future Development:	Stronger laws and enforcement mechanisms help identify and mitigate risks associated with hazardous materials, leading to safer and more resilient development projects.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Effective hazardous material management prevents incidents that could disrupt the operations of critical facilities, ensuring they remain functional during emergencies.
Impact on Capabilities:	Stronger regulations and enforcement mechanisms enhance community preparedness for hazardous material incidents, contributing to long-term resilience.
Climate Change Considerations:	Stronger regulations ensure that hazardous materials are managed safely, even during extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change, reducing the risk of spills and contamination.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information, Emergency Services
Priority	Medium



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Encourage businesses and individuals to voluntarily comply with best practices for hazardous materials management through incentives and recognition programs.	Voluntary programs often lack the enforcement power needed to ensure widespread compliance. Without mandatory regulations and penalties, some entities may choose not to participate, leading to inconsistent adherence to safety standards.
	Depend solely on existing federal regulations and enforcement mechanisms to manage hazardous materials.	Federal regulations may not address specific local needs and conditions. Localized issues may require tailored solutions that federal regulations cannot provide. Additionally, federal enforcement resources may be stretched thin, leading to insufficient oversight at the local level.

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2025-YatesCounty-15. Generators at Key Facilities

Action Name:	Generators at Key Facilities
Lead Agency:	Yates County Emergency Services
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	Key facilities in the community lack reliable backup power sources, making them vulnerable to power outages that can disrupt essential services and compromise safety. There is a need to evaluate the specific requirements for generators at these facilities and develop a comprehensive strategy to identify their needs and secure funding for the purchase and installation of generators. Critical facilities must stay operable in the event of any emergency, including natural and manmade. Such hazards may include dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, and utility failure.
Description of the Solution:	Yates County Emergency Services will work with the County Engineer to conduct a thorough evaluation of the generator requirements for key facilities and develop a strategic plan to identify their specific needs. This plan will include obtaining funding to purchase and install generators, ensuring that these facilities have reliable backup power sources; these generators may be installed by Yates County Public Works or a hired contractor. By implementing this solution, the resilience and operational continuity of essential services, will be enhanced, protecting public safety and well-being during power outages.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, EMGP, County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1,2,4
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
CRS Category	Emergency Services



Priority	High	
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.

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2025-YatesCounty-16. Developing and Implementing Timbering Regulations

Action Name:	Developing and Implementing Timbering Regulations	
Lead Agency:	Yates County	
Supporting Agencies:	State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Municipalities currently lack comprehensive timbering regulations, leading to issues such as increased runoff, higher fire loads, and unmanaged hazardous debris; these issues can be linked to hazards including flood, landslide, severe storm, and severe winter storm. These problems can result in environmental degradation, heightened fire risks, and challenges in maintaining public safety and infrastructure.	
Description of the Solution:	Yates County with assistance from the State of New York’s Department of Environmental Conservation will assist municipalities in developing and implementing effective timbering regulations. These regulations will focus on preventing runoff, reducing fire loads, and managing hazardous debris. By providing guidance and support, we can help municipalities create sustainable timbering practices that protect the environment, enhance fire safety, and ensure the proper management of hazardous debris. This initiative will lead to healthier ecosystems, safer communities, and more resilient infrastructure.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, HMGP, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,4	
Benefits:	Properly managed forests are less prone to severe fires, enhancing the safety of nearby communities and infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Lower fire loads and better debris management reduce the health risks associated with wildfires and environmental pollution.	
Impact on Future Development:	Implementing timbering regulations ensures that future development projects consider the environmental impact of deforestation and land use changes. This leads to more sustainable and responsible development practices.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Reducing runoff and managing debris helps protect critical infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, from damage caused by erosion and flooding.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Supporting sustainable timbering practices can benefit the local economy by ensuring the long-term viability of the timber industry.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Implementing timbering regulations that consider climate change impacts ensures that forests and surrounding areas are managed in a way that enhances their resilience to changing climate conditions, such as increased temperatures and altered precipitation patterns.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Public Information, Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	-
	Depend on existing environmental regulations to manage timbering activities.	Existing regulations may not specifically address the unique challenges associated with timbering, such as runoff, fire load, and hazardous debris. They may also be outdated or insufficiently enforced, leading to continued environmental and safety issues.
	Encourage timber companies and landowners to follow voluntary guidelines for sustainable timbering practices.	Voluntary guidelines lack enforcement power, leading to inconsistent adherence. Without mandatory regulations, some entities may choose not to follow the guidelines, resulting in continued environmental degradation, increased fire risks, and unmanaged hazardous debris.

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2025-YatesCounty-17. Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab

Action Name:	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab
Lead Agency:	Keuka Lake Outlet Compact
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Engineer, Yates County OEM, NYS DEC, Penn Yan Engineer, Penn Yan OEM
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure
Description of the Problem:	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam is a Class C High Hazard Dam that acts as a flood control and stormwater management measure at the outlet of the Keuka Lake in the Village of Penn Yan. The dam is owned by the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact, an inter-municipal corporation consisting of representatives from the eight municipalities around the lake shoreline. The dam embankment serves as bedding for Mill Dam Road. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of high-density development, commercial buildings, a walking and biking trail, Lake Street, Water Street, Main Street, and Liberty Street. Although the dam was last inspected in 2021, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
Description of the Solution:	The Yates County and Village of Penn Yan Engineers will work with the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact to complete an engineering study of Keuka Lake Outlet Dam. The Village of Penn Yan will also request information and input from Yates County and the Village's Public Works to address concerns regarding surrounding roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Village of Penn Yan and the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem continues
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for surrounding roadways increased, potential loss of Keuka Lake as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions

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3. TOWN OF BARRINGTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Barrington 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 Barrington, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Barrington’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

3.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

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

Table 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Steven Wheeler, Highway Superintendent Address: 4424 Bath Road, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: (607) 243-8323 Email: townbarn@frontiernet.net	Name/Title: Steven Perry, Town Supervisor Address: 4424 Bath Road, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: 607-243-5323 Email: steve77race@hotmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jesse Jayne, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 4424 Bath Road, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: 607-243-5323 Email: barringtoncode@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Steven Perry, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided information towards planning process.	
Name/Title: Jesse Jayne, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided updated information on building permits.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Joy L. C. Perry, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided information towards planning process.	
Name/Title: Steven Wheeler, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided updated information on mitigation development.	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Method of Participation:	

3.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Barrington lies along the southern central border of Yates County on the East side of Keuka Lake in western New York State. The town has a total area of about 40 square miles. Keuka Lake forms the Western boundary of the Town. Big Stream enters the Town at its Eastern boundary south of the intersection of PreEmption Rd and State Route 14A flowing southwesterly through the Southeastern corner of the Town before exiting the Town South of Carley Brace Rd. The Town of Barrington is bordered to the north by Town of Milo, to the south by Town of Tyrone, Schuyler County, to the East by the Town of Starkey, and to the west by Keuka Lake (Town of Barrington n.d.).

The town is comprised of agricultural lands as well as forest lands. The maximum elevation within the Town is 1,686 feet and is located between Bath Road and Andrews Hill Road. The topography of the Town gets increasingly steeper moving towards the Western boundary and Keuka Lake. The rest of the topography within the Town is fairly gentle. The Keuka Lake and Big Stream flows northward, through the town. The town is bordered by Keuka Lake to the west (Tetra Tech 2020).

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 7.7-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 24.4-percent is 65 years of age or older, 2.3-percent is non-English speaking, 7.6-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 6.8-percent is considered disabled.

3.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Barrington 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 Barrington to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

3.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 3-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law No. 1-2006 (Administration and Enforcement of NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code)	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town. It includes the creation of an office of the Code Enforcement Officer; institutes building permit requirements; outlines instruction inspection provisions; and mandates Certificates of Compliance.</p>				



	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	Local Law No. 2-1980 – Zoning Code, last amended by Local Law No. 1-1996	Local	Zoning Board of Appeals, Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Zoning Code establishes standards for buildings constructed within the Special Flood Hazard Area. The Zoning Code regulates uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; requires that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; controls the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; controls filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and qualifies for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 1-2013 –Town of Barrington Subdivision Law	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Subdivision Law sets standards for development in areas prone to flooding. Prohibits platting for land subject to flooding, and land deemed by the Planning Board to be otherwise uninhabitable for residential occupancy or for other uses that may increase danger to health, life, or property or aggravate the flood hazard. Additionally, all flood areas indicated on area FIRM must be included in the preliminary plat. Prioritizes wetlands and slopes as areas of high conservation importance.</p>				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Part of Local Law No. 2-1980, Zoning Code – Article 7 § 7.11. Planned unit development districts.	Local	Zoning Board of Appeals
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>Planned unit development districts are required to produce drawings for stormwater drainage systems in final development plan.</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>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.</p>				



	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
<p>Growth Management</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan: Purpose of Comprehensive Plan is to create balanced growth and development that is in keeping with the rural and agrarian nature of the Town. Zoning Code: Sets limits on density in planned unit development districts. 	Yes	Part of the Comprehensive Plan; Part of Local Law No. 2-1980, Zoning Code – Article 7 § 7.11. Planned unit development districts.	Local	Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals
<p>Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Zoning Code establishes a Special Flood Hazard District. The Zoning Code regulates uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; requires that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; controls the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; controls filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; regulates the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and qualifies for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>	Yes	Local Law No. 2-1980. Zoning Code, § 4.25. Special Flood Hazard District. (Added 5-11-1987 by L.L. No. 2-1987)	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>Wellhead Protection</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Dundee Wellhead District (DWD) contains a well system which pumps water from a sole source aquifer. These particular wells supply the majority of the municipal drinking water for the Village of Dundee, and it is therefore important to regulate uses in this district to protect health and life. A development permit is required before the start of any excavation, construction, or any other development within the Dundee Wellhead District. No permit is granted until approvals are obtained from the Town of Barrington Zoning Board of Appeals and the Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District Office.</p>	Yes	Local Law No. 2-1980. Zoning Code, § 4.26. Dundee Wellhead District (DWD). (Added 9-14-1998 by L.L. No. 2-1998)	Local	Code Enforcement Officer, Zoning Board of Appeals
<p>Emergency Management Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	Local Law No. 2-1980. Zoning Code, § 4.25. Special Flood Hazard District. (Added 5-11-1987 by L.L. No. 2-1987)	State, Local	Zoning Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Floodplain Administrator is charged with obtaining, reviewing, and reasonably utilizing any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source.				
Other: sensitive areas, steep slope	Yes	Regulations for Construction on Steep Slopes (Local Law 5 of 2011)	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Regulates soil disturbance on steep slopes as defined by the Town's Steep Slopes Map and measured by a clinometer located within any existing or proposed lot or lots in the Town. The Town Steep Slopes Map is on file with the Town Clerk. The Steep Slope Map will be revised as new topographic data becomes available.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan of the Town of Barrington - Updated April 2022	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan outlines actions that the Town can take to improve stormwater management, limit development on steep slopes, preserve natural features, and govern future land use.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid – the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



3.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 3-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	They are reviewed and approved by the CEO of the Town and, at times, the Town Planning Board. Code Enforcement is responsible for issuing permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	If development is in the Special Flood Hazard Area, the permitting process would follow the usual building permit process with a review from a third party who specializes in soil and water (Yates County Soil and Water). Having Lake Frontage in the Town, we have multiple lines of code in our Town law to help prevent and deal with Flooding.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is an adequate level of buildout in the jurisdiction, with approximately 65.3 percent of the parcels in Town having a structure. Approximately 9.5 percent of parcels in the town are used for agricultural purposes and 0.1 percent of parcels are utilized for recreation and entertainment. 25.7 percent of parcels were identified as being vacant.

3.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 3-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town of Barrington Planning Board reviews the Town's Zoning Laws.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Town of Barrington Zoning Board of Adjustment/Appeals reviews and deliberates on zoning decisions.
Planning Department	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	Part of YCMP
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Town of Barrington has Superintendent of Highways.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Town of Barrington has a Building/Zoning Officer.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	CEO Highway Superintendent and Highway Department: The Highway Department is in charge of improving and maintaining over 50 miles of roads that are dispersed throughout the Town of Barrington.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Highway Superintendent and Highway Department: The Highway Department is in charge of improving and maintaining over 50 miles of roads that are dispersed throughout the Town of Barrington.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Yates County
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

3.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 3-5 summarizes financial resources available to Barrington.

Table 3-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

3.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 3-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Municipal website has an announcements page which the municipality uses to post information on happenings in the town.

3.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 3-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dundee Fire Department - 4/4Y Penn Yan Fire Department - 4	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

3.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC



2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 3-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 3-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

3.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

3.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	18
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# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	\$4,281
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County 2024

3.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 3-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along Keuka Lake shores and in our valley.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Replacement cost.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None that the town knows of.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, for the of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure, including land values.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Education and budget
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	2021 Tropical Storm Fred
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	L.L. No. 2-1980. Zoning Code, § 4.25. Special Flood Hazard District. (Added 5-11-1987 by L.L. No. 2-1987)
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The of Barrington meets the minimum for floodplain requirement.
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?	All new construction must have site plans for that project to be reviewed by the Town Planning Board and Zoning Board, which includes height restriction.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



3.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				
2020				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	5	0	0	5
2021				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	3	0	0	3
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	4	0	0	4
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	3	0	0	3

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

Table 3-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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 in the Town between 2018 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



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

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

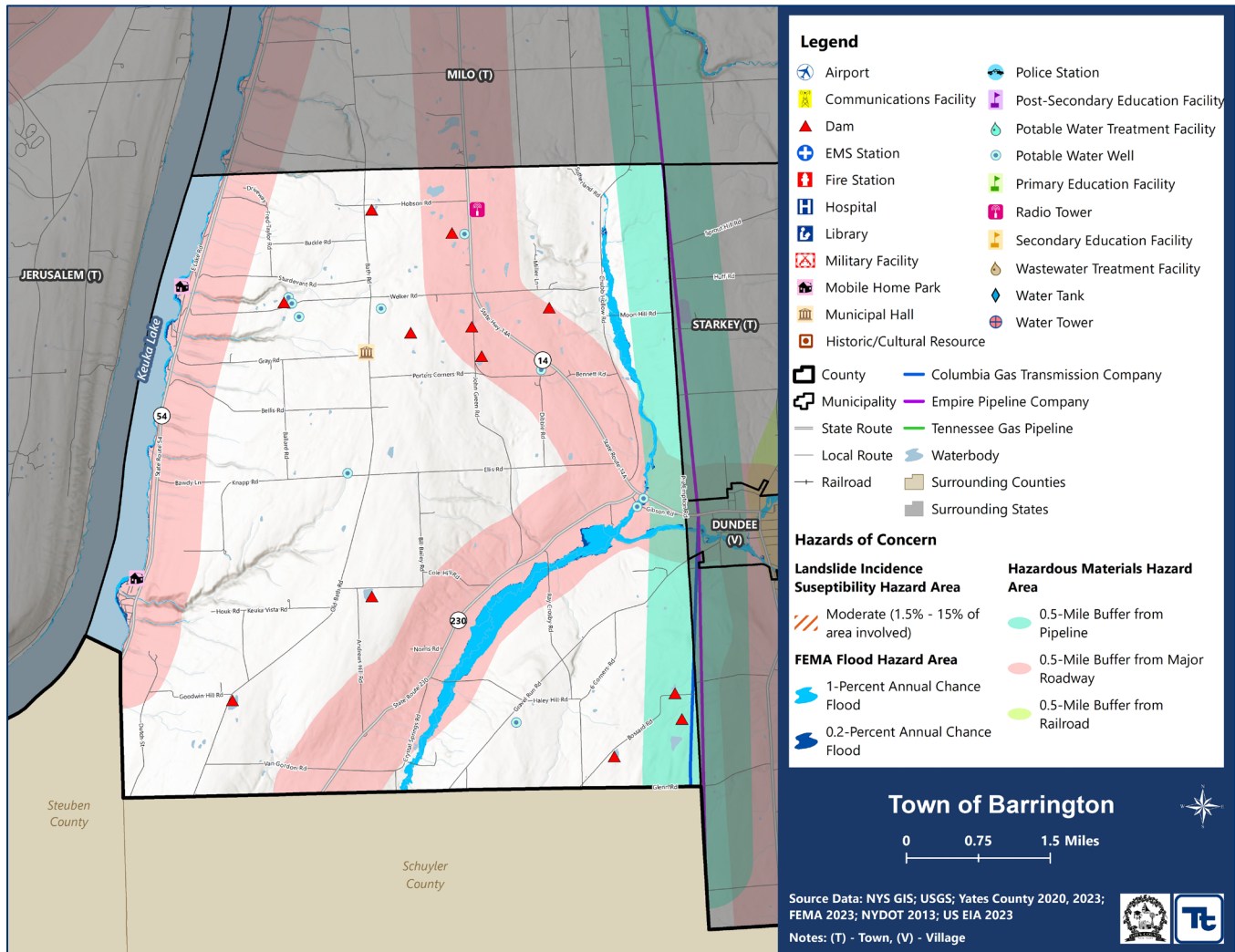
3.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

3.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 3-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Barrington has significant exposure. The map shows the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 3-1. Barrington Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





3.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 3-14. Hazard Event History in Barrington

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Barrington
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.
August 18-19, 2021	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred (DR-4625)	Yes	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred produced locally heavy rainfall and severe flash flooding. Numerous roads were flooded in the area; some washouts were reported. This event caused \$50,000 in property damages.	This event caused approximately \$200,000 in damage from flood waters. Flood waters washed out road shoulders and floors and walls of box culvert at 618 Lake Rd.; it also cut 8 feet in the bottom of the ditch and lost 60 feet of road shoulder at Welker Rd. Heavy rain caused flooding and plugged pipes with debris.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

3.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Barrington reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following rankings were accurate.

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

Table 3-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 3-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Well #66	Potable Water Well	Y	Y	2025-BarringtonT-04	-

Source: Yates 2023



3.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Town. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- Well #66, a critical facility, is located in the floodplain. Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.
- Flooding in the Town repetitively occurs around the shores of Keuka Lake and in the valley. Flooded roadways make it difficult for first responders to reach an incident or medical emergency, for individuals to evacuate, and interrupt daily travel.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The box culvert walls at Gravel Run is being undermined through heavy rain and flooding events, impacting the integrity of the roadway. The culvert walls are breaking apart, causing the road to cave and making the location susceptible to landslides.
- The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.



* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

3.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

3.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

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

3.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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



Table 3-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Barrington-1 (previous action)	Bellis Hill Road Reinforcement	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Flood water undermines a creek bank near Bellis Hill Road, causing the road to dissolve and fall away at its edges. Solution: Install a heavy rip-rap wall along the creek bank. The rip rap would run 90' in length and be 20' in height. The bottom row of the rip rap would be anchored.	1. Completed 2. Rip-rap has been installed.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-2	Repair failing Ellis Road Crossover Pipe	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Raging waters cut away bank, undermining pipe & road Solution: Upsize Culvert pipe	1. Complete 2. The culvert pipe has been upsized.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-3 (previous action)	Haley Road Grading & Culvert Installation	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Flooding water runs over the road. This causes loss of gravel and road degradation, which leads to unsafe travel conditions.	1. Complete 2. Pipes were installed and the road was graded.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Raise the road 30" using 2200 tons gravel. Install (3) 2'x30' pipes		
T. Barrington-4 (previous action)	Installation of Haley Rd Ditches & Rock Dams	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: The project location is east of NY Highway 230, near the unnamed tributary to Big Stream. The problem creates a downstream obstruction. Solution: Enlarge ditch, install rock dams & hydroseed area	1. Complete 2. This project was completed.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-5 (previous action)	Crossover Culvert on Van Gordon Road Cross - 241	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Pipe failure/road washout Solution: Upsize Culvert pipe	1. Complete 2. The culvert has been upsized.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-6 (previous action)	Culvert Installation John Green Road Crossover	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Pipe failure causing water to wash out headwall & broken exposed pipe Solution: Replace piping, insert concrete block headwalls	1. Complete 2. Concrete headwalls have replaced the pipes.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Barrington-7 (previous action)	Install Gravel Run (Roadway) Box Culvert Replacement	Flood, Severe Storm, and Landslide	Town Highway Department	<p>Problem: The box culvert walls at Gravel Run is being undermined through heavy rain and flooding events, impacting the integrity of the roadway. The culvert walls are breaking apart, causing the road to cave and making the location susceptible to landslides</p> <p>Solution: Replace the existing box culvert with a 12 foot by 12 foot by 100 foot culvert to increase the culverts capacity and ensure structural integrity of Gravel Run to prevent potential landslides.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Progress Checking other funding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in 2024 HMP Install Gravel Run (Roadway) Box Culvert Replacement. Not applicable
T. Barrington-8 (previous action)	Installation of Cross Culvert on Bill Bailey Road	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	<p>Problem: Heavy rains & storm driven debris cause ditch & crossover to flood &</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Concrete headwalls have replaced the pipes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Not applicable This action has been completed.



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				undermine the integrity of the road Solution: Replace 30" pipes with 3' pipes with concrete headwalls		
T. Barrington-9 (previous action)	Install Box Culvert at Hwy 781 East Lake Rd	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: There is no culvert at Hwy 781 East Lake Rd Solution: Install Box Culvert at Hwy 781 East Lake Rd	1. Complete 2. Box culvert installed.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-10 (previous action)	Install Cross Culvert on Andrews Hill Rd	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	Problem: Current 30" culvert is not large enough to handle storm water & debris Solution: Install new 36"x40' culvert	1. Complete 2. New culvert installed	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-11 (previous action)	Update the municipal Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1981) does not include NYS freeboard requirements.	1. In Progress 2. The Town is in progress of reviewing and updating the flood damage prevention ordinance.	1. Include in 2024 HMP 2. Keep wording the same. 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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>		
T. Barrington-12 (previous action)	Crossover Culvert on Van Gordon Road Cross - 243A	Flood and Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	<p>Problem: Pipe failure/road washout</p> <p>Solution: Upsize Culvert pipe</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Culvert has been upsized. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.
T. Barrington-13 (previous action)	Town Office and Highway Barns Generator	All	Town Supervisor	<p>Problem: The Town Office and Highway Barns are not equipped with back-up power, which makes it difficult for personnel to maintain continuity of operations.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed. 2. Town funded. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. This action has been completed.



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Purchase a generator for the town office and highway barns.		

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3.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Barrington 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 Barrington would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure				X			X			
Disease Outbreak				X			X			
Drought				X			X			
Extreme Temperatures				X			X			
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials				X			X			
Landslide		X		X			X		X	
Severe Storm	X	X		X			X		X	
Severe Winter Storm	X			X			X			
Transportation Accidents				X			X			
Utility Failure				X			X			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 3-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-BarringtonT-01	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-02	Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-03	FEMA FIRM Mapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-04	Critical Facility in Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-05	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-06	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BarringtonT-07	Install Gravel Run (Roadway) Box Culvert Replacement	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-BarringtonT-08	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High

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



2025-BarringtonT-01. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Town Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Town. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Town. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Town will become educated on hazards risks. The Town will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town’s already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

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2025-BarringtonT-02. Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialing

Action Name:	Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialing	
Lead Agency:	Town Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.	
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Town staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager’s CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Town and assure the Town’s NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
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:	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 Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will enhance the Town’s current NFIP capabilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in hazard areas.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem remains
	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
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2025-BarringtonT-03. FEMA FIRM Mapping

Action Name:	FEMA FIRM Mapping	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Yates County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Yates County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	The Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications



FEMA updates maps without Town input

Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

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2025-BarringtonT-04. Critical Facility in Floodplain

Action Name:	Critical Facility in Floodplain	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Yates County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Well #66, a critical facility, is located in the floodplain. Critical facilities located in the floodplain are not only susceptible to flood damage but also create unnecessary complications for the municipality during an emergency event and post-disaster recovery.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>Coordinate with the owner of Well #66 in the Town to support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g., elevation, flood-proofing) or relocation to protect structures from future damage.</p> <p>Phase 1: Identify most cost-effective mitigation option</p> <p>Phase 2: Work with the owner to implement selected action based on available funding and local match ability.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of Well #66.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Well #66 which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area.



Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events.

Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

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2025-BarringtonT-05. Flood Prone Roadways

Action Name:	Flood Prone Roadways	
Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Flooding in the Town repetitively occurs around the shores of Keuka Lake and in the valley, specifically at East Lake Road. Flooding is due to rushing waters carrying debris and blocking the flow of the passing water. Flooded roadways make it difficult for first responders to reach an incident or medical emergency, for individuals to evacuate, and interrupt daily travel.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Highway Department will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems (roads, bridges, intersections, drainage, etc.) in collaboration with Yates County Soil and Water.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
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 who 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:	Not applicable.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem continues
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive



2025-BarringtonT-06. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Building Department, Town Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce



	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage
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2025-BarringtonT-07. Install Gravel Run (Roadway) Box Culvert Replacement

Action Name:	Gravel Run Box Culvert	
Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The box culvert walls at Gravel Run is being undermined through heavy rain, caused by severe storms, and flooding events, impacting the integrity of the roadway. The culvert walls are breaking apart, causing the road to cave and making the location susceptible to landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town's Highway Department will replace the existing box culvert with a 12-foot by 12-foot by 100-foot culvert to increase the culverts capacity and ensure structural integrity of Gravel Run to prevent potential landslides.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 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:	By increasing the capacity of the culvert, transportation routes are more likely to remain open and evacuation routes will remain intact as there will be a lower risk of roadway flooding. Furthermore, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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2025-BarringtonT-08. Flood Mitigation Interest

Action Name:	Flood Mitigation Interest
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Town Planning Board, Town Zoning Board, Town Board
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administrator will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevator or acquisition.
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time, Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Town capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations
CRS Category	Preventative Measures
Priority	High



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem remains
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

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4. TOWN OF BENTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Benton 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 Benton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Benton’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

4.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

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

Table 4-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: John Prendergast, Supervisor Address: 1000 State Route 14A, Penn Yan, NY 14527-9107 Phone Number: 315-536-7236 Email: supervisor@townofbenton.us	Name/Title: Richard Harper, Deputy Supervisor Address: 1000 State Route 14A, Penn Yan, NY 14527-9107 Phone Number: 315-536-7236 Email: harper2191@aol.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Fulkrod, Zoning Officer Address: 1000 State Route 14A, Penn Yan, NY 14527-9107 Phone Number: 315-536-7236 Email: zoning@townofbenton.us	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Jeremy Delyser, Engineer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Jayson Hoover, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Bobbi Wolfe, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: John Prendergast, Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Richard Harper, Deputy Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Thomas Fulkrod, Zoning Officer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	

4.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Benton lies along the northeastern border of Yates County in western New York State. Seneca Lake forms the eastern border of the Town, with Torrey to the southeast, Milo and Jerusalem to the south, Potter along the west and Ontario County marks the northern boundary. The Town is comprised primarily of agricultural lands with a small percentage of forested lands. The maximum elevation in the Town 1,278 feet and is located near the southern boundary of the town, north of Townline Road. The Northern portion of the Village of Penn Yan is also located at the southern boundary of the town surrounding the intersection of State Routes 364 and 14A. The topography within the town is fairly uniform, and for the most part gentle. There are some steeper areas where there are gullies or other watercourses as well as in the northeastern corner of the town approaching Seneca Lake (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Town of Benton has a total area of 44.4 square miles. Seneca Lake forms the Northeastern boundary of the town. The Kashong Creek begins in Kashong Creek Swamp on the NW edge of the town, then flowing North before exiting the town near Kidder Rd and reentering the town boundary to the East and then flowing Easterly before exiting the Town in its NE corner. Sugar Creek enters the town at its western boundary just north of Havens Corners Rd and flows southwesterly before exiting the town boundary on the western edge north of Baldwin Rd. The Town of Benton is located along NYS Route 14 & 14A. The hamlet of Bellona is located along County Rt 15 (Pre-Emption Rd) within the Town of Benton (Town of Benton n.d.). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Benton was 2,580, a nine percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 8-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.6-percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.4-percent is non-English speaking, 7.3-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 6.5-percent is considered disabled.



4.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Benton 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 Benton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

4.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 4-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 30, Building Construction and Fire Prevention. Updated 2023.	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>This Chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code in the Town. It includes the creation of an office of the Code Enforcement Officer; institutes building permit requirements; outlines instruction inspection provisions; and mandates Certificates of Compliance.</p>	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 110, Zoning. 1/16/1992	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter regulates and restricts the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lots that may be occupied, the size of yards, building setbacks and other open space, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes; and establishes penalties for violations.</p> <p>The intent of this chapter is to encourage appropriate and orderly physical development and general welfare; classify, designate, and regulate the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for agriculture, residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses in appropriate places. Objectives of this chapter are to provide assurance of opportunities for effective utilization of land; provide adequate community and public utility facilities; provide workable relationships of land uses to the transportation system and lessen congestion on the roads; conserve and stabilize the value of property; provide adequate open space for light and air; provide desired levels of population density; and secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers.</p>				
<p>Subdivision Code</p>	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 98, Subdivision Regulations. 1/14/2009.	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Planning Board of the Town of Benton is authorized and empowered to approve plats showing lots, blocks, or sites, with or without streets or highways, to approve the development of entirely or partially undeveloped plats already filed in the office of the Clerk of Yates County, and to approve preliminary plats with or without modifications. The land to be subdivided should be able to be safely used for building purposes without danger to health, or danger from fire, flood or other hazard; that proper provision shall be made for drainage, erosion control, water supply, sewerage and other needed improvements; that all proposed lots will be laid out to be in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties; that the proposed streets will conform to the Official Map and will be properly related to the proposals shown on the Comprehensive Plan, and will be of a width, grade and location as to accommodate prospective traffic and facilitate fire protection and to provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings; and that proper provision shall be made for open spaces for parks and playgrounds. Prohibits platting for land subject to flooding, and land deemed by the Planning Board to be otherwise uninhabitable for residential occupancy or for other uses that may increase danger to health, life, or property or aggravate the flood hazard. Additionally, all flood areas indicated on area FIRM must be included in the preliminary plat. Prioritizes wetlands and slopes as areas of high conservation importance.</p>				
<p>Site Plan Code</p>	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 110, Zoning, Article 8. 1/16/1992.	Local and County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter allows the Planning Board to review and approve site plans for special uses. The objective is to evaluate site plans in order to minimize conflicts between the site layout and design of proposed uses and existing uses and natural site conditions and thereby minimize any adverse effects affecting the health, safety, and overall welfare of the community. Prior to issuing a building permit for construction, reconstruction, or expansion, or change in use of any special use, a site plan and supporting documentation shall be submitted to the Planning Board for its review and approval. Site plans must include existing natural features such as water bodies, watercourses, wetlands, wooded areas, individual large trees, and flood hazard areas.</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 110, Zoning. 1/16/1992.	Local and County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Adequate and comprehensive drainage systems should be provided to convey the stormwater runoff originating within and outside a proposed development as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drainage systems shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate the potential future runoff based upon the probable land use and ultimate development of the total watershed upland of the development. 2. Preservation of natural watercourses is generally preferable to the construction of drainage channels. 3. Interior drainage systems shall be designed to accommodate a ten-year storm. 				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>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.</p>				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 35 Flood Damage Prevention. 1/14/2009	Federal, State, County and Local	Zoning Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. 				



	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
F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other: Erosion	Yes	Town Code, Chapter 110, Zoning, 1/16/1992.	Local and County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In order to ensure that land development will occur with minimum soil erosion, the Planning Board may require the developer to consult with the Soil Conservation Service and the Soil Conservation Service shall determine whether or not to require that the following procedures be put into practice. Such procedures may include:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposing the smallest practical area of land at any one time during the development. 2. Provision of temporary vegetation and/or mulching to protect critical areas. 3. Provision of adequate drainage facilities, which may include swales and sedimentation basins, to accommodate increased runoff caused by changed soil and surface conditions during and after development. 4. Adjusting the development plan to the topography and soils so as to minimize erosion potential. 5. Retention and protection of existing vegetation wherever possible. 6. Installation of permanent final vegetation and structures as soon as practicable. 7. Provision of adequate protective measures when slopes in excess of 15% are graded. 8. Installation of temporary sedimentation basins as required by the Soil Conservation Service. 				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2/13/13	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town of Benton Comprehensive Plan is the guide for the efforts of the Town to regulate development in the best overall interest of the community. The original version of the comprehensive plan was produced in 1991 and revised in 2001. In 2011 the Town Board brought together members of the Town Board and members of the Town Planning Board with interested members of the public, to form a new review committee.				
The growth of the Finger Lakes wine industry has created an influx of tourists. Tourism has become one of the largest industries in the region. This factor, and the passing of years, prompted a review of the Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Laws.				
Objectives include continuing to work with other agencies and the public on completing a watershed management plan for the Seneca Lake Watershed; consider affording SEQR Critical Environmental Area Status to the most environmentally sensitive areas in the Town; ensuring the provision of a comprehensive system of fire, police and emergency services to protect life and property throughout the community; and working with County and local emergency management services.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid – the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	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 How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-

4.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 4-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	Town Zoning map



	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is not much space remaining to develop, although residential growth is taking the form of single-family home development on scattered roadside lots or small subdivisions.

4.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 4-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board continues to work on issues important to the Town of Benton. Some of these include the revision of the Comprehensive Plan, regulations pertaining to the Solar projects and a variety of other issues that affect the quality of life in the Benton community.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Town Board appoints a Zoning Board of Appeals consisting of five members; they approve or deny variances.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Yates County
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town has a Highway Superintendent.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The goal of the Zoning and Code Enforcement Office is to provide assistance to the Town of Benton residents with their building, zoning and code enforcement issues. There is a Code Enforcement Officer.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Highway/CEO
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Town of Benton Highway Superintendent
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Yates County Planner/Real Property
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.)	Yes	Watershed Officer: The Watershed Officer is responsible for issuing permits and performing inspections on septic systems to assure they meet NYS Department of Health codes. There are many times when banks require septic system inspections as part of the sale or purchase of a residence and the Watershed Officer can assist in those situations.

4.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 4-5 summarizes financial resources available to Benton.

Table 4-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes



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

4.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 4-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

4.3.6 Community Classifications

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



Table 4-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Department - 6/6Y	2016
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates County NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

4.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

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

Table 4-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

4.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

4.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	9
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	\$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County 2024



4.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 4-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None that the town knows of.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, for the of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure, including land values.



NFIP Topic	Comments
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff and funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Flood Damage Prevention Chapter 35 of Town Code
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	January 14, 2009
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The of Barrington meets the minimum for floodplain requirement.
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?	All new construction must have site plans for that project to be reviewed by the Town Planning Board and Zoning Board, which includes height restriction.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

4.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

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



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

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

Table 4-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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 in the Town between 2018 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

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

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

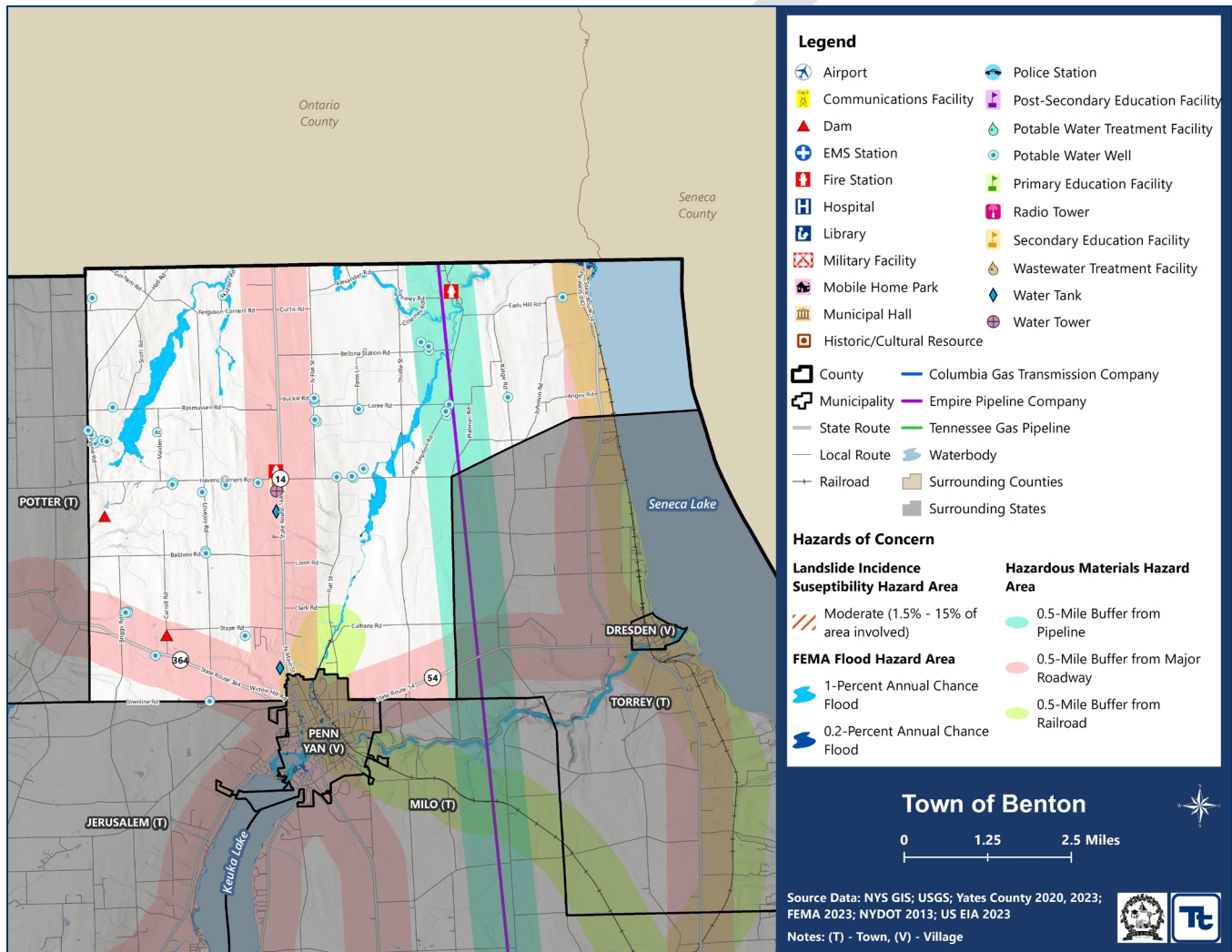
4.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

4.6.1 Hazard Area

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

Figure 4-1. Benton Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





4.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 4-14. Hazard Event History in Benton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Benton
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

4.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Benton reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following rankings were accurate.

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



Table 4-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 4-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
There are no critical facilities in the Town which are located in the 1- or 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains.					

Source: Yates County 2023

4.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications



ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.

- Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:
 - Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.
 - Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.
 - Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.
 - Require permits for floodplain development.

The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Town. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town.
- The undersized concrete box culvert on Baldwin Rd. is insufficient to handle overflow, leading to frequent flooding from heavy rains and associated disruptions. This issue necessitates a comprehensive hydrology study to determine the appropriate size for a new box culvert with wing walls.
- Currently there is no backup power system in place to address power outages during hazard events such as flooding, severe weather, and harsh winter conditions. This lack of a contingency plan leaves the Town vulnerable to prolonged disruptions and underscores the urgent need for a reliable backup solution to ensure continuous power supply during such critical times.
- The inlet side of the intake pipe at Sugar Creek Stream is currently experiencing blockages and instability, which hampers the efficient flow of water and increases the risk of flooding,

erosion, and potential landslides. This situation necessitates thorough cleaning and stabilization efforts to ensure the proper functioning of the intake pipe and to protect the surrounding environment from further degradation.

- The outlet end of the box culvert on Maiden Lane is failing, leading to frequent flooding and associated disruptions, including increasing the potential for landslides as a result of the oversaturated soils. Flooded roadways make it difficult for first responders to reach an incident or medical emergency, for individuals to evacuate, and interrupt daily travel.
- New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

4.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

4.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

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

4.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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



Table 4-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Benton-1	Baldwin Rd. Box Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Town of Benton Hwy w/YC Soil & Water	Problem: Undersized concrete box Culvert Solution: YC Soil & Water to conduct hydrology study and replace with recommended culvert/pipe	1. No Progress 2. The Town was unable to make progress on this action due to a combination of other Town priorities and funding.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep wording as is. 3. Not Applicable
T. Benton-2	Purchase Power	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Flood	Town of Benton Town Board	Problem: Sustained loss of power Solution: Installation of uninterruptible permanent LP gas generator to keep 24/7 operations.	1. No Progress 2. The Town was unable to make progress on this action due to a combination of other Town priorities and funding.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep wording as is. 3. Not Applicable
T. Benton-3	Sugar Creek Stream cleaning & stabilization of inlet side of intake pipe	Flood, Landslide	Town of Benton Hwy w/YC Soil & Water	Problem: Stream cleaning Solution: Work with County Soil & Water to study creek problem and implement recommendations	1. No Progress 2. The Town was unable to make progress on this action due to a combination of other Town priorities and funding.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep wording as is. 3. Not Applicable
T. Benton-4	Maiden Lane Box Culvert	Flood, Landslide	Town of Benton Hwy w/YC Soil & Water	Problem: Outlet end is failing Solution: Work with Soil and Water to have a study conducted on the creek problem. Within 6 months to a year after the study is complete implement the	1. No Progress 2. The Town was unable to make progress on this action due to a combination of other Town priorities and funding.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep wording as is. 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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				recommendations		
T. Benton-5	Update the municipal Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1988) does not include NYS freeboard requirements.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>	<p>1. Complete</p> <p>2. The flood damage prevention ordinance contains language requiring new construction or substantial improvements of structures, including manufactured homes, to have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade next to the proposed foundation of the structure.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Action complete</p>



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Benton-6	Vulnerable Population Registry	All Hazards	Town Board	<p>Problem: The town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the town.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The Town was unable to make progress on this action due to a combination of other Town priorities and funding.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep wording as is. 3. Not Applicable</p>

4.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Benton 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 Benton would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak	X			X	X		X			X
Drought	X			X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials	X			X	X		X			X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Transportation Accidents	X			X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	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 4-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-BentonT-01	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-BentonT-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BentonT-03	Vulnerable Populations Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BentonT-04	Baldwin Rd. Box Culvert	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-BentonT-05	Generator for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-BentonT-06	Sugar Creek Stream Cleaning and Stabilization	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-BentonT-07	Maiden Lane Box Culvert	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-BentonT-08	Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-BentonT-09	FEMA FIRM Mapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-BentonT-10	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

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



2025-BentonT-01. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative



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

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2025-BentonT-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Village. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. 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. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Town. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Town will become educated on hazards risks. The Town will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town



Use only a few methods for distribution

Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

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2025-BentonT-03. Vulnerable Populations Registry

Action Name:	Vulnerable Populations Registry	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The Town will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to register. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the Town will need to assist them in an emergency.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The Town will have the location of registered members of the socially vulnerable population as well as any emergency or medical information the registrant was willing to share.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will be able to register to have important emergency and medical information stored in a secure system for first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development, in particular residential, may house socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The creation of this registry will inform first responders of the location of socially vulnerable populations and to what extent assistance may be needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town’s already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Socially vulnerable populations are often the most vulnerable to impacts from disasters.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	List may not be regularly updated with Town resident information



	Use only social media to inform residents of new system	May hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving information
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2025-BentonT-04. Baldwin Rd. Box Culvert

Action Name:	Baldwin Rd. Box Culvert	
Lead Agency:	Town of Benton Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	YC Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The undersized concrete box culvert on Baldwin Rd. is insufficient to handle overflow, leading to frequent flooding from heavy rains and associated disruptions. This issue necessitates a comprehensive hydrology study to determine the appropriate size for a new box culvert with wing walls.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town’s Highway Department, in collaboration with YC Soil and Water, will conduct the hydrology study. Once the optimal solution is identified, the Highway Department will undertake the necessary replacement and maintenance work to mitigate the overflow problem and enhance the road’s resilience.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage 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:	By increasing the capacity of the culvert, transportation routes are more likely to remain open and evacuation routes will remain intact as there will be a lower risk of roadway flooding. Furthermore, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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2025-BentonT-05. Generator for Critical Facilities

Action Name:	Generator for Critical Facilities	
Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department, Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Currently there is no backup power system in place to address power outages during hazard events such as flooding, severe weather, and harsh winter conditions. This lack of a contingency plan leaves the Town vulnerable to prolonged disruptions and underscores the urgent need for a reliable backup solution to ensure continuous power supply during such critical times.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support critical facilities. Following this, the Town will purchase and install an uninterruptible permanent LP gas generator will be installed to ensure 24/7 operations.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
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.
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2025-BentonT-06. Sugar Creek Stream Cleaning and Stabilization

Action Name:	Sugar Creek Stream Cleaning and Stabilization
Lead Agency:	Town of Benton Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	YC Soil and Water
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide
Description of the Problem:	The inlet side of the intake pipe at Sugar Creek Stream is currently experiencing blockages and instability, which hampers the efficient flow of water and increases the risk of flooding, erosion, and potential landslides. This situation necessitates thorough cleaning and stabilization efforts to ensure the proper functioning of the intake pipe and to protect the surrounding environment from further degradation.
Description of the Solution:	To address the issues at Sugar Creek Stream, the Town Highway Department will collaborate with YC Soil and Water to conduct a comprehensive study of the creek’s problems. This study will identify the root causes of the blockages and instability. Based on the findings, the Highway Department will implement the recommended actions, which may include cleaning the inlet side of the intake pipe and stabilizing the surrounding area. These measures will help restore efficient water flow, reduce the risk of flooding and erosion, and ensure the long-term stability of the intake pipe and the surrounding environment.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC,
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	By addressing the root causes of blockages and instability, the project aims to restore efficient water flow and reduce the risk of flooding and erosion. This will ensure the long-term stability of the intake pipe and the surrounding environment.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By preventing erosion and maintaining the natural landscape, the project helps preserve the environment that many vulnerable communities rely on for their livelihoods. Overall, the Sugar Creek Stream project fosters a safer, more resilient community, ensuring that the most vulnerable are better protected against the adverse effects of natural hazards.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The stream cleaning project will help keep transportation routes open and maintain evacuation routes, reducing the risk of roadway flooding. This will also ensure access to health and medical facilities for both healthcare workers and those needing treatment for injuries and illnesses.
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the areas of the stream most at risk of blockages or instability will allow for resource staging in the areas of greatest need ahead of a flood event.
Climate Change Considerations:	As climate change is expected to bring more frequent and severe rainfall events, this action will help manage stormwater needs resulting from climate change.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project



CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Action
	No Action	No Action
	Remove roadway	Remove roadway
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

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2025-BentonT-07. Maiden Lane Box Culvert

Action Name:	Maiden Lane Box Culvert	
Lead Agency:	Town of Benton Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	YC Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The outlet end of the box culvert on Maiden Lane is failing, leading to frequent flooding and associated disruptions, including increasing the potential for landslides as a result of the oversaturated soils. Flooded roadways make it difficult for first responders to reach an incident or medical emergency, for individuals to evacuate, and interrupt daily travel.	
Description of the Solution:	To address the issues at Maiden Lane’s box culvert, the Town’s Highway Department will collaborate with YC Soil and Water to conduct a comprehensive study of the creek problem. Within 6 months to a year after the study is completed, the Highway Department will implement the recommended actions. These measures will help mitigate the overflow problem, enhance the road’s resilience, and ensure the long-term stability of the culvert and surrounding environment.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage 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:	By increasing the capacity of the culvert, transportation routes are more likely to remain open and evacuation routes will remain intact as there will be a lower risk of roadway flooding. Furthermore, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

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2025-BentonT-08. Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialing

Action Name:	Certified Floodplain Manager Credentialing	
Lead Agency:	Town Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.	
Description of the Solution:	Provide training and/or certification for Town staff with NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager’s CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will increase the NFIP capabilities of the Town and assure the Town’s NFIP program has enough staff to accomplish its goals and reach NFIP compliance.	
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:	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 Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will enhance the Town’s current NFIP capabilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in hazard areas.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related events. This action will educate staff on NFIP regulations to assist with the flood hazard.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem remains
	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
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2025-BentonT-09. FEMA FIRM Mapping

Action Name:	FEMA FIRM Mapping	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Yates County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	New floodplain maps (FIRMs) have not been adopted by the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Yates County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	The Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications



FEMA updates maps without Town input

Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

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2025-BentonT-10. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Building Department, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce



	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage
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5. VILLAGE OF DRESDEN

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Dresden 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 Dresden, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Dresden’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

5.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 5-1 summarizes 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 5-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Colleen Riviello, Clerk/Treasurer - Administration Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 536-2477 Email: villageclerk@villageofdresden.org	Name/Title: William Hall, Mayor/Board of Trustees Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 536-2477 Email: hall122@verizon.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Fulkrod, Code Enforcement Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 719-3232 Email: villageclerk@villageofdresden.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Tim Steed, Engineer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Brian Ellis, DPW Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Tom Fulkrod, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Kathy Whitney, Deputy Clerk Admin Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Colleen Riviello, Clerk/Treasurer-Administration Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: William Hall, Mayor/Board of Trustees Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	

5.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Dresden lies along the Eastern border of Yates County in Western New York State. The area is mostly residential, though there are some areas that remain undeveloped. The maximum elevation of 544 feet is located at the Village boundary, Northwest of the intersection of State Routes 14 and 54, in the center of State Route 14. The terrain in the Village is gentle. The Village of Dresden has a total area of 0.3 square miles. Seneca Lake forms the Eastern boundary of the Village. Keuka Lake Outlet enters the Village at its Southern boundary North of State Route 14 and flows East before entering Seneca Lake. The Village of Dresden is bordered to the East by Seneca Lake and the Town of Torrey surrounds it on the North, South and West boundaries (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Village of Dresden was incorporated in 1868 and is run by a mayor and board of two trustees. There are two full time employees: public works superintendent, and public works laborer and two part-time employees: clerk/treasurer, and deputy clerk/treasurer. In addition, there is a planning board of five people (one current vacancy), and a zoning board of appeals of five people (one current vacancy) (Village of Dresden n.d.). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Dresden was 293, a 4.8-percent increase from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 9.9-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 18.4-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.7-percent is non-English speaking, 21.5-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.3- percent is considered disabled.

5.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Dresden 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 Dresden to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

5.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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



Table 5-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2023-2, A Local Law Repealing Local Law 2 of 2008 and Adopting a New Local Law Providing for the Administration and Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the village. It includes the creation of an office of the Code Enforcement Officer; institutes building permit requirements; outlines instruction inspection provisions; and mandates Certificates of Compliance.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 211, Zoning Law	Local	Code Enforcement, Zoning Board of Appeals
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Zoning Law promotes the health, safety, and general welfare of the community, including to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers. It creates a Land Conservation District to provide for the environmental protection of sensitive lands, particularly along the Keuka Outlet, and allow for low-intensity recreational use of these lands, as is consistent with the Dresden Comprehensive Plan.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 179, Subdivision of Land	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town must consider land subdivisions as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Town. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 211, Zoning Law; Article 9, Site Plan Review	Local and County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Planning Board is hereby charged with carrying out the review and approval functions provided for in Section 725-a of New York State Village Law: to review and approve, approve with modification and/or conditions, or disapprove site plans and the establishment of specified activities by resolution 'which shall constitute the Board's decision. Whenever the approval of a site plan is required by any other provision of this Zoning Law, a proposed site plan must be submitted to the Planning Board for its review and approval, prior to issuance of any building permit. No building permit shall be</p>				



	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
issued for any proposed improvements that would be in violation of use restrictions, required yard setbacks, lot coverage limits or any other provisions of the Zoning Law.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
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? Not applicable				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 123, Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Not applicable				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2004	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan outlines actions that the Town can take to govern future land use.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members, and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid – the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



5.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 5-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain development permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	In comprehensive plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are 173.79 acres of real property in the Village of Dresden. 24.5% of land is single-family homes and 38.2% of Village land is vacant.

5.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 5-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Yates County Planning: The Yates County Planning Board reviews referrals from the Towns and Villages that may have a County-wide or inter-municipal impact and provide recommendations (approval, approval with modifications, disapproval, or no significant county-wide or inter-community impact) and related findings back to those municipalities for final action. The Village has a Planning Board of five people.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Village has a Zoning Board of five people.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-



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



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

5.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 5-5 summarizes financial resources available to Dresden.

Table 5-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

5.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 5-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County Emergency Services: The Office of Emergency Management maintains and administers an integrated Emergency Services program designed to assure a safe environment through prevention/mitigation, readiness, response, and recovery.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

5.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 5-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dresden Fire Department – 4/4X	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates County NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

– = Unavailable

5.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 5-8 summarizes the



adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the 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 5-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

5.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

5.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$3,064



# Policies	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

5.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 5-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Canal
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No reports of flooding
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No property owners have reported any interest
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	zero
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Through Insurance Adjuster
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	LL1-1989
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	3/8/1989
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The floodplain management program meets minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Unsure



5.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1 (81 Main St)	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	Renew – 1 (81 Main St)	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 5-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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 in the Village between 2018 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



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

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

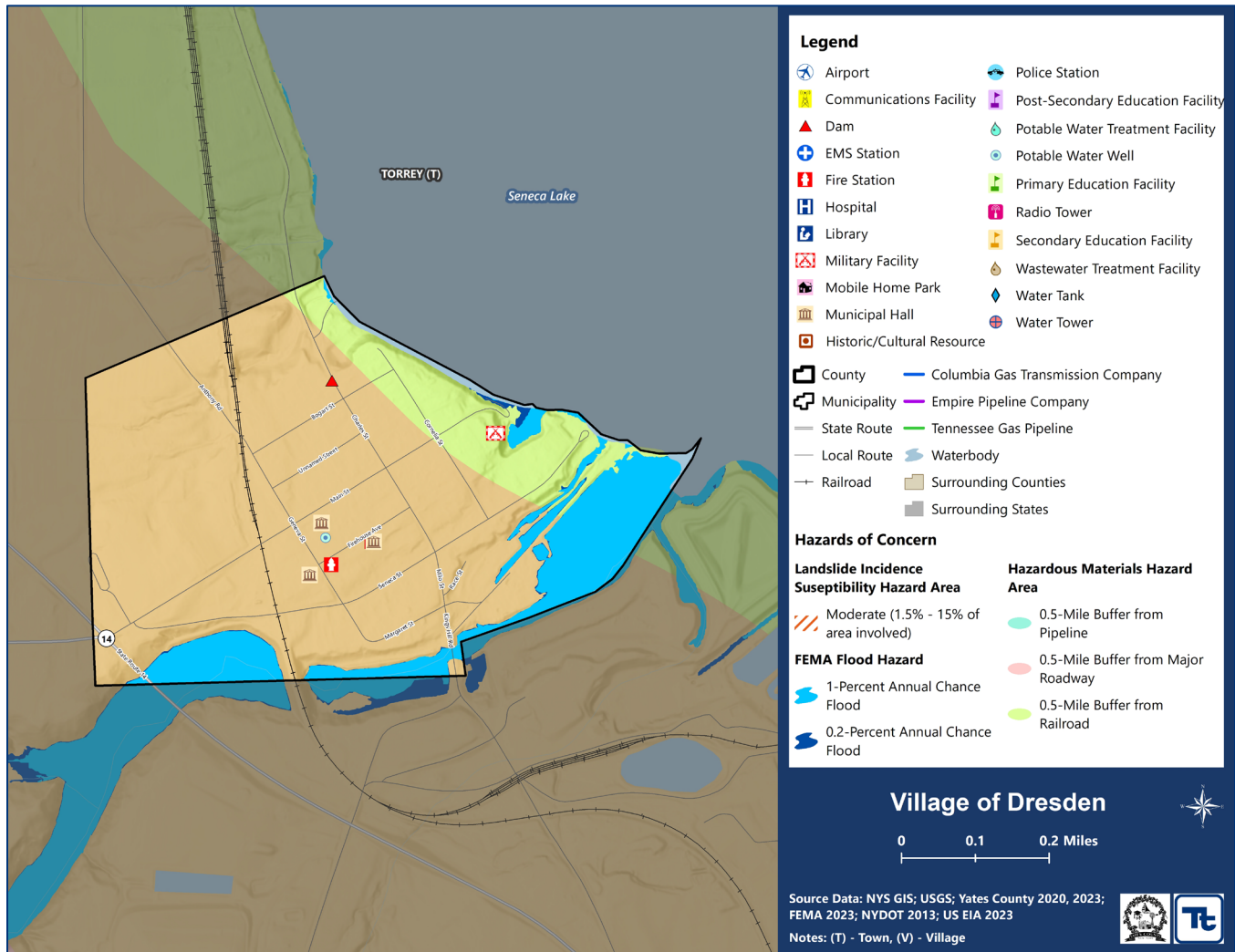
5.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

5.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 5-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Dresden has significant exposure. The map shows the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 5-1. Dresden Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





5.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 5-14. Hazard Event History in Dresden

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dresden
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Village implemented masking and social distancing mandates.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

5.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Dresden 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 rankings were accurate.

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



Table 5-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 5-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Village does not have any critical facilities located within the 1- or 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain.					

Source: Yates County 2023

5.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:



- Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.
- Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.
- Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.
- Require permits for floodplain development.

The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Village. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Village of Dresden Offices, Department of Public Works, and Firehouse (located at 3 Firehouse Ave) are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is no backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system. These facilities must remain open during all hazard events to ensure continuity of operations and that critical facilities with essential services are available within the Village during all hazard events, including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accident, utility failure.
- The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village.
- Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During severe storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and



debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake, resulting in flooding. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

5.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

5.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 5-17 indicates progress on the 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.

5.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 5-17, Dresden identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None Identified

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

- None Identified



Table 5-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
V. Dresden-1	Update the municipal Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1981) does not include NYS freeboard requirements. Solution: Update the village's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action due to other Village priority projects.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable
V. Dresden-2	Generator	All	Village Board	Problem: The Village of Dresden Offices, DPW and Firehouse are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is NO backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action. The Village has received two grants for a backup generator – One for the Water building and one for the Fire Department/Village building.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>Solution: Purchase a generator appropriately sized for all 3 entities. There is the ability of running off natural gas directly piped in.</p>		
V. Dresden-3	Geneva Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Village Highway Department	<p>Problem: Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action. The Village did not receive the grant to repair the culvert.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>Solution: An engineering study for appropriate size box culvert with wing walls would certainly help alleviate overflow of current culvert.</p>		
V. Dresden-4	Vulnerable Population Registry	All	Village Board	<p>Problem: The village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the town.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action due to other Village priority projects.</p>	<p>1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable</p>



5.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak	X	X		X	X		X			X
Drought	X	X		X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Transportation Accidents	X	X		X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 5-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-DresdenV-01	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-DresdenV-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-03	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-04	Generators for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-05	Vulnerable Populations Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-06	Geneva Street Culvert	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

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



2025-DresdenV-01. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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2025-DresdenV-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Village. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. 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. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Village. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Village will become educated on hazards risks. The Village will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	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

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2025-DresdenV-03. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Building Department, Village Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce



	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage
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2025-DresdenV-04. Generator for Critical Facilities

Action Name:	Generator for Critical Facilities
Lead Agency:	Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board, Public Works, Fire Department
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation Accident, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	The Village of Dresden Offices, Department of Public Works, and Firehouse (located at 3 Firehouse Ave) are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is no backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system. These facilities must remain open during all hazard events to ensure continuity of operations and that critical facilities with essential services are available within the Village during all hazard events, including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accident, utility failure.
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. There is the ability of running off natural gas directly piped in.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
CRS Category	Emergency Services
Priority	High



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.

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2025-DresdenV-05. Vulnerable Populations Registry

Action Name:	Vulnerable Populations Registry	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation Accident, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The Village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to register. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The Village will have the location of registered members of the socially vulnerable population as well as any emergency or medical information the registrant was willing to share.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will be able to register to have important emergency and medical information stored in a secure system for first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development, in particular residential, may house socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The creation of this registry will inform first responders of the location of socially vulnerable populations and to what extent assistance may be needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Socially vulnerable populations are often the most vulnerable to impacts from disasters.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	List may not be regularly updated with Village resident information



	Use only social media to inform residents of new system	May hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving information
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2025-DresdenV-06. Geneva Street Culvert

Action Name:	Geneva Street Culvert
Lead Agency:	Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Village Highway Department
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During severe storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake, resulting in flooding. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct an engineering study for appropriate size box culvert with wing walls to help alleviate overflow of current culvert. Once identified, the Highway Department will perform the work and maintenance required for the culvert.
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage 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:	By increasing the capacity of the culvert, transportation routes are more likely to remain open and evacuation routes will remain intact as there will be a lower risk of roadway flooding. Furthermore, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project
CRS Category	Structural Project
Priority	High



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

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6. VILLAGE OF DUNDEE

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Dundee 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 Dundee, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Dundee’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

6.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Dundee 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 Superintendent of the Public Works Department represented the community on the Yates County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 6-1 summarizes 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 6-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Steven Dean, Superintendent of Public Works Address: 12 Union Street, Dundee, NY 14837-1084 Phone Number: 315-694-1157 Email: vwaterdept@stny.rr.com	Name/Title: Frederick Cratsley, Jr., Mayor Address: 12 Union Street, Dundee, NY 14837-1084 Phone Number: 315-694-1157 Email: mayorofdundee@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Grady, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 12 Union Street, Dundee, NY 14837-1084 Phone Number: 607-243-5551 Email: code@dundeevillageny.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Alec Miller, Fire Chief Method of Participation:	



6.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Dundee has a total area of 1.1 square miles. Big Stream enters the Village at its Western boundary and flows Southeasterly before exiting its boundaries in the Southeastern corner, South of Saunders Street. The Village of Dundee is bordered to the West by the Town of Barrington and is bordered on the North, East and South sides by the Town of Starkey. The Village of Dundee lies in the Town of Starkey in the Southeastern corner of Yates County in Western New York State. The area is predominately residential although there are many undeveloped areas as well as some agricultural and forested lands. The terrain is gentle. The maximum elevation of 1,140 feet is located in the Southwestern corner of the Village in the center of Chambers Street (Tetra Tech 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Dundee was 1,690, a 2.02 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 8.9-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 13.4percent is 65 years of age or older, 0-percent is non-English speaking, 27.6-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18.9-percent is considered disabled.

6.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Dundee 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 Dundee to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

6.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 6-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 47 Construction Codes, Uniform– adopted by Board of Trustees on 11/28/06 by Local Law No. 10-2006 and amended on 5/8/07 by Local Law No. 2-2007	State and Local	Code Enforcement Office
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Village.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 138 Village of Dundee Zoning Law– adopted by Board of Trustees on 5/15/1975 by Local Law No. 1-1075 and amended as needed	Local	Zoning Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of this chapter is to establish comprehensive controls for the development of land in the Village of Dundee. Based on the Comprehensive Plan for the Village, this chapter is enacted to protect and promote the health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the community.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 138-39 Site Plan Review– 9/14/2021 by Local Law #2 2-2021	Local and County	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>Through site plan review, it is the intent of this article to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the Village. A clean, wholesome, attractive environment is declared to be of importance to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the Village, and, in addition, such an environment is deemed essential to the maintenance and continued development of the economy of the village and the general welfare of its inhabitants.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>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.</p>				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 71 – adopted by Board of Trustees on 8/25/1978	Federal, State, County and Local	Building Code Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other: Freeboard How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State	Building Code Officer
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The comprehensive plan highlights the Village's goals and policies, including mitigation efforts, with the intention of guiding decision makers and elected officials.	Yes	Village Comprehensive Plan	Local	Water / Sewer
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	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
Not applicable				
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid - the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	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
Not applicable				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yates County CEMP	County	Yates County Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The County CEMP was developed to reduce the possible impacts of an emergency and prevent loss of life or injuries while reducing damages to infrastructure. The plan promotes resilience and reduces risk for the Village.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Not applicable				

6.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 6-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain development permit is tracked if any are issued
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is limited space for buildout within the Village.

6.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 6-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has both advisory and regulatory responsibilities and oversee comprehensive plan developments and plan amendments.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals hears and decides appeals through the enforcement of the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	No	-
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer enforces all the provisions of the Uniform Code, the Energy Code, and the Construction Code. They receive, review, and decide on applications for building permits, certifications of occupancy and compliance, plans, and more.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Surrounding municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	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	Yes	Department of Public Works with several other departments to oversee local roads, wastewater treatment, and parks and trails. Village Clerk has the power of issuance, amendment and cancellation of licenses, the conduct of investigations and hearings, the supervision of the operation of the games and the collection and transmission of fees.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Department of Public Works with several other departments to oversee local roads, wastewater treatment, and parks and trails.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

6.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 6-5 summarizes financial resources available to Dundee.

Table 6-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

6.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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



Table 6-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

6.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 6-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dundee Fire Department - 4/4X	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
 — = Unavailable

6.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate



6.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

6.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	8
Total Loss Payments	\$11,312
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County 2024

6.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 6-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	The Village experiences flooding in low-lying areas.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, the Village does not maintain a list of properties damaged by flooding.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown at this time.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Village makes Substantial Damage determination with the help of consultants (Fagan Engineers).
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown, at this time.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	There have been no properties mitigated within the Village at this time.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the Village flood maps adequately address flood risk within the jurisdiction.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	The Code Enforcement Office is responsible for floodplain management within the Village.
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?	No
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, the Village floodplain staff would like additional training and support for implementing a floodplain management program.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The Village contracts out engineers to assist with NFIP.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Village contacts out engineers to assist with this determination.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Some challenges for the NFIP program include lack of education.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	None



NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 71 - adopted by Board of Trustees on 8/25/1978.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	8/25/1978
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The Village floodplain management program meets the minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the Village has several local ordinances and plans that support floodplain management to meet the NFIP requirements.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	The Village is unsure of participating in the CRS program at this time.

6.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

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



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

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

Note: Data was unavailable due to equipment failure that resulted in files being lost.

Table 6-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
None Identified.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Note: Data was unavailable due to equipment failure that resulted in files being lost.

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Anticipated.					

Note: Data was unavailable due to equipment failure that resulted in files being lost.

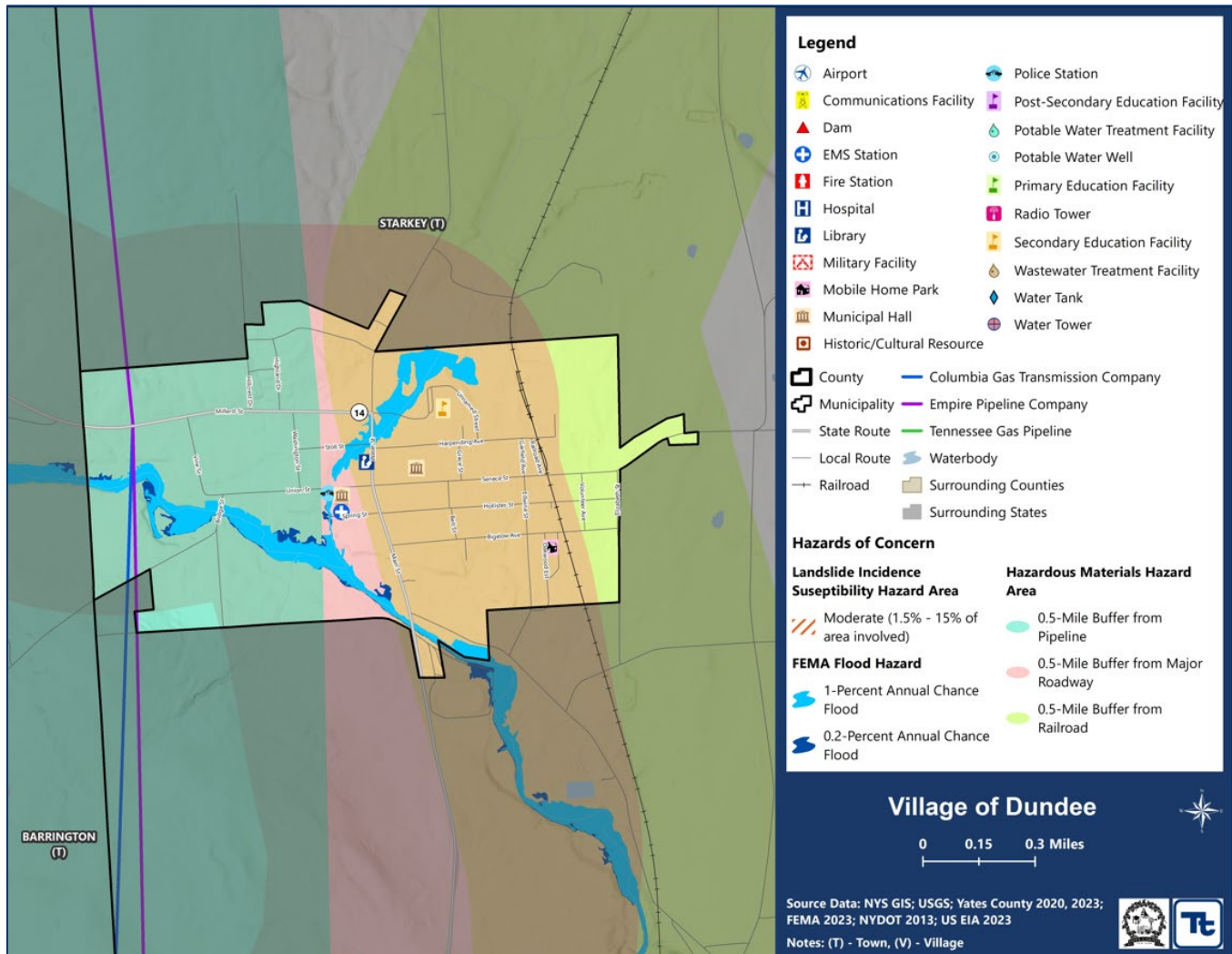
6.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

6.6.1 Hazard Area

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

Figure 6-1. Dundee Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





6.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 6-14. Hazard Event History in Dundee

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dundee
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Village was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

6.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Dundee 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:

- Drought was changed from Medium to Low as the occurrence has been infrequent.
- Hazardous Materials was changed from Medium to Low. There are only two gas stations located in the Village with little to no risk.

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



Table 6-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Low
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Low
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 6-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None Located in the Flood Zone.					

Source: Yates County 2023.

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

- Keauka Lake Outlet Dam located in Penn Yan.

6.6.4 Identified Issues

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



- The Keauka Lake Outlet Dam located in Penn Yan, a critical infrastructure and High Hazard Potential Dam, is located near the Village. This structure has the potential to impact the residents of the Village, as well as the structures, environment, and infrastructure in the inundation area. Heavy rains associated with severe storms may influence a dam failure event, as the water load may be too much for the dam's structure. A dam failure could result in destructive flooding.
- Well #2 (4847 Dundee-Himrod Road) and the Dundee Central School (55 Water Street) located in the Village do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at both facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather, and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.
- A culvert, which spans Hollister Street, Elizabeth Street, and Jessup Road, drains into hilled areas, causing water to flow and bubble into neighboring yards and overflows into nearby intersections. This flooding, which occurs as a result of heavy rains associated with severe storms, has caused roads to be closed on average twice a year. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- A 30-year life expectancy water main was established in 1978. The aging pipe has become brittle, making repairs difficult and more expensive. This main serves Well #3 and the emergency well. When this main goes down it limits pumping options and leaves the Village vulnerable to lacking water. The integrity of water systems is necessary to support life in the Village. Without water availability, persons may not have potable water to drink (detrimental during a drought or extreme temperature event), first responders may run out of available supply for emergency responses (emergency responses may include wildfires as a result of droughts, extreme temperatures, or utility failure; hazardous material incidents), and critical facilities, such as treatment plants, may not be able to provide services. Heavy rains associated with severe storms, and the melting of precipitation from severe winter storms can result in excessive waters entering the water main, potentially degrading its lining and causing hazardous materials in older lines to mix with the water flowing through it.
- The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village. The Village has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Village and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing



ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.

- Integration of hazard mitigation principles into the regulatory and planning capabilities in the Village is often a separate effort from many other types of planning within the Village. Disregarding mitigation considerations may cause gaps in the ability to fully prepare for hazard events. All hazards of concern should be addressed and integrated, where appropriate, into Village capabilities.*
- The Village currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Village does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Village website.
- The Village does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Village in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- County and municipal officials that are responsible for administering the NFIP may not be trained in the requirements of the program and what their role entails. Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

6.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

6.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 6-17 indicates progress on the 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.



6.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Dundee did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Dundee has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Floodplain Management
- County Coordination

DRAFT

Table 6-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
V.Dundee-1	Critical Facility – police station	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>Problem: The state police station is located in the 1% annual chance floodplain. It is unknown as to whether or not the facility is mitigated to the 500-year event. The Village does not have jurisdiction over the facility.</p> <p>Solution: The village will notify the facility owner/operator that they are located in the floodplain and could experience flood damage. The village will provide mitigation options to protect the facility from a 500-year event.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed. 2. Not applicable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue. 2. Not applicable 3. No longer located in the 1% floodplain.
V.Dundee-2	Outlet Road	Flood, Severe Storm	Village of Dundee Highway Department, Town of Starkey Highway Department	<p>Problem: The culvert runs from the top end of Hollister St. coming across Elizabeth St., from Elizabeth St. the culvert pipe starts in the hills of the Town of Starkey to Elizabeth then Hollister street originates somewhere on Jessop road drains a bunch of the hills up there then water bubbles up into yards and overflows into intersections. This flooding has caused roads to be closed on average twice a year.</p> <p>Solution: Have Yates County Soil and water conduct a study to determine the</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Challenges with funding availability. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Village will work with Yates County Soil and Water to conduct a feasibility study to determine the necessary size of the culvert to implement suitable funding opportunities. For Phase 1, the Village will work with the County to enlarge the pipe culvert and use plastic such as PVC along the whole run and put a pipe where it is presently an open ditch for drainage in the Town of Starkey (phase 2). The Village will work



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.
				necessary size of the culvert to implement (phase 1) Enlarge the pipe culvert and use plastic such as PVC along the whole run and put a pipe where it is presently an open ditch for drainage in the Town of Starkey (phase 2). we will work with the Town of Starkey in the areas that are their responsibility.		with the Town of Starkey in the areas that are their responsibility. 3. N/A
V.Dundee-3	Water Main	Flood	Village Board	Problem: A 30-year life expectancy water main established in 1978. The aging pipe has become brittle. Repairs are difficult and more expensive. This is an obsolete pipe size. This main serves well 3 and the emergency well. When this main goes down it limits your pumping options and leaves the village vulnerable for water. Additional water lines throughout the village were established in 1929. They are more prone to breaks. The shutdown is more extensive impacting more households/people. Solution: Install a new water main. There will be a need for engineering services.	1. No Progress. 2. Challenges with staff and funding availability.	1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Village will explore funding options for installation of a new water main. They will work with the County on contracting an engineering consultant to assist with design and implementation of the water main. 3. Not applicable
V.Dundee-4	Vulnerable Population Registry	All Hazards	Village Board	Problem: The village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with staff availability and capabilities.	1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Village will develop a vulnerable population registry that includes residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or



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.
				<p>pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the village.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>		<p>anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to register. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
V.Dundee-5	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Village Board, Building Code Officer	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p> <p>Solution: Update the village's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structure</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Challenges with staff availability.</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP 2. The Village will update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structure 3. Not applicable</p>

6.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X	X		X			
Disease Outbreak	X			X	X		X			
Drought	X	X		X	X		X			
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X	X		X			
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	
Harmful Algal Bloom	X			X	X		X			
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			
Landslide	X			X	X		X			
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Transportation Accidents	X			X	X		X			
Utility Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 6-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-DundeeV-01	High Hazard Dam Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DundeeV-02	Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-DundeeV-03	Culvert Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-DundeeV-04	Water Main Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-DundeeV-05	Vulnerable Population Registry and Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-DundeeV-06	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-DundeeV-07	Integration of Mitigation Principles	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	9	Medium
2025-DundeeV-08	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-DundeeV-09	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-DundeeV-10	NFIP Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



2025-DundeeV-01. High Hazard Dam Outreach

Action Name:	High Hazard Dam Outreach
Lead Agency:	Village Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	Village of Penn Yan, Dam Owners
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	The Keauka Lake Outlet Dam located in Penn Yan, a critical infrastructure and High Hazard Potential Dam, is located near the Village. This structure has the potential to impact the residents of the Village, as well as the structures, environment, and infrastructure in the inundation area. Heavy rains associated with severe storms may influence a dam failure event, as the water load may be too much for the dam's structure. A dam failure could result in destructive flooding.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with the Village of Penn Yan and the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected by the Village of Penn Yan and shared with the County OEM. The Village and the Village of Penn Yan will conduct public outreach to the high hazard dam owner and provide examples of mitigation actions to protect these structures from dam failure.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1 year
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	High hazard dam owners will be better educated on the risk of dam failure and be aware of possible mitigation actions to pursue. This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Outreach to high hazard dam owners will reduce flood risk to the community, by promoting mitigation actions to protect against dam failure. The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development in and around the high hazard dams. Future development near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.



Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR); Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR); Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	Do nothing.	Problem persists.
	Remove dams	Not an option, costly.
	Relocate residents	Not an option, costly.

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2025-DundeeV-02. Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities

Action Name:	Emergency Generators at Critical Facilities
Lead Agency:	Village Department of Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	Village Engineer, School Facilities Manager
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	Well #2 (4847 Dundee-Himrod Road) and the Dundee Central School (55 Water Street) located in the Village do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at both facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with hurricanes, nor'easters, severe weather, and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities.
Description of the Solution:	At Well #2, Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed mounted 150kW diesel powered generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to Well #2. Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation. At the Dundee Central School, the Village Engineer and the facilities manager at the school will work together to identify the needed sizing of an emergency generator and associated components. The school facilities manager will be responsible for the installation and maintenance of the generator.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects (SIP)
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	High



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues.
	Install solar panels	Weather dependent; need large amount of space for installation; expensive if repairs needed
	Install wind turbine	Weather dependent; poses a threat to wildlife; expensive repairs if needed

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2025-DundeeV-03. Culvert Improvements

Action Name:	Culvert Improvements	
Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Town of Starkey Highway Department, Yates County Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	A culvert, which spans Hollister Street, Elizabeth Street, and Jessup Road, drains into hilled areas, causing water to flow and bubble into neighboring yards and overflows into nearby intersections. This flooding, which occurs as a result of heavy rains associated with severe storms, has caused roads to be closed on average twice a year. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Yates County Soil and Water to conduct a feasibility study to determine the necessary size of the culvert to implement suitable funding opportunities. For Phase 1, the Village will work with the County to enlarge the pipe culvert and use plastic such as PVC along the whole run and put a pipe where it is presently an open ditch for drainage in the Town of Starkey (phase 2). The Village will work with the Town of Starkey in the areas that are their responsibility.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Village budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
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:	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:	The action is likely to result in maintained access for first responders.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Project (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem persists.
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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2025-DundeeV-04. Water Main Improvements

Action Name:	Water Main Improvements
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Hazardous Materials, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	A 30-year life expectancy water main was established in 1978. The aging pipe has become brittle, making repairs difficult and more expensive. This main serves Well #3 and the emergency well. When this main goes down it limits pumping options and leaves the Village vulnerable to lacking water. The integrity of water systems is necessary to support life in the Village. Without water availability, persons may not have potable water to drink (detrimental during a drought or extreme temperature event), first responders may run out of available supply for emergency responses (emergency responses may include wildfires as a result of droughts, extreme temperatures, or utility failure; hazardous material incidents), and critical facilities, such as treatment plants, may not be able to provide services. Heavy rains associated with severe storms, and the melting of precipitation from severe winter storms can result in excessive waters entering the water main, potentially degrading its lining and causing hazardous materials in older lines to mix with the water flowing through it.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will explore funding options for installation of a new water main. They will work with the County on contracting an engineering consultant to assist with design and implementation of the water main.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, CHIPS, municipal budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1
Benefits:	This action will result in a more sustainable water supply for the residents, first responders, and agricultural communities in the Village.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure water supplies for all residents in the Village.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure future development will have access to a reliable water source.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure that emergency water needs are upheld during hazard events.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure firefighters and first responders have access to reliable water source during a hazard or fire event.
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the demand for water.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)



Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Problem continues.
	Purchase tanker truck for water	Transportation route lost, emergency service response times.
	Develop contract with neighboring municipality for fire response	Too slow of response times, jurisdictions may be unavailable

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2025-DundeeV-05. Vulnerable Population Registry and Outreach

Action Name:	Vulnerable Population Registry
Lead Agency:	Village Board
Supporting Agencies:	Fire Department, Police Department
Hazards of Concern:	All Hazards
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village. The Village has struggled with identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located at within the jurisdiction. Identifying and educating these populations can increase resiliency in the Village and potentially reduce the number of emergency calls during hazardous events.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will develop a vulnerable population registry that includes residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The Village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to register. 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. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the Village will need to assist them in an emergency.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Short
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Township. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The registry will allow for socially vulnerable populations to receive additional help and assistance through outreach and emergency response during hazard events. The Township will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will be ongoing to include future development and include areas where there are high socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Township’s already existing public education and outreach program. It would also assist the Township in identifying where socially vulnerable populations are located in the jurisdiction.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Develop a registry for all residents within the Village	Time time-consuming, not needed.
	Rely on NGOs to develop registry	Not an option, not reliable.

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2025-DundeeV-06. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure all new construction will include the state freeboard requirement and protect socially vulnerable populations from flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action.	Problem persists.
	Use 1987 FDPO	Does not include state freeboard requirements.



	Update FDPO to include 1ft freeboard	Does not include state freeboard requirements.
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2025-DundeeV-07. Integration of Mitigation Principles

Action Name:	Integration of Mitigation Principles
Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement Office
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	Integration of hazard mitigation principles into the regulatory and planning capabilities in the Village is often a separate effort from many other types of planning within the Village. Disregarding mitigation considerations may cause gaps in the ability to fully prepare for hazard events. All hazards of concern should be addressed and integrated, where appropriate, into Village capabilities.
Description of the Solution:	During future updates of the Master Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, or the Emergency Operation Plan, work with Village agencies to integrate hazard mitigation principles and recommendations into the plans. Additionally, the Village will use these hazard mitigation principles and plan recommendations to update local building and zoning codes 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.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	3 years then ongoing
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action provides an opportunity for coordination amongst agencies and their planning efforts to improve the overall ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from events. Furthermore, 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 planning efforts are more likely to have identified ways to best work with vulnerable populations to increase their level of preparedness.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will result in coordinated planning efforts to provide an opportunity for efficient and safe growth and development. Furthermore, 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 planning 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, planning processes will require a more intense focus on plan 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)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	Do nothing.	Problem persists.
	Update only regulatory capabilities	Will not be consistent with Village planning capabilities
	Update only planning capabilities	Will not be consistent with Village regulatory capabilities

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2025-DundeeV-08. Public Education and Outreach

Action Name:	Public Education and Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Fire Department, Police Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure	
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:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Yates County on their program that provides information to the municipalities.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 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 Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current methods remain the only ones used



	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

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2025-DundeeV-09. Flood Mitigation Interest

Action Name:	Flood Mitigation Interest	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, Village Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Village in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.	
Description of the Solution:	The Floodplain Administration will develop a list for inventorying system, or properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Village capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Current problem remains
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

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2025-DundeeV-10. NFIP Training

Action Name:	NFIP Training	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	County and municipal officials that are responsible for administering the NFIP may not be trained in the requirements of the program and what their role entails. Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the County and municipalities 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.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for County and municipal 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	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	Problem remains
	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

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7. TOWN OF ITALY

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Italy 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 Italy, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Italy’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

7.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

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

Table 7-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Richard Craig, Town Supervisor Address: 6060 Italy Valley Rd. Naples, NY 14512 Phone Number: 585-374-5035 Email: cccraig1953@gmail.com	Name/Title: Andrew Best, Highway Superintendent Address: 915 Italy Valley Rd. Naples, NY 14512 Phone Number: 585-374-5758 Email: italyhwysupt@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Chris Whipple, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 6060 Italy Valley Rd. Naples, NY 14512 Phone Number: 585-374-5035 Email: italy6060ceo@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Richard Craig, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Submitted hazard event history, permit information, and reviewed previous actions.	



7.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Italy lies along the southwestern corner of Yates County in western New York State. The Town of Italy is home to High Tor Wildlife Management Area, a preserve of over 5,000 acres. The Town of Italy also includes the largest concentration of wetlands in the County. Due to the important waterways winding through deep gullies, Italy Hill contains the highest elevation above sea level in the county at 2,145 feet, offering dramatic views to the glaciated hills and valleys. Canandaigua Lake the low point in the town, is 686 feet above sea level (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Town of Italy is roughly a six mile by six-mile square covering 40.3 square miles. Canandaigua Lake forms the boundary of the northwest corner of the town. Flint Creek enters the town in the southwestern corner and flow northeasterly before exiting the town in its northeastern corner. The headwaters of Tannery Creek are located on the western side of the town, west of Brink Road and it then flows southwesterly before exiting the town boundary east of the intersection of Bassett and Italy Valley Roads. Naples Creek enters the town at its western boundary and flows northeasterly before its convergence with the West River. The Town is bordered to the north by the Town of Middlesex, to the south by the Town of Prattsburgh, Steuben County, to the east by the Town of Jerusalem, and to the west by the Town of Naples, Ontario County. The West River flows southwest from Middlesex to Naples Creek and Canandaigua Lake, eventually leading to the Susquehanna River; and Flint Creek, which flows to the north, eventually to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, according to the Yates County Historian. Flint Creek flows along County Rt 18 (Italy Valley Road) and West River flows along NYS Rt 245 (Tetra Tech 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Italy was 1,099, a 1.35 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 4.5-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.8-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.5-percent is non-English speaking, 7.9-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 18-percent is considered disabled.

7.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Italy 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 Italy to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

7.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 7-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Building Code of New York State (2020); L.L. No. 1-2011	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The NYS Building Code is intended to establish provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare through the minimum requirements for building systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs. The 2020 edition is an update to the 2018 edition published by the ICC. It is part of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	L.L. No. 3-2006	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
The intent of this chapter is to establish comprehensive controls for the development of land in the Town. Based on the Comprehensive Plan for the Town, this chapter is enacted to protect and promote the health, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the community.				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Site Plan Code	Yes	L.L. No. 3-2006	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Through site plan review, it is the intent of this article to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town. A healthy environment is deemed essential to the maintenance and continued development of the economy of the Town and the general welfare of its inhabitants.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
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? Not applicable				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2-2001	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.</p> <p>C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.</p> <p>D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.</p> <p>E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.</p> <p>F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State, Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.</p>				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, July 2005	Local	Zoning Commission
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The comprehensive plan highlights the Town's goals and policies, including mitigation efforts, with the intention of guiding decision makers and elected officials.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members, and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid - the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The County CEMP was developed to reduce the possible impacts of an emergency and prevent loss of life or injuries while reducing damages to infrastructure. The plan promotes resilience and reduces risk for the Town.	Yes	Yates County CEMP	County	Yates County Office of Emergency Management
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Office of Emergency Management
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				

7.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 7-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 development permits are tracked
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are areas available for development within the Town.

7.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 7-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		



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



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

7.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 7-5 summarizes financial resources available to Italy.

Table 7-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

7.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 7-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

7.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 7-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	9/26/16



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Middlesex Fire Department - 4/4Y Naples Fire Department - 4/10 Prattsburgh Fire Department - 5/9	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

7.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

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

Table 7-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	High



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

7.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

7.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	4
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$29,426.79
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County 2024



7.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 7-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding in the Town occurs in the Special Flood Hazard Area.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, the Town does not maintain a list of properties damaged by flooding.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No, the Town does not maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Not applicable, list is not maintained.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	Yes, Martin Rd. Culvert and Lower Rd. Culvert are currently being evaluated within the Town.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Town utilizes visual observations to make Substantial Damage determinations.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Twenty roads have been declared to date.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	The Town is currently working on two mitigation projects with FEMA funding.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the Town's flood maps adequately address the flood risk within the Town.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Office is responsible for floodplain management within the Town.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, there are no certified floodplain managers within the Town.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the Town has access to resources for future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No, the Town does not currently have a certified floodplain manager.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The Town participates in permit review, inspections and collaboration with both Yates County and Ontario County Watershed programs.



NFIP Topic	Comments
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Unknown, at this time.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	The Town Code Enforcement Officer, along with the Planning Board and input from the Town Assessor, make this determination.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Some barriers include financial resources which puts burden on the Town Code Enforcement Office.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	No, the Town does not have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	The Town is unsure at this time, possibly in 2014 when FEMA was doing on-site review.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Local Law 2-2001
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	2001
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the Town meets the minimum requirements.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Yes, the Town has other local ordinances such as site plan review.

7.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

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



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

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

Table 7-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
None Identified.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Anticipated.					

7.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

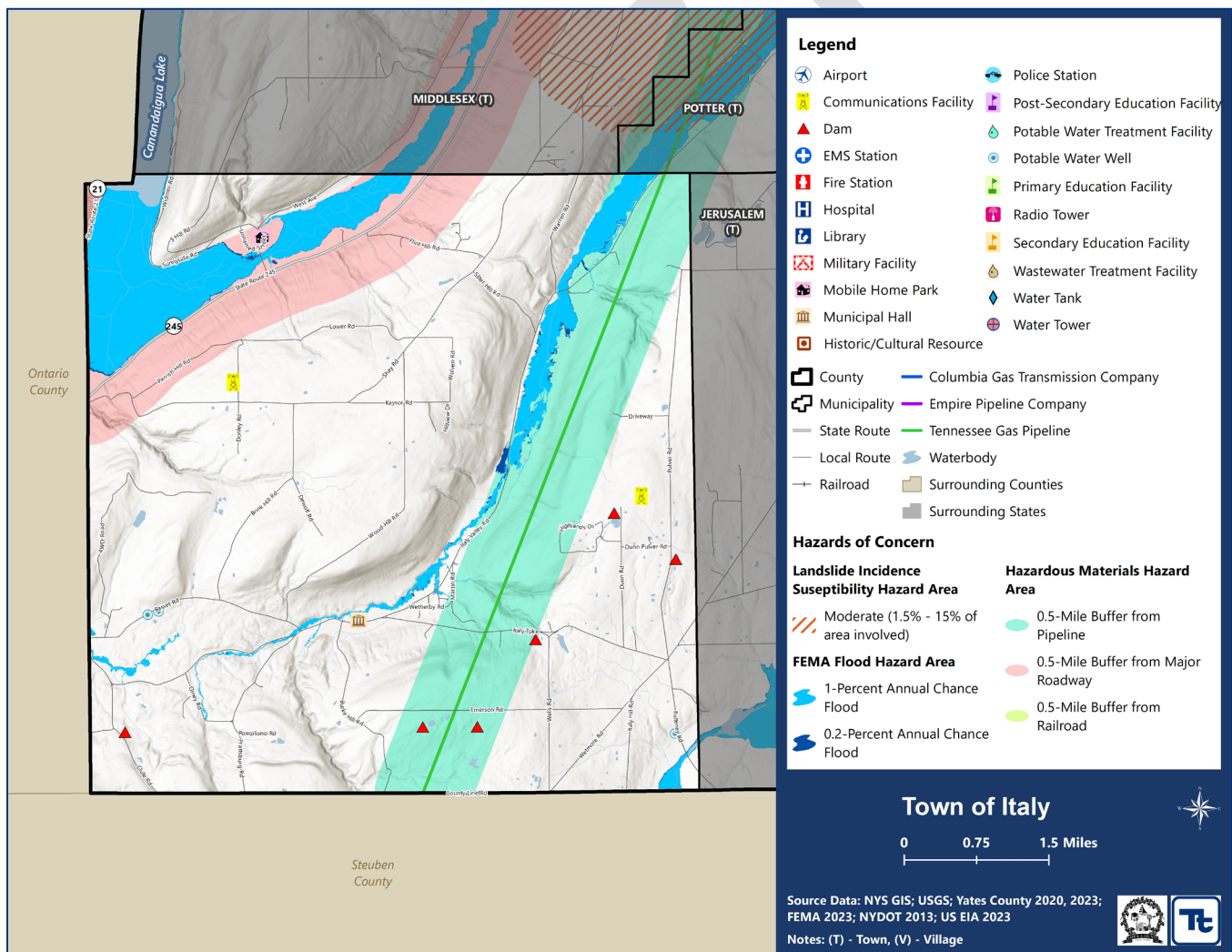
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Italy’s risk assessment results and

data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

7.6.1 Hazard Area

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

Figure 7-1. Italy Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





7.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 7-14. Hazard Event History in Italy

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Italy
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

7.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Italy reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Flood ranking was increased from Low to Medium due to its occurrence.
- The Landslide ranking was increased from Low to Medium, as landslides and geological activity occurs in the Sunnyside area of the Town.

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



Table 2-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None Located in the Flood Zone.					

Source: Yates County 2023

7.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Extreme events are occurring more frequently, and the documented extent of flooding shows that the hazards inflicted are increasingly more severe. Flooding occurs as a result of heavy snowfall and severe winter and summer storms. Heavy rains can lead to



transportation accidents, landslides, and harmful algal blooms (as excess nutrients are pushed into waterbodies). It is imperative that Town officials be able to notify residents about expected severe weather; travel hazards; disease outbreak risks; potential water restrictions from drought conditions; and the status of critical infrastructure, including utilities, roadways, and availability of EMS services. Power outages frequently occur during the winter season, a time of year that can inflict harsh conditions on vulnerable populations.

- Trees, rocks, leaves and other debris are washed down steep hillsides and plug culverts on Burke Hill Road as a result of heavy rains from severe storms, which cause flooding conditions. This causes culvert obstruction and culvert overflow, diverting water to wash over the roadway. This, in turn, causes erosion of the roadway, ditches, driveway culverts, and headwalls, leading to flooding conditions and potentially landslides. Stream banks become unstable and erode, thereby exacerbating the situation. The Town has been working with Soil and Water to upgrade culverts as they get maintained. The Town goes out twice per year and after each major storm to clear debris.
- Debris (trees, rock, leaves) being washed down steep hillside as a result of heavy rains from severe storms, plugging culverts. This causes water to overtop culverts and spill onto roadway, causing degradation to the road itself and ditches, culverts, head walls and driveways lining the road, leading to flooding conditions and potentially landslides. The project affects a road that is slightly less than two miles long. Lower road runs between 2 miles in length. Lower Road runs between Parrish Hill Road and Highway 37 (Shay Road). The Town goes out twice per year and after each major storm to clear debris. The Town has been working with Soil and Water to upgrade culverts as they get maintained.
- The triangular neighborhood segment lying within the borders of Martin Road (to the east), Wetherby Road (to the south), and Highway 18 (to the west) is inundated by water falling from a higher elevation, defined by the ridge on which Highway 34 (Italy Hill Turnpike) runs. During heavy rainfall, associated with severe storms, water streams down the hillside and floods the neighborhood, sometimes leaving 2-3' piles of debris and rocks that block cars in the driveway and impeded homeowners from coming and going through home and garage doorways. Culverts are inadequate to protect the most affected segment -- where Martin Road curves to meet Wetherby Road -- let alone the whole neighborhood, resulting in flooding conditions. Debris also clogs culverts, including an outlet pipe that has a 90-degree bend.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.



- There is landslide and geological activity in the Sunnyside area. Landslides may occur rapidly or over a long period of time, making damages difficult to identify. This hazard can cause structural impacts to buildings and infrastructure.
- There are increasing cellular service issues in the Valley which negatively influences emergency communication and impacts emergency responders. A lack of ability to communicate can impact first responder’s ability to operate safely. First responder’s must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.
- The Stormwater Management Regulations need to be strengthened through the development of a Stormwater Management Plan. Effective stormwater management can reduce the risk of flooding in a given area. Flooding events which may impact stormwater management infrastructure may occur during severe storms from heavy rains, or severe winter storms, as a result of snowmelt.
- There is lack of public awareness for culvert maintenance including effective debris removal. Educating the public on this topic can reduce the likelihood of flooding as property owners may be more apt to keep debris out of road and waterways to prevent blockages in culvert piping.
- There is flooding on Pulteney Road due to the extra field tile being used in areas higher than the road along Five Mile Creek. These flooding conditions are a result of heavy rains associated with severe storm events. Flooded roadways create treacherous conditions for drivers and emergency responders. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.*

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

7.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

7.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

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



7.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Italy did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Italy has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater Management
- Floodplain Management
- Public Outreach

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Table 7-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T.Italy-1	Install an Emergency Communications System	All Hazards	Town Board, Town Supervisor	<p>Problem: It is imperative that Town officials be able to notify residents about expected severe weather; travel hazards; and the status of critical infrastructure, including utilities, roadways, and availability of EMS services. Power outages frequently occur during the winter season, a time of year that can inflict harsh conditions on vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Solution: Purchase a reverse 911 system or other alert system that will enable officials to reach the population using text message, automated calls, and email.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Challenges with funding availability</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will explore funding options to purchase a reverse 911 system or other alert system that will enable officials to reach the population using text message, automated calls, and email. 3. N/A</p>
T.Italy-2	Purchase Highway Department Generator to Provide Backup Power	All Hazards	Highway Superintendent	<p>Problem: The Highway Department building and the fuel barn experience power outages that affect the town's ability to fuel equipment, service machinery, and maintain emergency communications.</p> <p>Solution: Purchase a back-up generator to provide power for communications and refueling operations to maintain services</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. This project was completed by using ARPA funds.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue. 2. N/A 3. Completed. The Town installed a generator at the town barn.</p>



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.
				such as snow removal and tree trimming/removal.		
T.Italy-3	Culvert upsizing on Burke Hill Road	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	Highway Superintendent	<p>Problem: Trees, rocks, leaves and other debris are washed down steep hillsides and plug culverts on Burke Hill Road. This causes culvert obstruction and culvert overflow, diverting water to wash over the roadway. This, in turn, causes erosion of the roadway, ditches, driveway culverts, and headwalls. Stream banks become unstable and erode, thereby exacerbating the situation.</p> <p>Solution: Hire two additional staff, a repair truck and an excavator to continually clear debris that could potentially block and destroy culvert.</p>	<p>1. No Progress</p> <p>2. Challenges with staffing.</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP</p> <p>2. The Town will hire two additional staff, a repair truck and an excavator to continually clear debris that could potentially block and destroy culverts.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
T.Italy-4	Culvert improvements on Sunnyside Road	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	Highway Superintendent	<p>Problem: Water overtops the culverts, causing roadway flooding. Water overflow causes road washouts and damaging septic systems on the grounds near lakefront cottages. Debris (trees, rocks, leaves) damages culverts and headwalls; and streambanks become unstable and erode.</p> <p>Solution: Secure the services of the Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District</p>	<p>1. Completed</p> <p>2. N/A</p>	<p>1. Discontinue</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Completed</p>



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.
				(SWCD) and the Cornell Local Roads Program to review the problem and develop solutions that consider water and roadway conditions.		
T.Italy-5	Lower Road Improvements	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	Highway Superintendent	<p>Problem: Debris (trees, rock, leaves) being washed down steep hillside plugging culverts. This causes water to overtop culverts and spill onto roadway, causing degradation to the road itself and ditches, culverts, head walls and driveways lining the road. The project affects a road that is slightly less than two miles long. Lower road runs between 2 miles in length. Lower Road runs between Parrish Hill Road and Highway 37 (Shay Road).</p> <p>Solution: Trim and remove trees along the roadway, upgrade culverts. Replace current 4' culvert boxes with ones that are 7' in size. Take several weeks to clear trees, several additional weeks to replace culverts and resurface roads using more resilient materials.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Some work has been completed on the smaller projects. Larger projects are waiting on FEMA mitigation.</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP 2. The Town will coordinate with FEMA to trim and remove trees along the roadway, upgrade culverts. Replace current 4' culvert boxes with ones that are 7' in size. 3. N/A</p>
T.Italy-6	Alleviate Martin Road Neighborhood Flooding	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	<p>Problem: The triangular neighborhood segment lying within the borders of Martin Road (to the east), Wetherby Road (to the south), and Highway 18 (to the west) is</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Culverts have been replaced on Wetherby and Maplewood</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will coordinate with FEMA</p>



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.
				<p>inundated by water falling from a higher elevation, defined by the ridge on which Highway 34 (Italy Hill Turnpike) runs. During heavy rainfall, water streams down the hillside and floods the neighborhood, sometimes leaving 2-3' piles of debris and rocks that block cars in the driveway and impeded homeowners from coming and going through home and garage doorways. Culverts are inadequate to protect the most affected segment -- where Martin Road curves to meet Wetherby Road - let alone the whole neighborhood. Debris also clogs culverts, including an outlet pipe that has a 90-degree bend.</p> <p>Solution: Install a large concrete box culvert with wing walls that are roughly 10' wide x 6' high, along with vertical catch pipes installed 20 - 30' ahead of the culvert to stop logs and debris from reaching the culvert. Reinforce piping on Wetherby and Maplewood Roads and set up block walls in the back of homes to prevent flooding. Properly resurface Martin Road, which is unfinished and subject to degradation.</p>	Roads, but the rest is still on hold waiting for FEMA.	to finish installing a large concrete box culvert with wing walls that are roughly 10' wide x 6' high, along with vertical catch pipes installed 20 - 30' ahead of the culvert to stop logs and debris from reaching the culvert. The Town will properly resurface Martin Road, which is unfinished and subject to degradation. 3. N/A



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.
T.Italy-7	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board, Code Enforcement Office	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress. 2. Currently the flood maps are being updated by FEMA for all of Yates County. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will continue to work with FEMA and the County to update flood maps and update the local flood damage prevention ordinance to include the state freeboard requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures. 3. N/A



7.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Italy 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 Italy would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

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

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



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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X						X			X
Disease Outbreak	X						X			X
Drought	X						X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X						X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X						X			
Hazardous Materials	X						X			X
Landslide	X	X		X		X	X			X
Severe Storm	X	X				X	X			X
Severe Winter Storm	X						X			X
Transportation Accidents	X						X			X
Utility Failure	X						X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 7-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-ItalyT-01	Townwide Warning System	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-ItalyT-02	Culvert Debris Removal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-ItalyT-03	Disease and Dead Tree Removal and Culvert Repair	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-ItalyT-04	Culvert Installation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-ItalyT-05	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-ItalyT-06	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-ItalyT-07	Cellular Coverage	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	Medium
2025-ItalyT-08	Stormwater Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-ItalyT-09	Public Education for Culvert Maintenance	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-ItalyT-10	Five Mile Creek Field Tile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	12	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



2025-ItalyT-01. Townwide Warning System

Action Name:	Townwide Warning System
Lead Agency:	Town Board
Supporting Agencies:	Town Supervisor
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	Extreme events are occurring more frequently, and the documented extent of flooding shows that the hazards inflicted are increasingly more severe. Flooding occurs as a result of heavy snowfall and severe winter and summer storms. Heavy rains can lead to transportation accidents, landslides, and harmful algal blooms (as excess nutrients are pushed into waterbodies). It is imperative that Town officials be able to notify residents about expected severe weather; travel hazards; disease outbreak risks; potential water restrictions from drought conditions; and the status of critical infrastructure, including utilities, roadways, and availability of EMS services. Power outages frequently occur during the winter season, a time of year that can inflict harsh conditions on vulnerable populations.
Description of the Solution:	Purchase a reverse 911 system or other alert system that will enable officials to reach the population using text message, automated calls, and email. Such a system would include a computer, software, and service plan. This grant for this project would be requested under initiative funding because the traditional benefit-cost analysis would not adequately be able to quantify the benefits. Such a project would, however, be cost effective because the system can be used to warn residents in the event of hazard, including wildfires, manmade hazards, and severe weather.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EMPG, Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	2 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action will prevent loss of life for residents and facilitate delivery of first responder services.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	A warning system such as Reverse 911 will be able to notify socially vulnerable populations in the event of an emergency, so that they may safely respond.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will support residents and businesses located in areas of future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will enhance the safety and security lifeline by providing a means for the population to be alerted regarding emergency events. Furthermore, the alert system could notify critical facilities managers allowing the facilities to become prepared for an impending incident.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen emergency response and preparedness within the Town.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to alert residents and visitors to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Rely on TV news channels	Not consistent, does not reach a wide audience.
	Rely on Radio news channels	Not consistent, does not reach entire audience.

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2025-ItalyT-02. Culvert Debris Removal

Action Name:	Culvert Debris Removal	
Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	Trees, rocks, leaves and other debris are washed down steep hillsides and plug culverts on Burke Hill Road as a result of heavy rains from severe storms, which cause flooding conditions. This causes culvert obstruction and culvert overflow, diverting water to wash over the roadway. This, in turn, causes erosion of the roadway, ditches, driveway culverts, and headwalls, leading to flooding conditions and potentially landslides. Stream banks become unstable and erode, thereby exacerbating the situation. The Town has been working with Soil and Water to upgrade culverts as they get maintained. The Town goes out twice per year and after each major storm to clear debris.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will hire two additional staff and purchase a repair truck and an excavator to continually clear debris that could potentially block and destroy culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	State legislative appropriation, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will lessen damage to public and private property, including damage to vehicles using the road, those driving the cars, and those who are passengers.	
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:	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:	The action is likely to result in maintained access for first responders.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action would ensure proper flood mitigation measures to combat climate change impacts.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Protection (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Remove culverts	Problem worsens
	Remove roadway	Not an option.



2025-ItalyT-03. Disease and Dead Tree Removal and Culvert Repair

Action Name:	Disease and Dead Tree Removal and Culvert Repair	
Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood Severe Storm, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	Debris (trees, rock, leaves) being washed down steep hillside as a result of heavy rains from severe storms, plugging culverts. This causes water to overtop culverts and spill onto roadway, causing degradation to the road itself and ditches, culverts, head walls and driveways lining the road, leading to flooding conditions and potentially landslides. The project affects a road that is slightly less than two miles long. Lower road runs between 2 miles in length. Lower Road runs between Parrish Hill Road and Highway 37 (Shay Road). The Town goes out twice per year and after each major storm to clear debris. The Town has been working with Soil and Water to upgrade culverts as they get maintained.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will implement a program to regularly trim and remove trees along the roadway and upgrade culverts. The Town Highway Department will replace current 4' culvert boxes with ones that are 7' in size.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	State legislative appropriation, local match	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will lessen damage to road and its attendant parts, to vehicles using the road, and to property of homeowners that abuts the highway	
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	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action is likely to result in maintained access for first responders.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action would ensure proper flood mitigation measures to combat climate change impacts.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Protection (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Remove culverts	Not an option, problem worsens
	Remove roadway	Not an option.



2025-ItalyT-04. Culvert Installation

Action Name:	Culvert Installation	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	<p>The triangular neighborhood segment lying within the borders of Martin Road (to the east), Wetherby Road (to the south), and Highway 18 (to the west) is inundated by water falling from a higher elevation, defined by the ridge on which Highway 34 (Italy Hill Turnpike) runs. During heavy rainfall, associated with severe storms, water streams down the hillside and floods the neighborhood, sometimes leaving 2-3' piles of debris and rocks that block cars in the driveway and impeded homeowners from coming and going through home and garage doorways. Culverts are inadequate to protect the most affected segment -- where Martin Road curves to meet Wetherby Road - let alone the whole neighborhood, resulting in flooding conditions. Debris also clogs culverts, including an outlet pipe that has a 90-degree bend.</p>	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will coordinate with FEMA to finish installing a large concrete box culvert with wing walls that are roughly 10' wide x 6' high, along with vertical catch pipes installed 20 - 30' ahead of the culvert to stop logs and debris from reaching the culvert. The Town will properly resurface Martin Road, which is unfinished and subject to degradation.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Consolidated Local Street & Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS)	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will lessen damage to roads and public and private property, including Highway Department facilities.	
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:	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:	The action is likely to result in maintained access for first responders.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Protection (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist



	Remove roadway	Not an option.
	Raise roadway	Problem persists, costly

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2025-ItalyT-05. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Action Name:	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure all new construction will include the state freeboard requirement and protect socially vulnerable populations from flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Update with 1ft freeboard	Not consistent with state requirements.
	Leave NFIP	Would remove Town capabilities



2025-ItalyT-06. Landslide Mitigation

Action Name:	Landslide Mitigation	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement Office	
Hazards of Concern:	Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	There is landslide and geological activity in the Sunnyside area. Landslides may occur rapidly or over a long period of time, making damages difficult to identify. This hazard can cause structural impacts to buildings and infrastructure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the County to explore mitigation actions to address landslide activity in the area. Once the most feasible solution is identified, the Town will work with the County to implement this action. Additionally, if there are any residential homes in the area, the Town will work with private homeowners to mitigate landslide concerns for their homes through outreach and education.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will increase protection against landslide risk by identifying methods which may mitigate this hazard. Furthermore, educating at-risk populations can create a more resilient community.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations in the Sunnyside area from landslide concerns through mitigation efforts.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development planned in the Sunnyside area from landslide activity.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities in the Sunnyside area from landslide activity.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will expand the Town's outreach initiatives.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into account climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of landslide and other natural hazard events. Increased rainfalls can cause soils to become unstable, leading to an increased risk of landslides.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP); Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP); Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Elevate homes	Raised homes may still be damaged
	Plantings on slopes	Unlikely to be as effective



2025-ItalyT-07. Cellular Coverage

Action Name:	Cellular Coverage	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement Office	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	There are increasing cellular service issues in the Valley which negatively influences emergency communication and impacts emergency responders. A lack of ability to communicate can impact first responder's ability to operate safely. First responder's must be able to communicate during events or incidents associated with all hazards of concern.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a study to determine where additional cellular towers should be located in Valley. Once those locations are determined, the Township will acquire funding for the installation and purchase of the cell towers to ensure emergency responders have cellular connection in the Valley.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5, 6	
Benefits:	Town emergency responders will have cellular connection across the entire Town, especially in the Valley, to ensure their services are accessible by all residents and business owners.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to own a cellular device to contact emergency responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Cellular service would be stronger for any individuals living in future developed areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may benefit from this action because it allows them to have increased communication and connections to other critical facilities and emergency responders.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This increased the Town capability to handle all emergencies and hazards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency in severe weather.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Town buys cellular signal extender for all first responders	Cost prohibitive



	Town contracts with service provider for Cell on Wheels (COW)	Cost prohibitive, unknown availability
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2025-ItalyT-08. Stormwater Management Plan

Action Name:	Stormwater Management Plan	
Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	OEM	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The Stormwater Management Regulations need to be strengthened through the development of a Stormwater Management Plan. Effective stormwater management can reduce the risk of flooding in a given area. Flooding events which may impact stormwater management infrastructure may occur during severe storms from heavy rains, or severe winter storms, as a result of snowmelt.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Stormwater Management Plan to mitigate flood concerns and the ensure the functionality of existing stormwater facilities during a flood event.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient stormwater management and decreased flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations in the Town from flood risk by enhancing the stormwater capabilities.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development from flood risk due to severe precipitation events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities in the Town from flood risk.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the stormwater capabilities and infrastructure throughout the Town to provide better flood mitigation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into account climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flooding and severe storm events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Elevate homes	Raised homes may still be damaged
	Plantings on slopes	Unlikely to be as effective



2025-ItalyT-09. Public Education for Culvert Maintenance

Action Name:	Public Education for Culvert Maintenance	
Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	There is lack of public awareness for culvert maintenance including effective debris removal. Educating the public on this topic can reduce the likelihood of flooding as property owners may be more apt to keep debris out of road and waterways to prevent blockages in culvert piping.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct public outreach and education to property owners to share information on effective debris removal maintenance for culverts. This will help to mitigate floods during severe storm events due to excessive stormwater runoff and restore the culvert systems.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Increase protection against flood risk through culvert maintenance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations in the Town from flood risk by increasing stormwater management capacity.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development within the Town from flood impacts due to debris build up in culverts.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities in the Town from flood impacts by culvert maintenance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the pre-existing stormwater systems (culverts) from debris build-up and ensuring they are operable during a severe storm or flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flood and severe storm events.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Elevate homes	Raised homes may still be damaged
	Upgrade culverts	Already an action, problem can still persist without yearly maintenance.



2025-ItalyT-10. Five Mile Creek Field Tile

Action Name:	Five Mile Creek Field Tile	
Lead Agency:	Town Engineering Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Local Farmers	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There is flooding on Pultney Road due to the extra field tile being used in areas higher than the road along Five Mile Creek. These flooding conditions are a result of heavy rains associated with severe storm events. Flooded roadways create treacherous conditions for drivers and emergency responders. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with local farmers to identify where additional field tiles may be installed to mitigate flooding on Pultney Road.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will reduce flooding to Pultney Road and build relationship with local farmers.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, utilize Pultney Road. This action would ensure this road is safely accessible for all populations, especially those most vulnerable to hazard events.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure future development planned near this area will be protected from increased floods from the nearby creek.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Pultney Road is a critical lifeline to the community in the area as it provides safe evacuation and access for community members.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure first responders and EMS personnel will have access to the community during a flood event by reducing flood risk to the roadway.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the frequency and severity of natural hazard events such as severe storms and flooding. This action will mitigate these future increases in hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persist
	Remove previous field tiles	Areas still floods and Pultney Road is still subject to flooding due to the creek.



	Install levee around creek	Expensive and there is not enough area available around the creek to install a proper levee system.
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8. TOWN OF JERUSALEM

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Jerusalem 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 Jerusalem, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Jerusalem’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

8.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Jerusalem identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Yates 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 8-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Tony Hurd, Highway Superintendent Address: 3816 Italy Hill Road, Branchport, NY 14418 Phone Number: 315-595-2877 Email: highwaydept@jerusalem-ny.org	Name/Title: Jamie Sisson, Supervisor Address: 3816 Italy Hill Road, Branchport, NY 14418 Phone Number: 315-585-2287 Email: supervisor@jerusalem-ny.org
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: James McKinley, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 3816 Italy Hill Road, Branchport, NY 14418 Phone Number: 315-585-2284 Email: ceo@jerusalem-ny.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Tony Hurd, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Participated in mitigation action workshop. Provided information on hazard event history, capability assessment, permit information, and reviewed previous actions. Identified issues within the Town for new action development. Reviewed the draft annex.	



8.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Jerusalem lies along the Southern border of Yates County in Western New York State. The Town features both agricultural lands as well as forest lands. The Town of Jerusalem contains a terrain feature unique to any of the other Finger Lakes and that is the bluff that separates the two branches of Keuka Lake. The Town features some steep terrain, especially on the bluff. However, there are many areas of more gentle terrain. The maximum elevation in the Town of Jerusalem is 1,940 feet. This point is located at the Towns Western boundary on Italy Hill State Forest. A small portion of the Western side of the Village of Penn Yan is also located in the Northeast corner of the town (Tetra Tech, 2020).

The Town of Jerusalem has a total area of 58.6 square miles. The West branch of Keuka Lake forms the Western boundary of the Town on the Bluff, and the East branch of Keuka Lake forms the Eastern boundary of the Town of Jerusalem. Five Mile Creek begins in Jubertown Swamp in the Southwestern corner of the Town and flows Southwesterly before exiting the Town North of Pulteney Road. Sugar Creek enters the Town at its Northern boundary on the South side of Tinney Rd, and flows South before it enters the West Branch of Keuka Lake in the Hamlet of Branchport. Nettle Valley Creek begins at Keech Road between the intersection of West Lightening and Little Church Roads and flows Northeasterly before exiting the town at its Northern boundary North of Friend Road. The Town of Jerusalem is bordered to the North by the Towns of Potter and Benton, to the South by the Town of Pulteney, Steuben County, to the East by the Town of Italy, and to the West by the Towns of Milo and Barrington (Tetra Tech, 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Jerusalem was 4,253, a 4.83 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 7.2-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.3-percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.3-percent is non-English speaking, 9-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 9.8-percent is considered disabled.

8.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Jerusalem 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 Jerusalem to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

8.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 8-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Jerusalem.

Table 8-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Building Code of New York State (2020)	State and Local	Building Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The NYS Building Code is intended to establish provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare through the minimum requirements for building systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs. The 2020 edition is an update tot eh 2018 edition published by the ICC. It is part of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Jerusalem Municipal Code – Chapter 160 – Zoning, 10/14/1974	Local	Zoning Board of Appeals
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
<p>Purpose of Chapter 160 is to follow and to help implement the goals and policies set forth in the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Jerusalem. It is also to secure safety and to promote health and general welfare and for such other purposes as shall from time to time be appropriate under the provisions of § 263 of the Town Law of the State of New York.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Jerusalem Municipal Code – Chapter 142 – Subdivision, 11/18/2009	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the policy of the Planning Board to consider subdivision plats as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Town. This means, among other things, that land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health, or peril from fire, flood or other menace; that proper provisions shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage and other needed improvements.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Jerusalem Municipal Code – Chapter 160 – Zoning - Article XIX – Site Plan Review, 10/14/1974	Local and County	Planning Board and Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Site Plans are required for all commercial land uses, special use permits, multiple dwelling, adult entertainment businesses, and museums. Requires the development of site plan maps and sketch plan conference. The planning board reviews site plans for the following goals and objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compatibility of the proposed use with neighboring uses. 2. Safe and appropriate movement of vehicles and pedestrians onto and off of the site. 3. Adequacy of the systems for general safety and the suppression of fires. 4. Suitability of landscaping, buffering, lighting, and, hours of operation. 5. Adequacy of drainage systems. 6. Suitability of signage. 7. Appropriateness of architectural design and treatment considering the neighboring structures. 				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>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.</p>				



	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
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of these regulations is to preserve and protect the quality of Keuka Lake and surface water and groundwater in the Town of Jerusalem. These standards are established to ensure adequate performance of wastewater treatment systems, to protect public health and to optimize the effectiveness of the systems at removing nutrients from wastewater. Two zones within the municipality shall be established for the protection of water, public health, and safety. Zone 1, or the critical water protection zone, shall include the land with onsite wastewater systems within 200 feet of a lake and watercourse. Zone 2 shall include all other land in the municipality.	Yes	Chapter 150; 150-5 Water Quality Protection Zones (7/21/2010)	Local	Planning Board
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 	Yes	Chapter 87, 11/9/1987	Local	Code Enforcement Office
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other: Steep Slopes	Yes	Jerusalem Municipal Code – Chapter 137 – Steep Slopes, 5/20/2008	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this chapter is to control construction on steep slopes. This chapter is intended to regulate individual and subdivided lots to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public by maintaining and protecting the natural terrain, waterways, wetlands and vegetative features and provide safe building sites by preventing surface erosion, creep and sudden slope failure, preserve farmland and open space, prevent flooding, stormwater runoff and preserving areas of wildlife habitat.				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State, Local	Code Enforcement Office
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan; 2006, Update 2017-18	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Plan of the Town of Jerusalem provides an overall framework for future public and private investment and decision making in the community. It articulates an overall vision for the town and the means to achieve the objectives set forth. The process for and the contents of the plan are consistent with New York State Town Law 272-a, and accordingly, must be adopted by the Town Board following a public hearing.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Keuka Lake Watershed Land Use Planning Guide (2009)	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Land use planning resource				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Open Space Inventory Plan (2010)	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identify Critical Environmental Areas.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The primary purpose of the Branchport Hamlet Master Plan is to develop a strategic framework for balancing the community's vision for land use, transportation, and community character with economic development. More specifically, the following project objectives were developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Design – Protect and enhance Branchport’s rural hamlet character. • Infrastructure – Make clear recommendations regarding whether or not public sewers are necessary in Branchport. • Complete Streets – Develop safe and effective streets that balance the needs of all users. • Economic Development – Bring sustainable development to Branchport and promote future economic growth. • Sustainability – Balance the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the Hamlet. 	Yes	Branchport Hamlet Plan (2012)	Local	Town Board
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The primary purpose of the Branchport Hamlet Master Plan is to develop a strategic framework for balancing the community's vision for land use, transportation, and community character with economic development. More specifically, the following project objectives were developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Design – Protect and enhance Branchport’s rural hamlet character. • Infrastructure – Make clear recommendations regarding whether or not public sewers are necessary in Branchport. • Complete Streets – Develop safe and effective streets that balance the needs of all users. • Economic Development – Bring sustainable development to Branchport and promote future economic growth. • Sustainability – Balance the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the Hamlet. 	Yes	Branchport Hamlet Plan (2012)	Local	Town Board
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid - the	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA



	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
flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other: Waterfront Revitalization	Yes	Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan (2014)	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Preserve natural resources by addressing critical issues.				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yates County CEMP	County	Yates County Office of Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The County CEMP was developed to reduce the possible impacts of an emergency and prevent loss of life or injuries while reducing damages to infrastructure. The plan promotes resilience and reduces risk for the Town.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Water Supply Emergency Response Plan; 2005, Update 2016	Local	KPSW Committee/ Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Water Supply Emergency Response Plan includes pre-defined response actions for the following emergencies: Power Outage, Prolonged Water Outage, Transmission and/or Distribution System Failure, Treatment Equipment Failure, Pump Failure, Loss of SCADA or Other Automated Controls, Contamination of Supply, Chemical Incident at Facility, Drought, Flood, Severe Weather, Earthquake, Fire at Water Supply System Facility, Fire in the Community, Hazardous Material Release, Terrorism or Vandalism, Cyber-attack, Pandemic, and Supply Chain Shortages				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.</p>				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.</p>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				

8.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 8-3 summarizes the capabilities of Jerusalem to oversee and track development.

Table 8-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are available areas for buildout within the Town.



8.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 8-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Jerusalem and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 8-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town of Jerusalem Planning Board is authorized to approve the development of subdivision plats already filed in the office of the Yates County clerk.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	Zoning Board of Appeals hears and decides appeals and requests for the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for road repair and updates, maintenance and construction of roads, snow removal, seasonal road closings, and more.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer oversees several functions within the Town including, building code, zoning code, permits and compliance review, code violation review, and more.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	The Town has mutual aid agreements with Keuka Park Water & Sewer/NYS; Keuka Park Water & Sewer/Town of Milo; Jerusalem Highway/Yates County: Jerusalem Highway/Town of Milo
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Yes	Emergency Management Supervisor
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	-

8.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 8-5 summarizes financial resources available to Jerusalem.

Table 8-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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



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

8.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 8-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Jerusalem.

Table 8-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Yes	Emergency Management Supervisor
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

8.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 8-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Jerusalem.

Table 8-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Penn Yan Fire Department – 4 Branchport Keuka Park FD – 5/6-9	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

– = Unavailable

8.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

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



- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 8-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	High
Harmful Algal Bloom	High
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	High

8.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 8-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

8.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 8-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Jerusalem.

Table 8-9. Jerusalem NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	41
# Claims (Losses)	51
Total Loss Payments	\$487,617
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

a. 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.



- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates 2023.

8.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 8-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Jerusalem.

Table 8-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Low-lying areas in the Town are subject to flooding.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes, the Town has a list of pictures with addresses.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No, the Town does not maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	N/A
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	The Town's FEMA floodplain maps are currently being updated.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The Town makes Substantial Damage determination by CEDAR.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown at this time.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	There have been no mitigated properties to date within the Town.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, the Town's flood maps adequately address flood risk within the Town.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	The Yates County Soil and Water and/or Code Enforcement Officer is responsible for floodplain management within the Town.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No, there are no certified floodplain managers on staff in the Town.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the Town has access to FEMA Floodplain Maps.
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?	The Town would like more planning resources and trainings.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The Town is involved in permit review, inspections, and GIS mapping.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Town determines qualification if the project costs 50% or more of market value of assessment.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Some challenges include outreach and education.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No, the Town does not have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	The most recent CAV/CAC for the Town was in 2021 Fred – Tropical Storm.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 87, Flood Damage Prevention, November 9, 1987 .
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Last amended in 1987.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The Town's floodplain management program needs to be updated to current DEC standards.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes; Building Department, Planning Board and Zoning Board consider efforts to reduce flood risk. Site Plan review, Steep Slope Review, Flood Damage Prevention code.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Yes, the Town would like to join the CRS program.

8.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 8-11 through Table 8-13.



Table 8-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	20	0	0	20
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	13	0	0	13
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	22	0	0	22
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	12	0	0	12
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	25	0	0	25
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 8-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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 2018 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 8-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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



8.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

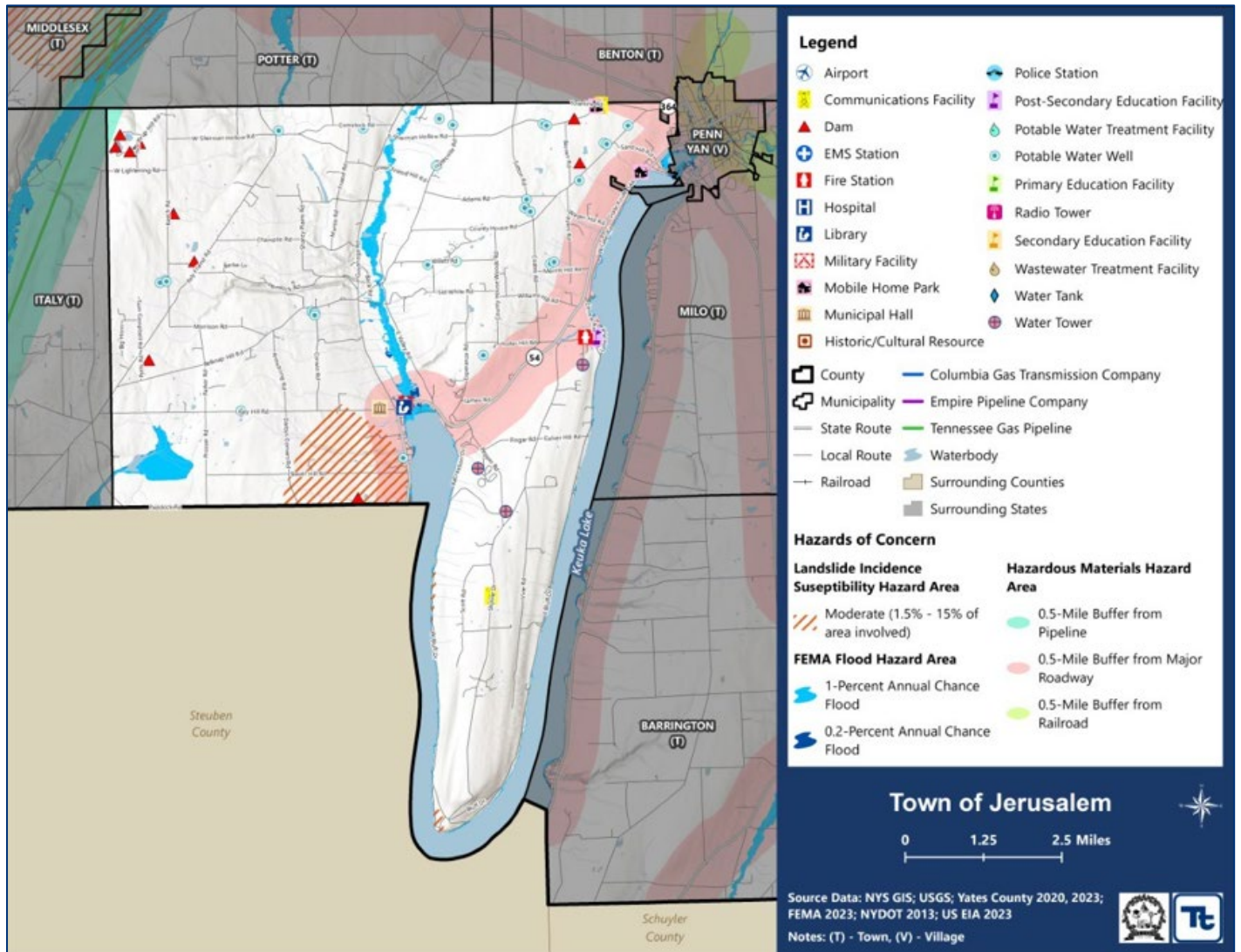
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Jerusalem's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

8.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 8-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Jerusalem has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new developments, where available.

DRAFT

Figure 8-1. Jerusalem Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Jerusalem is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 8-14 provides details on loss and damage in Jerusalem during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 8-14. Hazard Event History in Jerusalem

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Jerusalem
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

8.6.2 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 Jerusalem.

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. Jerusalem reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town updated the flood hazard from Low to High ranking due to low lying areas that are subject to frequent flooding.
- The Town updated the Harmful Algal Bloom hazard from Medium to High, as this hazard occurs annually, impacting beaches and creeks, often resulting in closures.



- The Town increased the Landslide hazard from Low to Medium due to the steep sloped land in the Town.
- The Town increased the Severe Storm hazard from Medium to High due to the increased frequency of this hazard and the high winds associated with it.
- The Town increased the Transportation Accident hazard from Low to High due to the frequency and severity of events which have recently occurred, including a tractor trailer accident impacting a critical facility.

Table 8-15 shows Jerusalem’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 8-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	High
Harmful Algal Bloom	High
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	High
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 8-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 8-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None located in the flood zone.					

Source: Yates County 2023

Identified Issues

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

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1987) for the Town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.
- The Town does not have a formalized list of property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. There has been a turnover in staff for Code Enforcement Officer.
- The Town lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage. The Gullies which are upstream are the source of debris for the Town. This area is predominantly privately owned. Debris may occur as a result of several hazards including dam failure, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and transportation accidents.
- East Bluff Dr. and West Bluff Dr. experienced severe flooding in 2021 which resulted in over a million dollar in FEMA money to cleanup. The Town conducted maintenance debris cleanup in the Spring and Fall. Dead trees in the Gully upstream plug downstream and cause increased flooding.
- The Town experiences heavy precipitation from severe storms resulting in up to 6 inches of rain at a time on Sid White Road at Sugar Creek (i.e., “the Big Gulley”). NYS DEC will not clean out the creek, which is causing erosion and flooding issues. Several residential homes are at



risk to flooding due to severe precipitation and debris from upstream of the Big Gulley area. The Town has worked previously on upgrading stormwater pipes to larger pipes and culverts.

- The intention of Chapter 137 is to control the construction on steep slopes to mitigate impacts from landslides and flood events on structures. This ordinance needs to be updated to include zoning code on footings for steep slopes.
- The Town needs to strengthen the Stormwater Management Ordinance and develop a Stormwater Management Plan to mitigate flooding throughout the communities. Effective stormwater management can reduce the risk of flooding in a given area. Flooding events which may impact stormwater management infrastructure may occur during severe storms from heavy rains, or severe winter storms, as a result of snowmelt.
- There is lack of understanding for debris build up in culverts and maintenance needed for culverts to work properly. Educating the public on this topic can reduce the likelihood of flooding as property owners may be more apt to keep debris out of road and waterways to prevent blockages in culvert piping.
- Richie Blvd in Indian Pines has a high social vulnerability due to low lying area which results in flooding issues. Additionally, residents have septic systems but are located 5-10 feet from the marsh which could result in health issues if a severe storm were to impact the outside of the septic system components.
- Hamlet of Branchport has a high social vulnerability due to run-down buildings, which are susceptible to utility failure. The Town had installed a public water infrastructure, but many residents have not connected to it yet.
- Many traffic accidents and deaths have occurred recently in the Town due to increased congestion. Transportation accidents can cause first responders to rely on mutual aid for other incidents which may occur during a response to an accident. Neighboring jurisdictions may not be available to assist in times of need. Transportation accidents often result in the spillage of liquids from the impacted vehicles, expelling hazardous materials.
- Google Maps takes trucks on roads that are not good for trucks which can be dangerous for all who are driving on the smaller roads. Transportation accidents often result in the spillage of liquids from the impacted vehicles, expelling hazardous materials. The Town has been putting up signs to direct trucks away from the less suitable roads.
- The Town does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood, wildfire, and landslides.
- Although the Town has flood exposure, the Town does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. Flood insurance premiums continue to rise.



- The Town has areas where snow drifts into roads due to high winds. Snow drifts can cause a decrease in visibility to travelers, increasing the potential for a traffic accident. Vegetation along roadways, trees in particular, have been significantly reduced, which may be contributing to the higher-than-normal winds impacting roadways and causing snow drifts. The Town should consider exploring nature-based solutions to address and mitigate this issue.
- There is development that interferes with the natural gully flow of rainwater (associated with severe storms) and snow melt (associated with severe winter storms) off the hills and into the lake within the Town causing road wash outs and flooding along West Lake Road (54A). Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- South Main Street and Branchport Road have several dwellings that commonly flood as a result of heavy rains from severe storms. These structures need to be flood proofed by the addition of a simple diversion ditch and a basement drain to daylight. Flooded properties can result not just in a monetary loss, but can introduce potential health risks, such as mold, into living spaces.
- The Branchport Firehouse is right next to Sugar Creek and could be prone to flooding caused by heavy rains from a severe flooding event. If this critical facility becomes flooded, operations may not be available for its servicing area.

8.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

8.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 8-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.



8.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Jerusalem did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Jerusalem has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Stormwater Mitigation.
- Flood Mitigation and Maintenance.

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Table 8-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T.Jerusalem -1	Oil and stone Comstock Road	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Comstock Road is a gravel road in the town and susceptible to road washouts and erosion during periods of heavy rain. Solution: Oil and stone Comstock Road to reduce impacts from heavy rain and snow events.	1. Completed. 2. Completed with oil and stone.	1. Discontinue. 2. N/A 3. Completed.
T.Jerusalem -2	East Bluff Drive	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Debris (trees, rock, leaves) are being washed down steep hillside plugging culverts diverting water to rise above the roadway eroding road, ditches, driveway culverts, head walls. Solution: A quantitative analysis of East Bluff Drive has been completed by Yates County Soil and Water. We will need soil and water to conduct a hydrology study prior to choosing the size of the culverts and headwalls. Upgrade and upsize culverts, building headwalls based upon the soil and water report.	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Periodic culvert upsize according to YCSW report.	1. Discontinue. 2. N/A 3. Completed
T.Jerusalem -3	West Bluff Drive	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	Problem: Debris (trees, rock, leaves) is being washed down steep hillside plugging culverts diverting water to rise above the roadway eroding road, ditches, driveway culverts, head walls. Over the years as the roads were	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Periodic culvert upsize according to YCSW report.	1. Discontinue. 2. N/A 3. Completed



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>widened, original culverts were extended by adding on with different types of material. Over time deterioration and erosion has occurred at that seam causing misalignment of additional extensions. The road is considerably narrower than east bluff with less of a shoulder.</p> <p>Solution: A quantitative analysis of West Bluff Drive is process by Yates County Soil and Water. Once the study is done, we will need soil and water to conduct a hydrology study. Upgrade and upsize culverts, building headwalls based upon the soil and water report</p>		
T.Jerusalem-4	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board, Code Enforcement Office	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1987) for the town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town’s flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Progress. Town code has not yet been updated to include the latest DEC requirements. Plan to update code this year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Keep in the 2025 HMP. Update the town’s flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures. N/A

8.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Jerusalem 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 Jerusalem would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 8-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 8-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 8-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X			X			X
Disease Outbreak				X			X			
Drought				X			X			
Extreme Temperatures				X			X			
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials	X			X	X		X			X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Transportation Accidents	X			X	X		X			X
Utility Failure				X			X			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 8-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-JerusalemT-01	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-02	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-03	Flood Mitigation Interest	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-04	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-JerusalemT-05	Flood Study on East Bluff Dr. to West Bluff Dr.	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-JerusalemT-06	Big Gulley Stormwater Management	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-JerusalemT-07	Update Steep Slope Ordinance	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-JerusalemT-08	Stormwater Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-JerusalemT-09	Culvert Maintenance Outreach	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-10	Richie Blvd in Indian Pines	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-11	Public Water Infrastructure Outreach	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High



Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-JerusalemT-12	Traffic Study	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-13	Traffic Signage	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-14	Permits Tracked by Hazards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-JerusalemT-15	Explore CRS Program	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-JerusalemT-16	Tree Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	12	High
2025-JerusalemT-17	Culvert Installation Along West Lake Road	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-JerusalemT-18	Floodproof Structures	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-JerusalemT-19	Floodproof Branchport Firehouse	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



Action 2025-JerusalemT-01. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure all new construction will include the state freeboard requirement and protect socially vulnerable populations from flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Require BFE plus 1ft	Still does not meet NYSDEC freeboard requirements.



	Only require BFE	Still does not meet NYSDEC freeboard requirements.
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Action 2025-JerusalemT-02. Public Education and Outreach

Action Name:	Public Education and Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation. Continue to work with Yates County on their program that provides information to the municipalities. Update the Town website to include hazard mitigation information and the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards which may impact them in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
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 Town's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists



	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

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Action 2025-JerusalemT-03. Flood Mitigation Interest

Action Name:	Flood Mitigation Interest	
Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement Officer	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a formalized list of property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. There has been a turnover in staff for Code Enforcement Officer.	
Description of the Solution:	The new Code Enforcement Officer will develop a list for inventorying system for properties damaged by flood events and property owners who are interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Keeping a list of damaged properties and property owners interested in flood mitigation efforts may lead to the elimination of flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the Town and increasing flood storage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Town capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Problem persists
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

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Action 2025-JerusalemT-04. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Action Name:	Disaster Debris Management Plan	
Lead Agency:	Emergency Management	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, Building Department, Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents	
Description of the Problem:	The Town lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage. The Gullies which are upstream are the source of debris for the Town. This area is predominantly privately owned. Debris may occur as a result of several hazards including dam failure, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, and transportation accidents.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas. The Town will also conduct outreach to land owners in the Gully to explore potential mitigation strategies to limit debris build up.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available



	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available
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Action 2025-JerusalemT-05. Flood Study on East Bluff Dr. to West Bluff Dr.

Action Name:	Flood Study on East Bluff Dr. to West Bluff Dr.	
Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Department of Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	East Bluff Dr. and West Bluff Dr. experienced severe flooding in 2021 which resulted in over a million dollar in FEMA money to cleanup. The Town conducted maintenance debris cleanup in the Spring and Fall. Dead trees in the Gully upstream plug downstream and cause increased flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	Work with the Department of soil and water to do a study on the water flow within the Town and explore options to upsize culverts and conduct debris management.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Flood mitigation on East Bluff Dr and West Bluff Dr.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, that live near East Bluff Dr and West Bluff Dr. or utilize these roadways for daily transportation will be protected against flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned near these areas will be protected against flood impacts from severe storm events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	East Bluff Dr. and West Bluff Dr. are important roadways utilized by residence in the Town and will be protected against floods. They will remain operable during severe storm events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance EMS and first responder capabilities by having access to residents during flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into account climate change impacts on the severity and frequency of severe storm and flood events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove residential homes	Costly, displaced population, flood still occurs.
	Remove roadway	Costly, loss of service.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-06. Stormwater Management Upgrades

Action Name:	Stormwater Management Upgrades	
Lead Agency:	Planning Board, Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town experiences heavy precipitation from severe storms resulting in up to 6 inches of rain at a time on Sid White Road at Sugar Creek (i.e., “the Big Gulley”). NYS DEC will not clean out the creek, which is causing erosion and flooding issues. Several residential homes are at risk to flooding due to severe precipitation and debris from upstream of the Big Gulley area. The Town has worked previously on upgrading stormwater pipes to larger pipes and culverts.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work on exploring additional stormwater management upgrades and actions to limit flood impacts due to sever precipitation. The Town is working with NYS DEC to get a permit to line the Big Gulley area with trees and stumps to prevent flood waters from reaching residential homes.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Flood protection to residential homes and increased stormwater management.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, will be protected from flood impacts to their homes.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development in the area from severe flood events following severe storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and services in the area, such as roadways and utilities, will be protected and operational during hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the stormwater management capabilities of the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into consideration climate change impacts on the frequency and severity of severe storm, floods, and other natural hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove residential homes	Not an option, costly, displaced population
	Remove roadways	Not an option, costly, loss of service



Action 2025-JerusalemT-07. Update Steep Slope Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Steep Slope Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The intention of Chapter 137 is to control the construction on steep slopes to mitigate impacts from landslides and flood events on structures. This ordinance needs to be updated to include zoning code on footings for steep slopes	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Planning Board will work to update Chapter 137 – Steep Slope Ordinance to include zoning code on footings. Engineers and other subject matter experts will be consulted when making these updates.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	1 year	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	Reduce flood damage and landslide damage to structures.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure new construction for all residents meets the safe building requirements to mitigate damages from landslides or flood on steep slopes.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure all future development on steep slopes will be constructed to new footing requirements.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities and structures from landslide impacts due to new ordinance requirements.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will expand the Town's regulatory capabilities by strengthening the steep slope Town code.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flood events and other natural hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Relocate structures	Costly, not always an option.
	Remove structures	Displaced populations, lack of services from removed facilities.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-08. Stormwater Management Plan

Action Name:	Stormwater Management Plan	
Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Floodplain Administrator	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town needs to strengthen the Stormwater Management Ordinance and develop a Stormwater Management Plan to mitigate flooding throughout the communities. Effective stormwater management can reduce the risk of flooding in a given area.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consider developing a stormwater management plan to strengthen the stormwater management regulations already in place and the ensure the functionality of existing stormwater facilities during a flood event. Flooding events which may impact stormwater management infrastructure may occur during severe storms from heavy rains, or severe winter storms, as a result of snowmelt.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Reduce flood damage from severe storm events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations such as the elderly or disabled from flooding as a result of severe storm events by enhancing the stormwater management systems within the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development from flood events by enhancing the stormwater management throughout the Town.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities and structures from flood events as a result of severe storm events to ensure they are operable.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the stormwater management capabilities within the Town by enhancing existing systems and guiding the implementation of new systems.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flood events and other natural hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Relocate structures	Costly, not always an option.
	Remove existing stormwater facilities	Costly, lack of services, problem persists.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-09. Culvert Maintenance Outreach

Action Name:	Culvert Maintenance Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	There is lack of understanding for debris build up in culverts and maintenance needed for culverts to work properly. Educating the public on this topic can reduce the likelihood of flooding as property owners may be more apt to keep debris out of road and waterways to prevent blockages in culvert piping.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct public outreach and education to property owners to share information on effective debris removal maintenance for culverts. This will help to mitigate floods during severe storm events due to excessive stormwater runoff and restore the culvert systems.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Increase protection against flood risk through culvert maintenance.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect socially vulnerable populations in the Town from flood risk by increasing stormwater management capacity.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development within the Town from flood impacts due to debris build up in culverts.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities in the Town from flood impacts by culvert maintenance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the pre-existing stormwater systems (culverts) from debris build-up and ensuring they are operable during a severe storm or flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flood and severe storm events.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove culverts	Costly, not an option, loss of service.
	Remove residential homes	Displaced populations, not an option.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-10. Richie Blvd in Indian Pines

Action Name:	Richie Blvd in Indian Pines	
Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Property Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Richie Blvd in Indian Pines has a high social vulnerability due to low lying area which results in flooding issues. Additionally, residents have septic systems but are located 5-10 feet from the marsh which could result in health issues if a severe storm were to impact the outside of the septic system components.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will explore flood mitigation options for the Richie Blvd in Indian Pines area. Once the most feasible action is identified to mitigate flood concerns in the low-lying area, the Town will determine funding options and implement this action. The Town will also work to convert the septic system to a sewer system to promote safe wastewater management.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	Reduce flood damage and convert septic to sewer.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect the elderly, disabled, and other socially vulnerable populations within the Indian Pines area from flood concerns and restore a more sustainable wastewater management system.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development in the Indian Pines area from future floods and allow for it to be connected to the sewer system.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities and structures from flooding and ensure they are operable during hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the wastewater system capabilities within the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of flood events and other natural hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Relocate homes	Costly, not always an option.
	Remove marsh	Not an option.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-11. Public Water Infrastructure

Action Name:	Public Water Infrastructure	
Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	Hamlet of Branchport has a high social vulnerability due to run-down buildings, which are susceptible to utility failure. The Town had installed a public water infrastructure, but many residents have not connected to it yet.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work on educating the community on benefits to connecting to the newly installed public water infrastructure system. The Town will explore possible actions to restore or acquire the old run-down buildings. The Town will carry out the most feasible option once identified.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Reduce risk to run down buildings through restoration or acquisition and implementing the use of public water infrastructure system.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will protect the elderly, disabled, and other socially vulnerable populations from building damages or collapse through the restoration or acquisition of run-down buildings.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure all future development will be connected to the new public water infrastructure system.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities in the area by restoring these facility buildings that are run down so they are operable during a hazard event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the public water system capabilities within the Town by having residents connected to the system.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of natural hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Raise structures	Costly, structures are still run-down.
	Remove public water system	Brand new system, lack of services it provides.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-12. Traffic Study

Action Name:	Traffic Study	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Transportation Accident, Hazardous Materials	
Description of the Problem:	Many traffic accidents and deaths have occurred recently in the Town due to increased congestion. Transportation accidents can cause first responders to rely on mutual aid for other incidents which may occur during a response to an accident. Neighboring jurisdictions may not be available to assist in times of need. Transportation accidents often result in the spillage of liquids from the impacted vehicles, expelling hazardous materials.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will complete a traffic study to identify the largest problem roadways and intersections and the cause of their accidents. The Town will then implement mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood of accidents. Potential actions could include lowering speed limits and redesigning roadways and intersections.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by traffic study	
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, CHIPS, Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	TBD by traffic study	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Project will reduce the occurrence of traffic accidents	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure roadways are safer and mitigates traffic accidents for all vulnerable populations within the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will permit the Town to be able to support a potential influx of persons which may occur due to future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will permit the facilities and infrastructure within the transportation lifeline to remain operational.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the transportation capabilities of the Town especially public transportation, by making the roads more safe and less congested.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Projected climate conditions may result in an increase in more intense storms which could result in an increase in transportation accidents.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove problem roads	Roadway cannot be removed
	Relocate roads to another location	Costly, may not solve problems



Action 2025-JerusalemT-13. Traffic Signage

Action Name:	Traffic Signage	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Transportation Accident, Hazardous Materials	
Description of the Problem:	Google Maps takes trucks on roads that are not good for trucks which can be dangerous for all who are driving on the smaller roads. Transportation accidents often result in the spillage of liquids from the impacted vehicles, expelling hazardous materials. The Town has been putting up signs to direct trucks away from the less suitable roads.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will continue to work on developing and implementing signage to direct trucks away from smaller less suitable roads to ensure road safety.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Project will reduce the occurrence of traffic accidents	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure roadways are safer and mitigates traffic accidents for all vulnerable populations within the Town. Especially those who use the smaller roads to and from their residences.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will permit the Town to be able to support a potential influx of persons which may occur due to future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will permit the facilities and infrastructure within the transportation lifeline to remain operational.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the transportation capabilities of the Town especially public transportation, by making the roads more safe and less congested by trucks.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Projected climate conditions may result in an increase in more intense storms which could result in an increase in transportation accidents.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove small roads	Roadway cannot be removed
	Relocate roads to another location	Costly, may not solve problems



Action 2025-JerusalemT-14. Permits Tracked by Hazards

Action Name:	Permits Tracked by Hazards	
Lead Agency:	Construction Official	
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator, Planning and Zoning Boards, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood, wildfire, and landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will allow all permits issued within the Town to be tracked by hazard area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may reduce the impacts of hazards to socially vulnerable populations by restricting the construction of structures which would have otherwise been utilized by these populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to permits being restricted within various identified hazard areas in the Town and municipal codes to be updated.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will restrict the construction of structures in hazard areas which reduces the risk to first responders, as they will not have to enter hazardous areas to assist the general population.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the Town's ability to track structures located in hazard areas which may have conditions exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, such as floods and wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Track only flood development permits	Will align with NFIP requirements, but will not consider other hazard areas in the Town
	Contract with a neighboring municipality to track permits	May not be feasible



Action 2025-JerusalemT-15. Explore CRS Program

Action Name:	Explore CRS Program	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Planning and OEM	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Although the Town has flood exposure, the Town does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program. Flood insurance premiums continue to rise.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will evaluate the benefits and costs of participating in CRS program. If feasible, the Town will join the program and begin implementing standards that exceed NFIP requirements.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The participation in the CRS benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which addresses the three goals of the program: reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property, strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program, and foster comprehensive floodplain management.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) benefits communities by offering discounted rates for flood insurance premiums, which may be more affordable for some socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development would need to adhere to any increased standards established as part of joining the CRS program such as increased freeboard and elevation certificate requirements.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would enhance the Town's floodplain management capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. These changes are likely to increase flood risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Adopt aspects of the CRS program into the floodplain management program	Increased floodplain management capabilities but no reduction in flood insurance premiums
	Abandon any floodplain management practices not required by NFIP	Reduction in floodplain management capabilities and increase in risk.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-16. Tree Management Plan

Action Name:	Tree Management Plan	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering, Town Board, Planning Board, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has areas where snow drifts into roads due to high winds. Snow drifts can cause a decrease in visibility to travelers, increasing the potential for a traffic accident. Vegetation along roadways, trees in particular, have been significantly reduced, which may be contributing to the higher-than-normal winds impacting roadways and causing snow drifts. The Town should consider exploring nature-based solutions to address and mitigate this issue.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Administration will work with the County to develop a Tree Management plan to reduce tree clearing in the Town. This plan will limit tree clearing as more tree coverage can help to mitigate high winds and snow drift accumulating into roadways.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	Roadways will be protected from snow drift and debris through the reduction in tree clearings which will naturally protect high wind impacts.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, will be protected against high wind impacts and will be able to utilize critical lifelines such as roadways during hazard events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned will be protected against high wind events due to the increase of natural tree coverage to stop high wind impacts.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical lifelines such as roadways will be protected against high wind impacts such as snow drifts through the implementation of more tree coverage which will block snow drift and other high wind impacts.	
Impact on Capabilities:	First responders and EMS will have increased response capabilities through the protection of roadways from high wind impacts.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazards such as high winds and severe storms. This action will protect against these future hazard impacts by utilizing sustainable, nature-based solutions.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR); Natural Systems Protection (NSP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR); Natural Resource Protection (NR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove roadway	Not feasible and will result in a loss of service for the community.



	Elevate roadway	Very costly and the problem will still exist to some degree.
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Action 2025-JerusalemT-17. Culvert Installation Along West Lake Road

Action Name:	Culvert Installation Along West Lake Road	
Lead Agency:	Town Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Flood	
Description of the Problem:	There is development that interferes with the natural gully flow of rainwater (associated with serve storms) and snow melt (associated with severe winter storms) off the hills and into the lake within the Town causing road wash outs and flooding along West Lake Road (54A). Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will work with the Town Highway Department to install and maintain a culvert along West Lake Road to mitigate washout during flood events.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, operating budget	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 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. Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, which utilize this roadway will be protected from flood events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Evacuation routes and transportation routes for this roadway will be intact and remain open during a flood event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	N/A	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action will mitigate future flood risk to the area and roadway.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove roadway and development	Not feasible and also loss of service and homes.
	Relocate roadway and development	Not feasible and not publicly accepted.



Action 2025-JerusalemT-18. Floodproof Structures

Action Name:	Floodproof Structures	
Lead Agency:	Town Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Private Property Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	South Main Street and Branchport Road have several dwellings that commonly flood as a result of heavy rains from severe storms. These structures need to be flood proofed by the addition of a simple diversion ditch and a basement drain to daylight. Flooded properties can result not just in a monetary loss, but can introduce potential health risks, such as mold, into living spaces.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will work to construct simple diversion ditch and basement drain to mitigate flooding issues South Main Street and Branchport Road. Additionally, the Town Administration will educate property owners on possible floodproof measures to help mitigate flooding issues to private structures in the area.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time , Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	South Main Street and Branchport Road will be protected against floods. Additionally, private property owners will have more resources to floodproof their structures.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled will have access to information on how to prepare for future flood events through floodproof mitigation efforts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development planned in this area will have safe access to the roadways during severe storm and flood events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	South Main Street and Branchport Road are critical lifelines for the areas through access and evacuation routes. This action will protect them against flooding events so that they are safely accessible.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will promote floodproof measures which can increase the capabilities of first responders to be able to access structures during a flood event to assist residents in the area.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of severe storm and flood events. This action mitigates future flood and severe storm risks.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove roadway and structures	Not feasible and loss of service and homes for community members.



	Elevate roadway and structures	Not feasible for all infrastructure and can be very costly.
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Action 2025-JerusalemT-19. Floodproof Branchport Firehouse

Action Name:	Floodproof Branchport Firehouse	
Lead Agency:	Branchport Firehouse	
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Branchport Firehouse is right next to Sugar Creek and could be prone to flooding caused by heavy rains from a severe flooding event. If this critical facility becomes flooded, operations may not be available for its servicing area.	
Description of the Solution:	The Branchport Firehouse will work with the Town Engineer to identify cost-effective methods of floodproofing the firehouse and utilities to future floods. The chosen method will then be implemented.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Critical services provided by the firehouse will be protected from flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and firefighter to respond to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow operations to adapt and resume in a more efficient manner.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	With a protected critical facility, communications are more likely to remain intact between responding agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Ensuring continuity of operations allows for a more rapid return to normalcy after a hazard event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for increases in flooding frequency and severity.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES); Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove Firehouse	Not feasible, loss of service provided if removing this critical facility.
	Relocate Firehouse	Very costly, there is not available space to relocate. A loss of service for a certain timespan will occur.



9. TOWN OF MIDDLESEX

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Middlesex 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 Middlesex, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Middlesex’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

9.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 9-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 9-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: David C. Adams, Supervisor Address: 1216 Route 245, Main Street, PO Box 147, Middlesex, NY 14507 Phone Number: 315-694-2392 Email: supervisor@middlesexny.org	Name/Title: Dawn M. Kane, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1216 Route 245, Main Street, PO Box 147, Middlesex, NY 14507 Phone Number: 585-330-1464 Email: middlesexcode@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Dawn M. Kane, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1216 Route 245, Main Street, PO Box 147, Middlesex, NY 14507 Phone Number: 585-330-1464 Email: middlesexcode@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: David C. Adams, Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	



Name/Title: Dawn M. Kane, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings
Name/Title: Alan Williams, Water Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process
Name/Title: Joshua Burnett, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process
Name/Title: Lynnette F. Miller, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process

9.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Middlesex lies in the Northwest corner of Yates County in Western New York State. The Town features agricultural lands as well as forest lands. The Town features many areas with very steep, rugged terrain. The Northern central portion of the Town contains gentle slopes, and this is where the bulk of the agricultural land is located. The maximum elevation in the Town is 1,922 feet and it is located Northwest of the intersection of South Hill, Wickham and Wolfanger Hill Roads (Tetra Tech, 2020).

The Town of Middlesex has a total area of 30.9 square miles. Canandaigua Lake forms the Western boundary of the Town. The West River bisects the Town, flowing from the Northeastern corner and exiting in the Southwestern corner. The Town of Middlesex is bordered to the North by the Town of Gorham, Ontario County, to the South by the Town of Italy, to the East by the Town of Potter, and to the West by Canandaigua Lake (Tetra Tech, 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Middlesex was 1,377, a 7.89 percent decrease from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 3.1-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.4-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4-percent is non-English speaking, 10.2-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 12.5-percent is considered disabled.

9.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Middlesex 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 Middlesex to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

9.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 9-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Middlesex.

Table 9-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Building Code of New York State (2020); Local Law #3 (2007)	State, County, Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The NYS Building Code is intended to establish provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare through the minimum requirements for building systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs. The 2020 edition is an update to the 2018 edition published by the ICC. It is part of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	The Zoning Law of the Town of Middlesex; Local Law #2, (2014)	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of LL#2 is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the health and welfare of the community. 2. Provide adequate open space for light, air and outdoor uses including public, commercial, and private open space areas. 				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
3. Preserve and protect significant natural features and vegetation. Preventing ecological damage and visual blight that occurs when features are eliminated or substantially altered for development purposes. 4. Assure that structures and land use arrangements are aesthetically harmonious with nearby areas and structures 5. Guide future development to bring gradual conformity of land and building uses with the objectives of the comp. plan. 6. Protect the character and values of residential, institutional and public uses, business, commercial and manufacturing uses to ensure orderly and beneficial development. 7. Preserve the historic and cultural nature of the Town.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Land Subdivision Regulations; Local Law #2 (2009)	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In order for efficient and economical development of the Town and keeping with the Town's environmental and rural character (noted in Town's Master Plan of 1992), the Planning Board will have the power/authority to consider, review and approve land subdivision plats within the boundaries of the Town of Middlesex. Competent engineers and planners will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and approve plans and designs and provide recommendations to the Town Board and Planning Board. 2. Inspect construction of highways, drainage, sewer, other facilities, and parks to be dedicated to the Town and recommend their acceptance. 				
Site Plan Code	Yes	The Zoning Law of the Town of Middlesex; Local Law #2, Section 700: Site Plan Review (2014)	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? LL #2 defines Site Plans as map(s) or drawn representation of a proposed project or development, sometimes accompanied by written description and/or specifications, containing sufficient information and detail for municipal review and approval. LL #2 requires preliminary site plan review and outlines the requirements for a final site plan.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Law; Local Law #2 (2008)	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Stormwater Management Erosion Control Law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of stormwater runoff so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding. 2. prevent decreases in groundwater recharge and stream base flow so as to maintain aquatic life, assimilative capacity, and potential water supplies. 3. maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams. 4. control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving water bodies. 5. facilitate the removal of pollutants in stormwater runoff so as to perpetuate the natural biological functions of streams. 6. to the extent practical, secure multiple community benefits such as groundwater replenishment, open space protection and increased recreational opportunity through integrated land use-stormwater management planning. 				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements 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.	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.	Yes	The Zoning Law of the Town of Middlesex; Local Law #2, Section 701: Flood Hazard Area (2014)	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other: Freeboard How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State	Town Board



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other: Steep Slopes	Yes	Local Law #2 (2014) Steep Slopes	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Steep Slopes Law amends the Zoning Law with Steep Slope Regulations. Includes the Construction Execution Plan and Concept Plan in the LL as well as defines development standards, restoration, stormwater runoff, etc.</p>				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Master Plan, 1992	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan highlights the Town's goals and policies, including mitigation efforts, with the intention of guiding decision makers and elected officials.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Floodplain Management Plan, 2009	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Floodplain Management Plan has the goal to reduce current and future flood risks to the Town.</p>				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management, 1990	Local	Town Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Stormwater Management Plan outlines practices for the management and treatment of stormwater runoff within the Town.</p>				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Master Plan, 1992	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan highlights the Town's goals and policies, including economic development efforts, with the intention of guiding decision makers and elected officials.</p>				



	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 How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Master Plan highlights the Town's goals and policies, including transportation plan efforts, with the intention of guiding decision makers and elected officials.	Yes	Master Plan, 1992	Local	Planning Board
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid - the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	Local	Yates County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other: Watershed Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Established through L.L. #2 and establishes Steep Slope Protection Areas (SSPA) which are mapped out using GIS technology and can be used for watershed management purposes.	Yes	Steep Slope Protection Areas, 2014	Local	Town Board



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



9.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 9-3 summarizes the capabilities of Middlesex to oversee and track development.

Table 9-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain development permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There is available area for buildout within the Town.

9.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 9-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Middlesex and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has both advisory and regulatory responsibilities and oversee comprehensive plan developments and plan amendments.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals hears and decides appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer or other administrative officer in carrying out or enforcing any provisions of the Zoning Law. The Zoning Board has the power to grant variances and conditional approvals.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads, performs vegetation maintenance as needed, and conducts maintenance on Town fleet vehicles.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement issues permits. Enforces the building code, conducts floodplain management administrative work, and enforces the Town's zoning Law.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads, performs vegetation maintenance as needed, and conducts maintenance on Town fleet vehicles.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	There is a mutual aid agreement between the Town Board and Highway Department.
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	The Town contracts through Stantec Engineering.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	The Town contracts through Stantec Engineering.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	The Town contracts through Stantec Engineering.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-



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

9.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 9-5 summarizes financial resources available to Middlesex.

Table 9-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

9.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 9-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Middlesex.

Table 9-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

9.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 9-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Middlesex.

Table 9-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Middlesex Fire Department - 4/4Y Rushville Fire Department - 4/4X	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-



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

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

9.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 9-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 9-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	High
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate



9.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

9.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table 9-9. Middlesex NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	7
# Claims (Losses)	5
Total Loss Payments	\$54,537
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County, 2023.

9.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 9-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Middlesex.

Table 9-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Low-lying areas of the Town are subject to flooding.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	Unknown, at this time.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Unknown, at this time.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No, not at this time.
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, additional resources and training.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Unknown
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Training staff and funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown



NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Section 701 of the Zoning Law (2014)
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	2014
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meet minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site plan review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No, not at this time.

9.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 9-11 through Table 9-13.

Table 9-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

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



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

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

Table 9-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
None Identified.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 9-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Anticipated.					

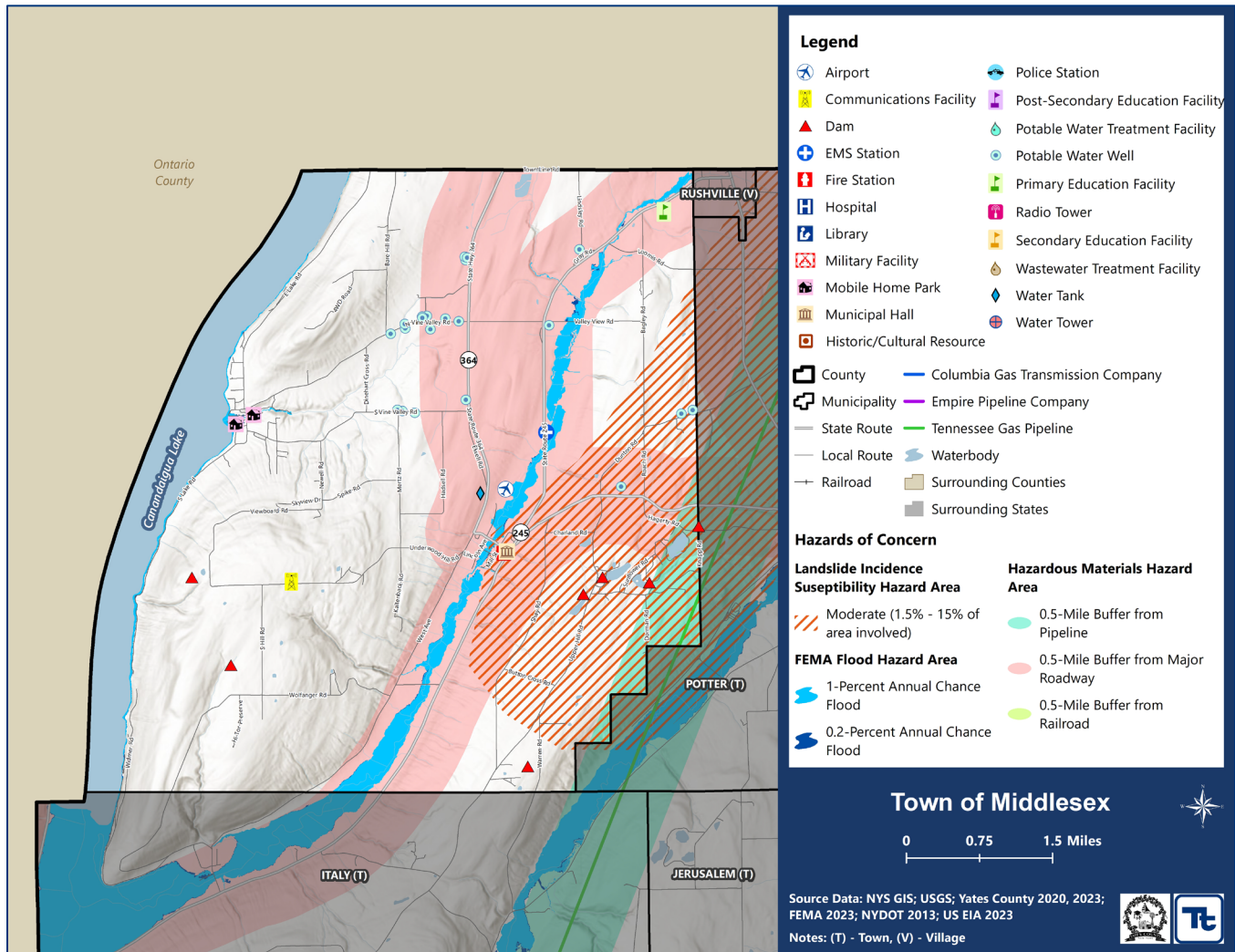
9.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

9.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 9-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Middlesex has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 9-1. Middlesex Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





9.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Middlesex is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 9-14 provides details on loss and damage in Middlesex during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 9-14. Hazard Event History in Middlesex

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Middlesex
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

9.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Middlesex reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town agreed with the following hazard ranking as identified in the hazard ranking meetings, outlines in Table 9-15.

Table 9-15 shows Middlesex’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.



Table 9-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 9-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 9-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None located in the flood zone.					

Source: Yates County 2023.

9.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- On South Lake Road, the old concrete wall is deteriorating on the lake side and showing signs of future failing due to flooding and erosion from heavy rains and severe storms. Continued impacts from flooding and subsequent erosion will cause the wall to collapse into the lake,



allowing for floodwaters to extend from the lake and impact nearby properties, structures, and infrastructure.

- The highway garage for the Town of Middlesex located at 1240 Mill Street Middlesex NY 14507 is susceptible to power outages during wind events (associated with severe storms) and ice storms (associated with severe winter storms) due to not having a generator. The fuel pumps are operated on site for the highway department and the water district. This facility and lifelines lose power on average 5 times a year for 1 day. This critical facility must maintain its operations during all hazard events, including dam failure, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Some of these properties are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area, with development requiring floodproofing.
- Existing floodplain maps may be outdated, but currently recognize the flood threat in the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.
- The Town does not have access to updated information, resources, and training for climate change projections. Identifying how climate change may exacerbate all hazards (dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, utility failure) and their impacts is crucial in developing solutions or actions to mitigate the potential risks.
- The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.



- The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
- There are steep slopes around the lakes within the Town which can contribute to lake pollution and runoff. There is a lot of fertilizer runoff from agriculture which impacts the Town's lakes. Excess nitrogen, which is commonly found in agricultural run-off, can exacerbate the occurrence of harmful algal blooms, disrupting the natural environment and water source. Agricultural runoff may occur during heavy rains associated with severe storms or from snow melt from a severe winter storm event. Flood waters may carry excess nutrients from agricultural lands into waterbodies. Oversaturated soils on steep slopes may result in landslide occurrences, which would also carry excess nutrients into waterbodies.*
- Flooding and high winds from severe storms severely impacts the following roads in the Town: Main St., William St., Water St., Lincoln Ave., Basset Rd., Bagley Rd., South Vine Valley, North Vine Valley, Spike Hill, Hadsell Rd, Mertz Rd, and Townline Rd. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding.*
- Potter Road experiences very poor road conditions in the winter seasons from severe winter storms, including an increased number of potholes and lines of separation in the asphalt; slippery and icy conditions due to shading from trees; and being a regularly trafficked road makes the number of vehicles and persons on the road at an increased risk of injury from transportation accidents.*

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

9.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

9.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 9-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.



9.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Middlesex did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Middlesex has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Floodplain Management
- Public Outreach through Social Media

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Table 9-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T.Middlesex-1	Critical Facility - Middlesex Valley Volunteer Ambulance Corps	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>Problem: The Middlesex Valley Volunteer Ambulance Corps is located in the 1% annual chance floodplain. It is unknown if the facility is mitigated to be protected to a 500-year event.</p> <p>Solution: The town will notify the facility owner/operator informing them that the facility is located in the 1% annual chance floodplain and might be susceptible to flood damages. The town will provide a list of mitigation actions that the facility can do to protect themselves from flood damages.</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. N/A</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. N/A 3. The facility is no longer located in the floodplain.</p>
T.Middlesex-2	1091 South Lake Rd. retention wall	Flood, Severe Storm	Town of Middlesex Highway Department and Town Board	<p>Problem: On South lake road, the old concrete wall is deteriorating on the lake side & showing signs of future failing due to flooding and erosion and water on the lake side.</p> <p>Solution: Re-enforce the wall by using the soil nail process.</p>	<p>1. No Progress. 2. N/A</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will re-enforce the concrete wall on South Lake Road by using the soil nail process. 3. N/A</p>
T.Middlesex-3	Backup power for highway garage	All Hazards	Highway Department	<p>Problem: The highway garage for the Town of Middlesex located at 1240 Mill Street Middlesex NY 14507 is susceptible to power outages during wind events and ice storms</p>	<p>1. No Progress. 2. N/A</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will explore funding options to obtain a generator for the Highway</p>



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.
				<p>due to not having a generator. The fuel pumps are operated on site for the highway department and the water district. We lose power on average 5 times a year for 1 day. We presently have a portable generator just to run the fuel pumps.</p> <p>Solution: Generator to run the whole facility via propane for 7 days' minimum. This would include a pad and barrier for the generator as it runs on propane.</p>		<p>Garage located on 1240 Mill Street. 3. N/A</p>
T.Middlesex-4	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board, Code Enforcement Officer	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. N/A</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP 2. The Town will update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures. 3. N/A</p>



9.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Middlesex 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 Middlesex would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 9-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 9-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 9-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Disease Outbreak				X			X			
Drought		X		X		X	X			
Extreme Temperatures		X		X		X	X			
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X			X	X		X			X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Landslide	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Transportation Accidents	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Utility Failure		X		X		X	X			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 9-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-MiddlesexT-01	Upgrades to Flood Wall	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-02	Generator for Highway Garage and Fuel Pumps	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-04	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MiddlesexT-05	Update FIRMS	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MiddlesexT-06	Climate Change Resource Coordination and Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-07	Flood Mitigation List Database	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-08	Substantial Damage Determination Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MiddlesexT-09	Certified Floodplain Managers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-10	Agricultural Run-Off	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MiddlesexT-11	Culvert Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MiddlesexT-12	Feasibility Study on Potter Road	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



2025-MiddlesexT-01. Upgrades to Flood Wall

Action Name:	Upgrades to Flood Wall	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	On South Lake Road, the old concrete wall is deteriorating on the lake side and showing signs of future failing due to flooding and erosion from heavy rains and severe storms. Continued impacts from flooding and subsequent erosion will cause the wall to collapse into the lake, allowing for floodwaters to extend from the lake and impact nearby properties, structures, and infrastructure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will re-enforce the concrete wall on South Lake Road by using the soil nail process.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	Local budget tax increase, HMGP, PDM	
Implementation Timeline:	Long Term (5+yrs.)	
Goals Met:	1,2	
Benefits:	Losses avoided include dead end road; residents stranded; and road failure into Canandaigua Lake	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will restore a concrete flood wall which protects community members who reside near the lake from erosion and flooding.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development that will be located around the lake and/or which will utilize the roadway.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	South Lake Road is a critical lifeline for evacuation for residents. This action will maintain and protect the road from erosion and flooding.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure the standards of operation for EMS and first responders to utilize South Lake Road to access residents in need during hazard events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of erosion and flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Build a levee	Not enough space, costly
	Remove roadway and residents	Not an option, costly



2025-MiddlesexT-02. Generator for Highway Garage and Fuel Pumps

Action Name:	Generator for Highway Garage and Fuel Pumps	
Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The highway garage for the Town of Middlesex located at 1240 Mill Street Middlesex NY 14507 is susceptible to power outages during wind events (associated with severe storms) and ice storms (associated with severe winter storms) due to not having a generator. The fuel pumps are operated on site for the highway department and the water district. This facility and lifelines lose power on average 5 times a year for 1 day. This critical facility must maintain its operations during all hazard events, including dam failure, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town's Engineer will assess the needs of the buildings to determine the capacity required for the generator. Following this determination, the generator and all necessary components and accessories will be installed at the Highway Garage (1240 Mill Street Middlesex NY 14507). The Highway Department will perform the needed maintenance for these generators.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, PDM	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into account climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of ice storms, and wind events, which have historically caused many power outages for the facility and fuel pump station.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Problem persists
	Obtain additional portable generators	Costly, not feasible.
	Relocate Facility	Problem may persist, costly, not an option.

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2025-MiddlesexT-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Action Name:	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure all new construction will include the state freeboard requirement and protect socially vulnerable populations from flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Require BFE plus 1ft	Still does not meet NYSDEC freeboard requirements.



	Only require BFE	Still does not meet NYSDEC freeboard requirements.
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2025-MiddlesexT-04. Repetitive Loss Properties

Action Name:	Repetitive Loss Properties
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Property Owners
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Some of these properties are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area, with development requiring floodproofing.
Description of the Solution:	The Town will promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL), such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Municipal Budget, County Budget, Property Owners
Implementation Timeline:	3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP); Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP); Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

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2025-MiddlesexT-05. Update FIRMS

Action Name:	Update FIRMS	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Yates County, NYSDEC, NYSDHSES, FEMA	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Existing floodplain maps may be outdated, but currently recognize the flood threat in the Town. Correctly displaying the areas at risk to the flood hazard is not only critical to visually show the risk, but to support grant applications for funding to mitigate the flood risk at identified locations within or around the floodplain.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will actively participate in the remapping process. This participation will include providing data and information to support map revisions, identifying areas of flooding concern, providing review of preliminary maps, and adopting updated flood damage prevention local laws when the FIRMs are finalized.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, State Budget, County Budget, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	Updating FIRMs will provide a more complete picture of the floodplain and the overall flood hazard in Yates County. This will inform other sectors of the community, including land use, development, permitting, and codes and standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	An analysis of the floodplain will inform future community development and land use and prevent vulnerable populations from residing in areas of heightened flood risk.	
Impact on Future Development:	Updated FIRMs will decide which populations and structures will require flood insurance to be built in areas of flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Creation of updated floodplain maps will inform efforts to increase the resilience of critical infrastructure that is present in those areas, including transportation routes, water treatment plants, and other utility services. This will also aid in preventing future development of infrastructure in these areas.	
Impact on Capabilities:	An understanding of the floodplain will allow for the development of processes, plans, training and staff placement to address flooding issues in the areas of greatest concern before they occur.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The maps that are developed as a result of this action may not remain current or valid for the length of time that they may have in the past due to changes in floodplains and increases in extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulation (LPR)	
CRS Category	Public Information (PI); Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Problem persists
	Town creates its own flood maps	Time consuming, cost prohibitive, may not be recognized as official documentation in grant applications
	FEMA updates maps without Town input	Required changes for areas of flooding may not be incorporated

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2025-MiddlesexT-06. Climate Change Resource Coordination and Training

Action Name:	Climate Change Resource Coordination and Training	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	FEMA, NYS, County	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have access to updated information, resources, and training for climate change projections. Identifying how climate change may exacerbate all hazards (dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, harmful algal bloom, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, transportation accidents, utility failure) and their impacts is crucial in developing solutions or actions to mitigate the potential risks.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the County and academic organizations to determine potential impacts of climate change on future flooding conditions. Incorporate future projections into planning.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	Current resources and training for staff to be up to date on climate change impacts.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will provide accurate resources to determine the best planning policies that will protect the lives of all community members within the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will help to provide better planning practices for future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will provide accurate resources and projections to determine how best to protect critical facilities from future flooding concerns.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the Towns capabilities for preparing for and responding to climate change impacts.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action considers climate change impacts and projections by supplying the most updated information for planners and emergency managers.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Deny climate change	Problem persists.
	Rely only on only internal information	Lack of resources and collaboration.



2025-MiddlesexT-07. Flood Mitigation List Database

Action Name:	Flood Mitigation List Database
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Town Administration
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
Description of the Solution:	The Town Floodplain Manager will work with the Town Planning Board to develop a list of properties which have been, or may have been, previously damaged by flooding. Additionally, the Town will also work to develop a list of residents who are interested in flood mitigation.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3
Benefits:	The Town will have access to updated information properties previously damaged by flooding and those who are willing to mitigate against flooding. This will help the Town in providing resources to property owners and also applying for future funds to mitigate flooding.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are at a higher risk to flood impacts. Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Township capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)



Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

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2025-MiddlesexT-08. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administer
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents
Description of the Problem:	<p>The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations. Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development.
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 <i>Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan</i> (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES), Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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2025-MiddlesexT-09. Certified Floodplain Managers

Action Name:	Certified Floodplain Managers
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any certified floodplain managers (CFM) on staff. Becoming a CFM increases the depth of understanding when dealing with FEMA floodplains. The certifications ensures those that bare it understand the regulatory requirements and procedures needed to make floodplain management work effectively and efficiently at the community level.
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. These staff who attend trainings will work towards completing their floodplain management certification.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for Town 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. Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in hazard areas.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)



CRS Category	Public Information (PI)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	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

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2025-MiddlesexT-10. Agricultural Run-Off

Action Name:	Agricultural Run-Off
Lead Agency:	Planning Board
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Agricultural and Farmland Preservation Board, NYSDEC
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Description of the Problem:	There are steep slopes around the lakes within the Town which can contribute to lake pollution and runoff. There is a lot of fertilizer runoff from agriculture which impacts the Town's lakes. Excess nitrogen, which is commonly found in agricultural run-off, can exacerbate the occurrence of harmful algal blooms, disrupting the natural environment and water source. Agricultural runoff may occur during heavy rains associated with severe storms or from snow melt from a severe winter storm event. Flood waters may carry excess nutrients from agricultural lands into waterbodies. Oversaturated soils on steep slopes may result in landslide occurrences, which would also carry excess nutrients into waterbodies.
Description of the Solution:	The Town Planning Board will work with the Yates County Agricultural and Farmland Preservation Board and NYSDEC to identify potential regulatory or planning methods which could be utilized to restrict the use of nitrate-based fertilizer, reduce the steepness of slopes near lakes, and/or clean the lakes of excess nitrates.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, USGS National Water Quality Program (NWQP), WQIP, NPG
Implementation Timeline:	5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action seeks to reduce the occurrence of harmful algal blooms and remove excess nitrate from lakes in the Town. Agricultural run-off from severe storms, severe winter storms, floods, and landslides move the harmful nitrates into the ground and toward the lakes, where it becomes absorbed. The action will also create a cleaner environment near the Town's lakes, keeping harmful chemicals out of water sources.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist in providing a clean environment for all populations to use. Furthermore, this action may protect water sources from potentially harmful chemicals.
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to regulations which restrict future development within a specified number of feet from waterbodies to prevent run-off from reaching it. This action may also secure safe water sources from harmful chemicals.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect the water systems lifeline by seeking to protect water sources from potentially harmful chemicals, which may also introduce harmful algal blooms into the bodies of water.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance existing regulatory capabilities, and potentially create new regulatory and planning capabilities relating to agricultural impacts on the environment.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change projections anticipate an increase in intensity and frequency of heavy rains and severe weather, leading to an increased occurrence of flood events. This excess water has the potential to push agricultural run-off toward lakes and other waterbodies, exacerbating the frequency of harmful algal bloom events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Route run-off to drainage basins	Chemicals from run-off may still trickle into groundwater and into water sources
	Stop all agricultural practices	Impractical, would impact jobs and careers in the Town

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2025-MiddlesexT-11. Culvert Management Plan

Action Name:	Culvert Management Plan	
Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Flooding and high winds from severe storms severely impacts the following roads in the Town: Main St., William St., Water St., Lincoln Ave., Basset Rd., Bagley Rd., South Vine Valley, North Vine Valley, Spike Hill, Hadsell Rd, Mertz Rd, and Townline Rd. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of culverts on Main St., William St., Water St., Lincoln Ave., Basset Rd., Bagley Rd., South Vine Valley, North Vine Valley, Spike Hill, Hadsell Rd, Mertz Rd, and Townline Rd. that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 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. Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, who reside or utilize these roadways will be protected during a severe storm or flood event.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Evacuation and transportation routes are more likely to remain open during a severe storm or flood event.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Problem persists
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

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2025-MiddlesexT-12. Feasibility Study on Potter Road

Action Name:	Feasibility Study on Potter Road	
Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents	
Description of the Problem:	Potter Road experiences very poor road conditions in the winter seasons from severe winter storms, including an increased number of potholes and lines of separation in the asphalt; slippery and icy conditions due to shading from trees; and being a regularly trafficked road makes the number of vehicles and persons on the road at an increased risk of injury from transportation accidents.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a feasibility study to determine the most feasible and effective mitigation measures to ensure the safety of residents utilizing Potter Road during winter storms. Once the most feasible option is identified, the Town DPW will implement this action to mitigate against winter storm impacts to Potter Road.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Potter Road will be safely accessible during a severe winter storm event.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations such as the elderly or disabled will be protected against severe winter storm impacts when utilizing Potter Road.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along or near Potter Road will be supported by this action.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Potter Road is a critical lifeline for residents to evacuate during a hazard event. This action will ensure standards of operation are upheld during a severe winter storm event.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure EMS and first responders have safe access to respond to residents needs during a severe winter storm by ensuring Potter Road is safely accessible.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard events such as winter storm events. This action will protect Potter Road from future winter storm impacts.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove roadway	Not feasible, loss of service for residents.



	Build a second roadway	Very costly and the new roadway may be impacted by the same storm and conditions as Potter Road.
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10. TOWN OF MILO

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Milo 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 Milo, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Milo’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

10.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 10-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 10-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Leslie Church, Supervisor Address: 137 Main Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-536-8911 Email: supervisor@townofmilo.com	Name/Title: Patricia Christensen, Town Clerk Address: 137 Main Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-536-8911 Email: clerk@townofmilo.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Anthony Validzic, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 137 Main Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-531-8042 Email: codeofficer@townofmilo.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Leslie Church, Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	
Name/Title: Patricia Christensen, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Anthony Validzic, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Eric Wiles, Town Engineer/CPL Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Lance Yonge, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Kasey Christensen, Sewer and Water Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	

10.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Milo lies along the Eastern border of Yates County in Western New York State. Agriculture is the primary land use in the Town but there is some forest land as well. For the most part, the terrain is gentle. However, there are steeper areas towards Seneca Lake to the East and Keuka Lake to the West as well as the many gullies and drainages that run to each of these lakes. The maximum elevation in the Town is 1,414 feet and is located on its Southern boundary West of State Route 14a. The Village of Penn Yan is also located in the Northwestern corner of the Town (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Town of Milo has a total area of 36.8 square miles. Seneca Lake forms the Southern half of the Eastern boundary of the Town. Keuka Lake forms the Western boundary of the Town. Keuka Lake Outlet begins at the North end of the East branch of Keuka Lake and flows Northwesterly before it exits the Town in its Northeastern corner, Southeast of Chidsey Road. Willow Grove begins West of Bath Road and flows West into Keuka Lake. Plum Point Creek begins Northeast of the intersection of Chubb Hollow and Rice Roads and flows East until it empties into Seneca Lake. The Town of Milo is bordered to the North by the Towns of Benton and Torrey, to the South by the Towns of Barrington and Starkey, to the East by the Town of Torrey and Seneca Lake, and to the West by the Town of Jerusalem and Keuka Lake (Tetra Tech 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Milo was 6,803, a zero percent increase from the 2010 Census.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 9-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 26.6-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.5-percent is non-English speaking, 21.6-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 12.5-percent is considered disabled.



10.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Milo 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 Milo to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

10.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 10-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Milo.

Table 10-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 150, Building Construction and Fire Prevention (9/19/2022); Building Code of New York State (2020)	State and Local	Development Services
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
<p>The purpose of Building Construction and Fire Prevention Law of the Town is to establish the minimum requirements to provide a reasonable level of safety, public health, and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, property maintenance, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, energy conservation, and safety to life and property from fire, explosion and other hazards, and to provide a reasonable level of safety to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 350, Zoning Law of the Town of Milo (3/15/2021)	Local	Development Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of Zoning Law of the Town is to promote the health, safety, and general welfare by guiding the development of the Town by means of the Comprehensive Plan which is, in part, carried out by the provisions of this chapter. It is further intended to provide regulations and standards that will preserve the rural character of Town and provide direction for orderly growth and development, together with flexibility to respond to changing socioeconomic circumstances.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 295, Subdivision of Land Law of the Town (4/17/2017)	Local	Development Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Subdivision of Land Law of the Town is to regulate cluster developments, lot consolidations, lot line adjustments and subdivisions within the Town in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Protect and provide for the public health, safety and general welfare; B. Guide the future growth and development in accordance with established standards and sound planning principles; C. Secure safety from fire, flood and other danger and to prevent overcrowding of the land and undue congestion of population; D. Protect the character and the social and economic stability and to encourage orderly and beneficial development; E. Establish reasonable procedures and standards for cluster developments, lot consolidations, lot line adjustments and subdivisions in order to further the orderly layout and use of land; and F. Ensure proper legal descriptions and monumenting of lands that are the subject of a cluster development, lot line adjustment and subdivision. 				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 350, Zoning Law of the Town of Milo (3/15/2021); 350-161 Site Plan	Local and County	Development Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The application for a certificate of zoning compliance shall be accompanied by a site plan showing the size and location of proposed scope of work as well as the distances from lot lines. The designated approval authority is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for certificate of zoning compliance is for an action where such plan is not warranted. The owner is responsible to ensure that the work authorized following the site plan.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 350, Section 350-25 – Erosion and stormwater control	Local	Development Services
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This section of the Zoning Law clearly states that the NYSDEC is the authority having jurisdiction as it pertains to erosion and stormwater control since the Town of Milo is not a MS4 regulated community. Therefore, the Code Enforcement Officer communicates with the NYSDEC and Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District regularly to ascertain if a permit is required for development activities to ensure compliance with the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES). This officer also ensures that a permit is obtained as part of any permitting process. Various sections of the Highways and Private Roads Law of the Town requires erosion and stormwater control measures to be designed, installed, and maintained at new and/or extended Town highways and private roads.</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements 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.	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Both the Subdivision of Land and Zoning Laws guide or direct the future orderly growth and development in accordance with established standards and sound planning principles.	Yes	Chapter 350, Zoning Law of the Town of Milo (3/15/2021); Chapter 295, Subdivision of Land Law of the Town (4/17/2017)	Local	Development Services
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Steep Slopes Protection Law of the Town is to: (1) Minimize erosion, pollution and environmental damage; (2) Reduce soil, pavement and building subsidence; (3) Ensure proper emergency access; (4) Comply with New York State Pollution Discharge Effluent System (SPDES) permit requirements; (5) Comply with the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code; and (6) Protect the health, safety and welfare of the public as it pertains to construction activity conducted on steep slopes.	Yes	Chapter 287, Steep Slopes Law of the Town (5/11/2012)	Local	Development Services
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Flood Damage Prevention Law of the Town is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.	Yes	Chapter 204, Flood Damage Prevention, of the Code of the Town of Milo (10/27/1997)	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement



	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
F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				

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	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	Yes	Chapter 186 – Farming (2/21/2006)	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Farming Law of the Town is to maintain and preserve the rural traditions and character of the Town, to permit the continuation of agricultural practices, to protect the existence and operation of farms, to encourage the initiation and expansion of farms and agri-businesses, and to promote new ways to resolve disputes concerning agricultural practices and farm operations. In order to maintain a viable farming economy in the Town of Milo, it is necessary to limit the circumstances under which farming may be deemed to be nuisance and to allow agricultural practices inherent to and necessary for the business of farming to proceed and be undertaken free of unreasonable and unwarranted interference or restriction. This Chapter also establishes the Agricultural Advisory Committee.</p>				
Other	Yes	Chapter 279 – Sewers (10/18/2004)	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Sewers Law of the Town includes use of public sewers, building sewers and connections, inspections of sewer systems, sewer extension licensing, rental rates and collections, capital improvements, enforcement, and severability interpretation.</p>				
Other	Yes	Chapter 287 – Steep Slopes (5/21/2012)	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Steep Slopes Protection Law of the Town is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Minimize erosion, pollution and environmental damage; (2) Reduce soil, pavement and building subsidence; (3) Ensure proper emergency access; (4) Comply with New York State Pollution Discharge Effluent System (SPDES) permit requirements; (5) Comply with the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code; and (6) Protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public as it pertains to construction activity conducted on steep slopes. 				
Other	Yes	Chapter 331 – Wastewater Management (3/19/2018)	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Wastewater Management Law of the Town is to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community, including the protection and preservation of the property of its inhabitants, by regulating OWTS so that wastewater is disposed of in a manner that will not create a health hazard, adversely affect the environment, create a nuisance, or impair the enjoyment or use of the property.</p>				
Other	Yes	Chapter 336 - Water	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of the Water Law of the Town is to establish the Milo Water District NO.1 and extensions to provide water service within said district, sets forth herein below rules and regulations for every person and/or corporate owner supplied with water service by the district. These rules and regulations shall be accepted by all parties receiving water service from the district and shall constitute a part of the contract between the parties and the district. Whenever the word "consumer" shall be used in these rules and regulations, it shall mean the owner of the property.</p>				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	County Comprehensive Plan (2020)	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				



	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
<p>The County Comprehensive Plan (YCCP) is essential for future efforts to plan, leverage future funding sources, and coordinate with the municipalities within the County to encourage positive development, preserve existing cultural and natural resources and mitigate any present and future events such as natural and man-made disasters. It is envisioned that the goals of the YCCP will be to enable cohesive policy making and planning efforts as a substantive reference document to meet those needs. More information is available at https://www.yatescounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/4145/YateCountyComprehensivePlan2020?bidId=.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan of the Town is a plan to establish a set of clear and concise goal statements and objective statements that provide an overall framework for the recommended actions and policies that follow. Goals are generally statements of a desired outcome, based on the values held by a community at large, but which may not necessarily be attainable. Progress toward any particular goal generally is not quantifiable. Objectives in contrast establish specific desired outcomes that would result from implementation of plan recommendation. Usually progress toward achieving objectives can be measured in some manner. Finally, this document is a plan. As a plan, it is a guidance document and a framework for action, not a code requiring action. Planning is an inherently speculative exercise, with goals and objectives set using the best available information available at the time of development. Conditions may change and as a result plans may change. This document should thus be viewed not as law dictating action, but rather as a vision and policy guide, and one that will evolve as the Town of Milo evolves and reacts to the forces of change in the coming years. The following goals address five specific planning issues in the Town of Milo: Agriculture and Agricultural Land Resources; Residential Development; Economic Development; Community Character; and Quality of Life.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Town Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Local governments undertake capital improvement projects to acquire, develop, improve or maintain various facilities, other infrastructure and/or equipment. The Town also cooperates with other jurisdictions such as but not limited to NYSDEC, NYSDOH, County highway department and Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District to ensure compliance with applicable regulations as well as addressing any concerns such as undersized culvert pipes. For example, Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District surveyed the existing culverts in the Town's highways and provided a report that addresses culverts of concern. The Highway Department of the Town uses this report to correct the cited concerns and is part of this plan.</p> <p>The Capital Improvement Plan of the Town of Milo is adopted annually by the Town Board as part of the budget process.</p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	FEMA FIRM (flood) Community #: 360961C Seneca-Keuka Lake Watershed 9E Plan	Federal Local	FEMA Town Boards of participating municipalities
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? FEMA is the authority having jurisdiction as it pertains to mapping and establishing regulations pertaining to designated flood zones within the Town of Milo. Draft FIRMs have been created and are in the process of being adopted by the US Congress. Once adopted by the US Congress, the NYSDEC will provide a model local law for the Town of Milo to adopt reflecting these updated FIRMs and any new flood damage prevention regulations.</p>				



	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
<p>Keuka Lake and Seneca Lake form the Seneca-Keuka watershed; together these two lakes contain more than half of the water within the eleven New York Finger Lakes. The Seneca Lake watershed is part of the Seneca-Oswego-Oneida basin, which drains a total of 5,100 square miles. This large catchment area directs water from upland areas into streams and rivers that flow into the Finger Lakes and continue north to Lake Ontario through low-gradient rivers. The Seneca-Keuka watershed is located within Central New York, encompassing parts of Schuyler, Yates, Seneca, Chemung, Steuben, and Ontario counties. This watershed is a uniquely beautiful landscape, appreciated for its topography, water resources, mosaic of farmlands, vineyards, and forests, and picturesque rural landscape. The watershed community has demonstrated strong support for watershed planning and management, with effective partnerships taken place since the 1990s. This Nine Element Plan (9E Plan) builds on relationships and collaborations established through previous watershed planning processes, including setting a Course for Seneca Lake, the State of the Seneca Lake Watershed (1999), the Seneca Lake Watershed Management Plan (2012), the Keuka Lake Watershed Protection Plan (1996), and the Keuka Lake Watershed Land Use Planning Guide (2009). The 9E planning process is structured to engage the watershed community, including residents and leaders of municipalities, representatives of water resources management agencies, and non-governmental organizations. The process to develop a 9E Plan involves identifying factors affecting water quality and defining effective strategies to restore and protect resources for future generations. The decision to complete a 9E Plan for the Seneca-Keuka Lake watershed rather than a separate plan for each reflects the unique hydrology of this region of the Finger Lakes. The Keuka Lake outlet flows into Seneca Lake along the lake's western shoreline and is among the major tributaries to the larger lake. Consequently, watershed management activities within the Keuka Lake basin will ultimately affect both lakes. More information is available at https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/senecakeuka9e.pdf.</p>				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Plan (2020)	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The County Comprehensive Plan (YCCP) is essential for future efforts to plan, leverage future funding sources, and coordinate with the municipalities within the County to encourage positive development, preserve existing cultural and natural resources and mitigate any present and future events such as natural and man-made disasters. It is envisioned that the goals of the YCCP will be to enable cohesive policy making and planning efforts as a substantive reference document to meet those needs.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Plan of the Town is a plan to establish a set of clear and concise goal statements and objective statements that provide an overall framework for the recommended actions and policies that follow. Goals are generally</p>				



	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
<p>statements of a desired outcome, based on the values held by a community at large, but which may not necessarily be attainable. Progress toward any particular goal generally is not quantifiable. Objectives in contrast establish specific desired outcomes that would result from implementation of plan recommendation. Usually progress toward achieving objectives can be measured in some manner. Finally, this document is a plan. As a plan, it is a guidance document and a framework for action, not a code requiring action. Planning is an inherently speculative exercise, with goals and objectives set using the best available information available at the time of development. Conditions may change and as a result plans may change. This document should thus be viewed not as law dictating action, but rather as a vision and policy guide, and one that will evolve as the Town of Milo evolves and reacts to the forces of change in the coming years. The following goals address five specific planning issues in the Town of Milo: Agriculture and Agricultural Land Resources; Residential Development; Economic Development; Community Character; and Quality of Life.</p>				
<p>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Community Forest Management Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Transportation Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Agriculture Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members, and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning regarding agriculture cannot be rigid - the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.</p>	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
<p>Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Tourism Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Business/ Downtown Development Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



10.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 10-3 summarizes the capabilities of Milo to oversee and track development.

Table 10-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	The Development Services of the Town are responsible for issuing development permits. This department utilizes Integrated Property System software from Edmunds
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	They are categorized by classification of work prescribed by the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and the tax map identification numbers of the applicable lot of record
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	The Town utilizes the NYS Real Property System (RPS) to record the lot size and building inventory at each lot of record. Almost all lots in the Town are buildable unless it is constrained by factors such as but not limited to lot area, protected environmental resource, etc. A code compliance review is conducted for each application received.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Lands in the Town of Milo, which are outside the Village of Penn Yan, that are developed for residential, commercial and industrial purposes comprise only approximately 5.3% of total land area, or approximately 1,200 acres as stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan of the Town (2013). While the Town has obtained growth since the adoption of that plan, it is mostly due to the replacement of existing structures and/or uses. Therefore, the change from the date of this plan is not significant since the lands in the Town of Milo, outside the Village of Penn Yan, remain mostly agricultural / farm operations in purpose.

10.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 10-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Milo and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 10-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board reviews and makes determinations on applications for a Private Road, Special Use Permit, and Subdivision. This board meets when required to review an application received by the Town. It is a seven-member board that is supported by the Department of Development Services of the Town.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals reviewed and makes determinations on applications pertaining to appeals, area variances and use variances. This board meets when required to review an application received by the Town. It is a seven-member board that is supported by the Department of Development Services of the Town.
Planning Department	Yes	<p>The County Planning Department is available to the Town to assist in its review of development projects.</p> <p>The Department of Development Services is essentially the local planning department of the Town. The mission of this department is to provide quality service to the citizens and businesses of the Town of Milo relating to building construction, fire and life safety, property maintenance and land development and use (e.g., zoning) issues. If needed, this department will employ consultants to assist in its review of applications and/or other types of development actions.</p>
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	The Finger Lakes Economic Development Center (a.k.a., Yates County IDA) is the economic development agency dedicated to the promotion and growth of Yates County. The FLEDC uses a broad spectrum of natural resources and targeted development programs to sustain the high level of growth Yates County is experiencing. The strength of our economy is based on the diversity of our businesses and our ability to help them grow — that’s why we continually develop programs to entice further investments from Yates County enterprises.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is managed by the Highway Superintendent and oversees many permitting operations for highway/roads, including the driveway installation and replacement permit.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The mission of the Department of Development Services is to provide quality service to the citizens and businesses of the Town of Milo relating to building construction, fire and life safety, property maintenance and land development and use (e.g., zoning) issues.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The County Department of Emergency Services and Office of the Sheriff is responsible for this resource.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The mission of the Department of Development Services is to provide quality service to the citizens and businesses of the Town of Milo relating to building construction, fire and life safety, property maintenance and land development and use (e.g., zoning) issues.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Town Board is governed by an elected Board composed of four Board members and the Town Supervisor (Supervisor). The Board is responsible for the general management and control of financial affairs, including adopting the annual budget and establishing financial policies.
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	The Code Enforcement Officer is the Floodplain Administrator of the Town of Milo. This officer is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the NFIP regulations, Flood Damage Prevention Law of the Town, and the applicable regulations within the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code as it pertains to flood damage prevention.
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	<p>The Code Enforcement Officer is trained and has knowledge in land development and management practices.</p> <p>The Town Engineer is trained and has knowledge in land development and management practices.</p> <p>The Town Attorney is trained and has knowledge in land development and management practices.</p>
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	<p>The Code Enforcement Officer is trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices.</p> <p>The Highway Superintendent is trained in infrastructure construction practices.</p> <p>The Sewer and Water Superintendent is trained in infrastructure practices.</p> <p>The Town Engineer is trained in building and/or infrastructure construction practices.</p>
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	<p>The Code Enforcement Officer is trained with an understanding of natural hazards.</p> <p>The Town Engineer is trained with an understanding of natural hazards.</p>



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District is trained with an understanding of natural hazards.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	The Code Enforcement Officer has been trained in cost analysis during his career in heavy civil construction. The Town Engineer provides cost analysis and other assistance when the need arises.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	The Code Enforcement Officer has been trained by the NYSDEC and FEMA to conduct damage assessments. This officer will also obtain the assistance of the Town Engineer when the need arises.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District provides GIS services and other assistance to Town staff. The Town Engineer provides GIS services and other assistance to Town staff.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	Yes	The Town Engineer has multiple personnel that can assist the Town in identifying, planning, obtaining permits and other actions as it pertains to natural hazards.
Surveyors	Yes	The Town Engineer has surveying capabilities to assist the Town.
Emergency manager	Yes	The Emergency Manager of Yates County is the top official as it pertains to emergency management. Town officials will assist this manager during emergencies as appointed by the Incident Management System.
Grant writers	Yes	The Town employs grant writers such as Municipal Solutions when the need arises.
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	The Town Engineer has multiple personnel that can assist the Town in identifying, planning, obtaining permits and other actions as it pertains to natural hazards.

10.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 10-5 summarizes financial resources available to Milo.

Table 10-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes



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

10.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 10-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Milo.

Table 10-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Clerk
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Website consultant
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	The County utilizes Hyper-Reach to alert citizens during an event. You can read more at https://signup.hyper-reach.com/hyper_reach/sign_up_page_2/?id=15761 . The Town will also notify radio and television stations if deemed necessary
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	N/A	Public Schools - This outreach resource is handled by the NYS Department of Education.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	The County utilizes Hyper-Reach to alert citizens during an event. You can read more at https://signup.hyper-reach.com/hyper_reach/sign_up_page_2/?id=15761 . The Town will also notify radio and television stations if deemed necessary

10.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 10-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Milo.

Table 10-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	65.10	4/11/2011
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Himrod Fire Department - #9 Penn Yan Fire Department - 4	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
 — = Unavailable

10.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 10-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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



- Weak: Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement

Table 10-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Medium
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	High
Landslide	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Medium
Utility Failure	Medium

10.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 10-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

10.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 10-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Milo.

Table 10-9. Milo NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	1
Total Loss Payments	\$7,315.66
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	1
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0



- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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: Yates County, 2023

10.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 10-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Keuka Lake Outlet
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes, Code Enforcement Officer maintains a list of properties that were damaged by flooding that were reported to the Town.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No, owners are required to mitigate if work to an existing structure is proposed, and it is classified as a substantial improvement. Structures are required to comply with the Uniform Code, which does have flood damage prevention requirements compliant with federal law.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None, at this time.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	Yes. FEMA is updating the County's FIRMs. Preliminary FIRMs have been received. I was told that final FIRMs will be adopted next year for the County.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown, at this time.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Code Enforcement Officer declared one substantial damage determination at Lerch Road.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None, at this time.



NFIP Topic	Comments
<p>Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.</p>	<p>Code Enforcement Officer does not keep a list of properties that have been mitigated since employment in 2010. A calculated guess is approximately 40 properties have been mitigated. The typical action is to demolish the existing structure and to construct a new one compliant with state and federal laws pertaining to flood damage prevention.</p>
NFIP Compliance	
<p>What local department is responsible for floodplain management?</p>	<p>Code Enforcement</p>
<p>Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?</p>	<p>The Town employees and consultants when needed for specific projects. The Town also utilizes Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District, which they have a CFM on staff.</p>
<p>Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?</p>	<p>The Town's responsibility is to administer and enforce their rules and regulations. I don't know any municipality that has the resources and/or tools to effectively understand climate change... even FEMA has difficulty.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Code Enforcement Officer is a member of the NYS Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Association and attend many trainings each year. NYSDOS Division of Building Standards and Codes provides training with assistance from the NYSDEC.</p>
<p>Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)</p>	<p>The Town provides all required administrative acts mandated by federal and state laws. Examples are code compliance reviews, inspections, obtained FEMA Elevation Certificates, educating the public, etc. Engineering is provided via consultants employed by the Town for specific projects.</p>
<p>How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?</p>	<p>Code Enforcement Officer conducts a review of the construction documents and utilize FEMA guidance documents. Also contact the NYSDEC for assistance.</p>
<p>What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.</p>	<p>Code Enforcement Officer is not aware of any outstanding NFIP compliance violations.</p>
<p>When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?</p>	<p>2022 with representatives of the NYSDEC.</p>



NFIP Topic	Comments
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 204, Flood Damage Prevention, of the Code of the Town of Milo (10/27/1997) This local law will be amended when the Preliminary FIRMs will be in final form. NYSDEC and FEMA representatives informed me that a local law will be provided to each municipality for adoption in 2021. I was told to wait on amending our current flood damage prevention law until the Preliminary FIRMs are adopted by Congress.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1997; Will be amended after Preliminary FIRMs are adopted by Congress
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	It is compliant with state and federal laws. Please understand that the Town is obligated to administer and enforce the Uniform Code, which requires compliance with federal and state laws pertaining to flood damage prevention. The Code Enforcement Officer utilizes many FEMA guidance documents and other tools, which includes contacting the NYSDEC, to ensure compliance with state and federal laws pertaining to flood damage prevention.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes. The Town does enforce flood damage prevention and the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code during all stages of review. For example, FEMA elevation certificates are required for new and substantially improved structures. Also, SWPPPs are submitted for review to the Town Engineer and/or Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District when required by NYSDEC rules and regulations.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	The Town needs to know more information about this program and its associated costs.

10.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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



Table 10-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	11	0	2	13
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	8	0	3	11
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	15	0	2	17
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	8	0	2	10
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 10-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
Morgan Marine Boat Storage and Maintenance	Marina	4 boat storage structures	2601 Bath Road	(none)	Completed
Keuka Shores	Townhouse Project	72 single unit attached dwelling unites	1 Route 54-East Lake Road	(none)	Completed

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 10-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Extension of sewer and water district at Route 54-East Lake Road	Extension of sewer and water district	N/A – this project is only to provide public sewer and water to existing lots/structures	Route 54-East Lake Road	Ditch/riverine crossings	Planning

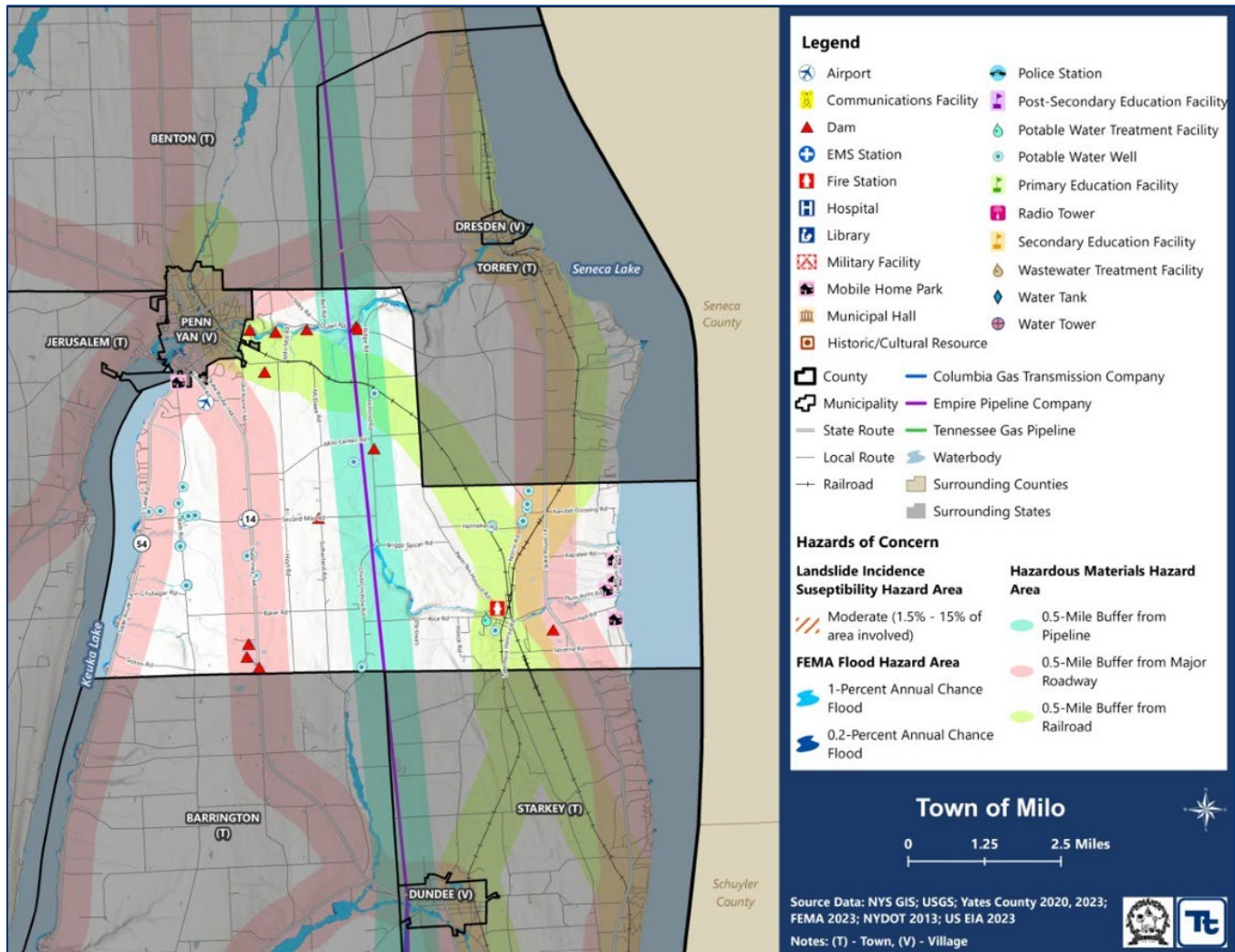
10.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

10.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 10-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Milo has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 10-1. Milo Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



10.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Milo is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 10-14 provides details on loss and damage in Milo during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 10-14. Hazard Event History in Milo

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Milo
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town was subject to closures and social distancing/masking requirements.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Milo
August 18-19, 2021	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred (DR-4625)	Yes	Heavy rainfall caused significant debris at East Lake Road and damaged culvert/road at Norris Road	\$51,005.98 in damages incurred by the Town.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

10.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Milo reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town agrees with the County hazard ranking scores as identified in the hazard ranking meeting, outlined in Table 10-15.

Table 10-15 shows Milo’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 10-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Medium
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Low



Hazard	Rank
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 10-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 10-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Seneca Mills Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-MiloT-02	-
Keuka Mills Dam	Dam	Yes	Yes	2025-MiloT-02	-

Source: Yates County 2023

10.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Some of these properties are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area, with development requiring floodproofing.
- The Seneca Mills Dam and Keuka Mills Dam are critical infrastructures located in the floodplain. This structure has the potential to impact the residents of the Village, as well as the structures, environment, and infrastructure in the inundation area. Heavy rains associated with severe storms may influence a dam failure event, as the water load may be too much for the dam’s structure. A dam failure could result in destructive flooding.



- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Highway Department (highway barn, office building, and dueling station) for the Town of Milo located at 1991 Second Milo Rd, Penn Yan, NY 14527 is susceptible to power outages during wind events (associated with severe storms) and ice storms (associated with severe winter storms) due to not having a generator. This critical facility must maintain its operations during all hazard events, including dam failure, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure to support the Town and its residents.
- The culverts in Town are undersized and are not functioning properly due to stuck debris. Heavy rains associated with severe storms and snowmelt from severe winter storms result in heavy water flows, which the undersized culverts cannot keep up with, resulting in roadway flooding. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.
- The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.

10.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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



10.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 10-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

10.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Milo did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP. Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Milo has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- Planning and regulatory updates

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Table 10-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T.Milo-1	Highway Department Backup Generator	All Hazards	Highway Department	<p>Problem: The Highway Department Office and Garage is not equipped with back-up power, which makes it difficult for personnel to maintain continuity of operations.</p> <p>Solution: Purchase a generator for the barns, office and fueling station.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. The Town is currently installing this year (2024).</p>	<p>1. Keep in the 2025 HMP 2. The Town will continue to install a generator for the barns, office and fueling station at the Highway Department. 3. Not applicable</p>
T.Milo-2	Outlet Road Headwall and Box Culvert Replacement	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	<p>Problem: Since severe floods of 2014 and weakened local infrastructure, later flood events have continued to overwhelm culverts on Outlet Road. The lack of capacity causes them to be easily obstructed, and the headwall at the end of the box culvert has deteriorated.</p> <p>Solution: Install a large concrete box culvert with wing walls measuring approximately 6' wide x 6' high 40' long at the project site.</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. The Highway Department has already replaced several culverts on Outlet Road since 2014 to a larger diameter based on the recommendations of Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District. The culverts located on Outlet Road are a 10 feet diameter galvanized steel culvert that transitions to a concrete box culvert that eventually will need to be replaced due to its age and deterioration, but it is not undersized. The reason these culverts flood are because of obstructions (e.g., large diameter trees, rocks,</p>	<p>1. Discontinue. 2. Not applicable 3. Completed.</p>



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.
					<p>and other types of debris.) that plugged the culverts. The obstructions were generated from erosion of the drainage ditches north of these culverts during the 2014 flood event. The Highway Department removed the obstructions. This department also installed additional precast concrete retaining blocks as well as gabions to strengthen the wing walls, header, and drainage ditches at/near these culverts.</p>	
T.Milo-3	Partner with the Village of Penn Yan in Developing a WWTP 2nd Sewer Force main	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works Director with support from Penn Yan	<p>Problem: There is currently only one 8" force main between the pump station and the Wastewater Treatment Facility located at 30 Elmwood Ave. in Penn Yan. Should this force main fail, there is limited storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. In the event the system is overwhelmed, it would only be a matter of a few hours before a major release of sewer material into the Keuka Lake Outlet would occur.</p> <p>Solution: A second force main or the installation of a larger wet well address solve this risk/vulnerability. The safest route would</p>	<p>1. Ongoing Capability. 2. This project is being handled by the Director of Public Works and the Municipal Utilities Board of the Village of Penn Yan. The Town of Milo works in conjunction with the Village of Penn Yan as a customer/user of their wastewater treatment plant.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue. 2. Not applicable 3. Ongoing maintenance capability for Village of Penn Yan. The Town of Milo is not responsible.</p>



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.
				be to install this line parallel to the existing main.		
T.Milo-4	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board, Code Enforcement Officer	<p>Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Law of the Town will need to be amended to be current with FEMA and NYSDEC regulations. [Note. The Building Construction and Fire Prevention Law of the Town as well as the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code of NYS is up to date with federal and state regulations pertaining to flood damage prevention. The Code Enforcement Officer does mandate compliance with such damage preventions as mandated by the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code.]. FEMA and the NYSDEC have amended the FIRMs for the Town of Milo.</p> <p>Solution: The Town's current local law will need to be amended once Congress approves the draft FIRMs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Progress 2. The Town is working with FEMA regarding updating the FIRMs. NYSDEC and FEMA has informed the Code Enforcement Officer that they will provide the Town a new local law to adopt once the draft FIRMs are approved by Congress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keep in the 2025 HMP. 2. The Town will continue to work with NYSDEC and FEMA to adopt a new FDPO once Congress approves new FIRM updates for the Town. 3. Not applicable

10.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Milo 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 Milo would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 10-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 10-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 10-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X					X
Disease Outbreak	X	X			X					X
Drought	X	X			X					X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X			X					X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X			X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X	X			X					X
Hazardous Materials	X	X			X					X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X					X
Transportation Accidents	X	X			X					X
Utility Failure	X	X			X					X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 10-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-MiloT-01	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-MiloT-02	Outreach to Dam Owners in Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-MiloT-03	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-MiloT-04	Highway Department Backup Generator	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-MiloT-05	Town-wide Culvert Upgrades	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	12	High
2025-MiloT-06	Flood Mitigation List Database	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	Medium
2025-MiloT-07	Substantial Damage Determination Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025-MiloT-08	Permits Tracked by Hazards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

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



2025-MiloT-01. Repetitive Loss Properties

Action Name:	Repetitive Loss Properties
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Property Owners
Hazards of Concern:	Flood
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has one repetitive loss property, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well. Some of these properties are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area, with development requiring floodproofing.
Description of the Solution:	The Town will promote and support non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain, including those that have been identified as Repetitive Loss (RL), such as acquisition/relocation or elevation depending on feasibility. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.
Estimated Cost:	Medium
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Municipal Budget, County Budget, Property Owners
Implementation Timeline:	3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Township's current NFIP capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and



	decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs (EAP); Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP); Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
	Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

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2025-MiloT-02. Outreach to Dam Owners in Floodplain

Action Name:	Outreach to Dam Owners in Floodplain
Lead Agency:	Public Works
Supporting Agencies:	County Emergency Management, NYSDEC, Dam Owners, Village of Penn Yan
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	The Seneca Mills Dam and Keuka Mills Dam are critical infrastructures located in the floodplain. This structure has the potential to impact the residents of the Village, as well as the structures, environment, and infrastructure in the inundation area. Heavy rains associated with severe storms may influence a dam failure event, as the water load may be too much for the dam’s structure. A dam failure could result in destructive flooding.
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the Village of Penn Yan, NYSDEC, and the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. EAPs will be collected and shared with the County OEM. The Town and the Village of Penn Yan will conduct public outreach to the dam owners and provide examples of mitigation actions to protect these structures from dam failure, and from being impacted by severe storms, which cause heavy rains leading to instances of flooding.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1 year
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Benefits:	Dam owners will be better educated on the risk of dam failure and be aware of possible mitigation actions to pursue. This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Outreach to dam owners will reduce flood risk to the community, by promoting mitigation actions to protect against dam failure. The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	This action will protect future development in and around the dams. Future development near inundation areas will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.



Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR); Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR); Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	Do nothing.	Problem persists.
	Remove dams	Not an option, costly.
	Relocate residents	Not an option, costly.

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2025-MiloT-03. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office, Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	2 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will ensure all new construction will include the state freeboard requirement and protect socially vulnerable populations from flood impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action.	Problem persists.
	Use outdated FDPO	Does not include state freeboard requirements.



	Update FDPO to include 1ft freeboard	Does not include state freeboard requirements.
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2025-MiloT-04. Highway Department Backup Generator

Action Name:	Highway Department Backup Generator	
Lead Agency:	Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Highway Department (highway barn, office building, and dueling station) for the Town of Milo located at 1991 Second Milo Rd, Penn Yan, NY 14527 is susceptible to power outages during wind events (associated with severe storms) and ice storms (associated with severe winter storms) due to not having a generator. This critical facility must maintain its operations during all hazard events, including dam failure, drought, extreme temperatures, flood, hazardous materials, landslide, severe storm, severe winter storm, utility failure to support the Town and its residents.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town's Engineer will assess the needs of the buildings to determine the capacity required for the generator. Following this determination, the generator and all necessary components and accessories will be installed at the Highway Department facilities (1991 Second Milo Rd, Penn Yan, NY 14527). The Highway Department will perform the needed maintenance for these generators.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, PDM, Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action takes into account climate change impacts to the severity and frequency of ice storms, and wind events, which have historically caused many power outages for the facilities.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Property Protection (PP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No action	Problem persists
	Obtain additional portable generators	Costly, not feasible.
	Relocate Facility	Problem may persist, costly, not an option.

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2025-MiloT-05. Town-wide Culvert Upgrades

Action Name:	Town-wide Culvert Upgrades	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department, Planning Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Soil and Water	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The culverts in Town are undersized and are not functioning properly due to stuck debris. Heavy rains associated with severe storms and snowmelt from severe winter storms result in heavy water flows, which the undersized culverts cannot keep up with, resulting in roadway flooding. Flooded roadways can impact evacuation routes, prevent emergency responders from reaching a location, and impede on necessary medical appointments or needs for vulnerable populations.	
Description of the Solution:	In Phase 1, the Town will work with Yates County Soil and Water to conduct a feasibility study to determine the necessary size of the culverts across Town to implement suitable funding opportunities. The Town and the Yates County Soil and Water will select the most cost-effective and feasible solution to upgrade the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Village budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
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:	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:	The action is likely to result in maintained access for first responders.	
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	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Project (SP)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Remove the culverts	Not an option, loss of service, costly.
	Remove roadways	Not an option, loss of service, no available space to relocate, costly.



2025-Middlesex-06. Flood Mitigation List Database

Action Name:	Flood Mitigation List Database
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Manager
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Department
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a formalized list of damaged properties or property owners which may be interested in flood mitigation measures, such as elevation or acquisition. Maintaining these lists can assist the Town in identifying and prioritizing properties to mitigate.
Description of the Solution:	The Town Floodplain Manager will work with the Town Planning Board to develop a list of properties which have been, or may have been, previously damaged by flooding. Additionally, the Town will also work to develop a list of residents who are interested in flood mitigation.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3
Benefits:	The Town will have access to updated information properties previously damaged by flooding and those who are willing to mitigate against flooding. This will help the Town in providing resources to property owners and also applying for future funds to mitigate flooding.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are at a higher risk to flood impacts. Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property.
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new Township capability, while enhancing its current NFIP capabilities.
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Areas experiencing flooding conditions may increase. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)



Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Only share opportunities when notified of grant funding	May not be enough time to garner interest or write application
	Wait for information from the State on flood-damaged properties	May be a delay in notice

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2025-Middlesex-07. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administer
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents
Description of the Problem:	<p>The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations. Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development.
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 <i>Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan</i> (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.



Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Emergency Services (ES), Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibilities is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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2025-Middlesex-08. Permits Tracked by Hazards

Action Name:	Permits Tracked by Hazards	
Lead Agency:	Construction Official	
Supporting Agencies:	Floodplain Administrator, Planning and Zoning Boards, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood, wildfire, and landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff time, Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 years	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This action will allow all permits issued within the Town to be tracked by hazard area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may reduce the impacts of hazards to socially vulnerable populations by restricting the construction of structures which would have otherwise been utilized by these populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to permits being restricted within various identified hazard areas in the Town and municipal codes to be updated.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will restrict the construction of structures in hazard areas which reduces the risk to first responders, as they will not have to enter hazardous areas to assist the general population.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the Town's ability to track structures located in hazard areas which may have conditions exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, such as floods and wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures (PR)	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Problem persists
	Track only flood development permits	Will align with NFIP requirements, but will not consider other hazard areas in the Town
	Contract with a neighboring municipality to track permits	May not be feasible



11. VILLAGE OF PENN YAN

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Penn Yan 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 Penn Yan, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Penn Yan’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

11.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Penn Yan 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 Director of Public Works represented the community on the Yates County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 11-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 11-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Melisa Gerhardt, Director of Public Works Address: PO Box 426, 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan. NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-536-3015 Email: mgerhardt@villageofpennyan.com	Name/Title: Brett McMichael, Deputy Director of Public Works Address: PO Box 426, 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan. NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-536-3015 Email: bmc michael@villageofpennyan.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Jamie Kincaid, Code Enforcement Officer Address: PO Box 426, 111 Elm Street, Penn Yan. NY 14527 Phone Number: 315-536-3015 Email: jkincaid@villageofpennyan.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Melisa Gerhardt, Director of Public Works Method of Participation:	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Brett McMichael/Deputy Director of Public Works Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Jamie Kincaid, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation:	
Name/Title: Justin Hamm, Lieutenant of Penn Yan Police Department Method of Participation: Attended meetings and provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Jonathan MacKerchar, Athletic Director of Penn Yan Central Schools Method of Participation: Attended meetings and provided key input in the planning process	

11.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Penn Yan is centrally located in Yates County in Western New York State. The Village is almost entirely residential although there are some areas that remain undeveloped. The terrain in the Village is gentle, though there are some steeper areas near Keuka Lake Outlet. The maximum elevation of 976 feet is located in the Northwest corner of the Village, Southwest of the intersection of County House Road and Maple Avenue (Tetra Tech, 2020).

The Village of Penn Yan has a total area of 2.1 square miles. The tip of the Eastern branch of Keuka Lake forms the Southwestern corner of the Village boundary. Keuka Lake Outlet begins at the North end of the East branch of Keuka Lake and flows Northeasterly through the Village before exiting its Eastern boundary South of Elm Street. The Village of Penn Yan is bordered to the North by The Town of Benton, to the South and East by the Town of Milo, and to the West by the Town of Jerusalem (Tetra Tech, 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Penn Yan was 5,056.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 3.4-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.3-percent is non-English speaking, 15.3-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 15.6-percent is considered disabled.

11.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Penn Yan 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 Penn Yan to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

11.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 11-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Penn Yan.

Table 11-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	VPY Code Chapter 92; adopted December 17, 1984 and amended in its entirety on January 9, 2007	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Village. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	VPY Code Chapter 202; adopted on August 5, 1991	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>A. The zoning regulations and districts herein set forth and as identified upon the Zoning Map of the Village of Penn Yan are made for the purpose of promoting public health, safety and general welfare and prescribing the most desirable use for which the land in each district may be adapted and those uses to be subjected to special regulations, while conserving the value of land throughout the Village. The height, bulk and location of buildings and other structures, the area of yards, courts and other open spaces, the density of population and location and use of buildings and the use and development of unique waterfront resources, structures and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purpose are hereby restricted and regulated as hereinafter provided.</p> <p>B. Such regulations have been designed to preserve open space; to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; to provide adequate light, air and convenience of access; and to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks and other public requirements. They have been made with reasonable regard, among other things, to the character of each district and its suitability for particular uses and the value of buildings, land and uses to promote the most appropriate use of land throughout the Village of Penn Yan.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	VPY Code Chapter 176; adopted on October 15, 1990	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? These regulations are adopted for the following purposes:</p> <p>A. To protect and provide for the public health, safety, and general welfare.</p> <p>B. To guide the future growth and development in accordance with established standards and sound planning principles.</p> <p>C. To secure safety from fire, flood, and other danger and to prevent overcrowding of the land and undue congestion of population.</p> <p>D. To protect the character and the social, historical, and economic stability and to encourage orderly and beneficial development.</p> <p>E. To protect and conserve the value of land, buildings, and improvements and to minimize conflicts among the uses of land and buildings.</p> <p>F. To guide public and private policy and action in order to provide adequate and efficient transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, playgrounds, recreation and other public requirements and facilities.</p> <p>G. To provide the most beneficial relationship between land and buildings and the circulation of traffic, having particular regard to the avoidance of congestion in streets, highways and pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>H. To establish design standards and procedures for subdivisions and resubdivisions and to ensure proper legal descriptions and monumenting of subdivided land.</p> <p>I. To ensure that public facilities are available and will have a sufficient capacity to serve the proposed subdivision.</p> <p>J. To preserve the natural beauty and topography of the Village of Penn Yan and to ensure appropriate development with regard especially to environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>K. To provide for open spaces not in zoning law by means of design layout of the land, including clustering (dwelling groups) to provide minimum width and area of lots while preserving land density as established in the Village of Penn Yan Zoning Ordinance.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	VPY Code Chapter 202, Article 8; amended March 20, 2018	Local and County	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A. Through site plan review, it is the intent to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the Village, its residents and property owners. A clean, wholesome, attractive environment is declared to be of importance to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the Village, and in addition such an environment is deemed essential to the maintenance and continued development of the economy of the Village and the general welfare of its inhabitants.</p>				



	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
<p>B. It is further the intent to ensure the optimum overall conservation, protection, preservation, development, and use of the natural and man-related resources of the Village by regulating land use activities within the Village through review and approval of site plans.</p>				
<p>Stormwater Management Code</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Real Estate Disclosure Requirements</p> <p>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.</p>	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>Growth Management</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion of flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 	Yes	VPY Code Chapter 98; adopted on 3/16/1987	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>Wellhead Protection</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-



	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
Not applicable				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2016 Comprehensive Plan	County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Planning Board may prepare and recommend amendment of a Comprehensive Plan for adoption by the Board of Trustees. The Comprehensive Plan shall address development of the entire area of the Village, which Comprehensive Plan shall show existing and proposed streets, bridges and tunnels, and the approaches thereto, viaducts, parks, public reservations, roadways in parks, sites for public buildings and structures, zoning districts water ways and routes of public utilities, and such other features existing and proposed as will provide for the protection and improvement of the Village and its future growth and development and will afford adequate facilities for the public housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, public health, safety and general welfare of its population. The Comprehensive Plan, and all modifications thereof, shall be on file in the office of the Planning Board and in the offices of the Village engineer and Village Clerk.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-

11.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 11-3 summarizes the capabilities of Penn Yan to oversee and track development.

Table 11-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	The Office of Zoning and Building Inspection issues development permits
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-



	Yes/No	Comment
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	Buildable land inventory is limited, as much of Penn Yan is developed. There are a several large undeveloped parcels in residential districts ≈ 50-60 acres, in industrial districts ≈ 50-60 acres and some remaining lots that could be subdivided.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Buildable land inventory is limited, as much of Penn Yan is developed. There are a several large undeveloped parcels in residential districts ≈ 50-60 acres, in industrial districts ≈ 50-60 acres and some remaining lots that could be subdivided.

11.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 11-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Penn Yan and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 11-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board handles site plan review applications and subdivision applications.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board handles variance applications and handles appeals from the public that may disagree with an enforcement officer.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	Yes	Tree Board
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Yes	Planning and Development Committee
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Director of Public Works Melissa Gerhardt mgerhardt@villageofpennyan.com
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Office of Zoning and Building Inspection handles building permit applications and enforces the Building Code of New York State.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Public Works: Infrastructure Design Criteria and Construction Specifications serves as a standard guide for, and a control over, the development of property within the Village of Penn Yan.



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

11.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 11-5 summarizes financial resources available to Penn Yan.

Table 11-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes



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

11.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 11-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Penn Yan.

Table 11-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Maintain Village website and Facebook. Develop a Village newsletter.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Village website is updated and maintained by staff.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Department of Public Works Facebook page.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Public Safety Committee
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center: This workforce is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
		units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
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	Facebook, website, NIXEL through County.

11.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 11-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Penn Yan.

Table 11-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Penn Yan Fire Department - 4	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

11.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC



2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 11-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 11-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

11.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 11-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

11.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 11-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Penn Yan.



Table 11-9. Penn Yan NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	11
# Claims (Losses)	26
Total Loss Payments	\$199,270
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

11.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 11-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Penn Yan.

Table 11-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas noted on the FEMA flood maps.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, a list of flood damaged properties is not kept.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Occasional inquiries are made about whether or not a property is in a flood zone.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No. FEMA is in final stages of updating flood map for jurisdiction.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The building inspector (Code Enforcement Officer) will make damage determinations and will require a structural engineer report if safety cannot be ascertained.



NFIP Topic	Comments
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, a new map is expected soon.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Office of Zoning & Building Inspection
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes - training would be helpful. This department is currently not fully staffed.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	A contractor notes a cost of work.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Qualifications and infrequent practical.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	N/A
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	§98 Flood Damage Prevention.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1990
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets



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

11.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	1	1	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	3	5	0	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	6	1	1	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	4	1	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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



Table 11-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
The Moorings on Keuka	Residential	≈40	Charles Herrman Way	No	Underway, ongoing
Meadowside	Residential	13	Eagle Lane	No	Underway, ongoing
Keuka Shores	Residential	8	South Avenue	No	Complete

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 11-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Hamilton Street	Residential	32 units	Hamilton Street	No	Planning Board Approved

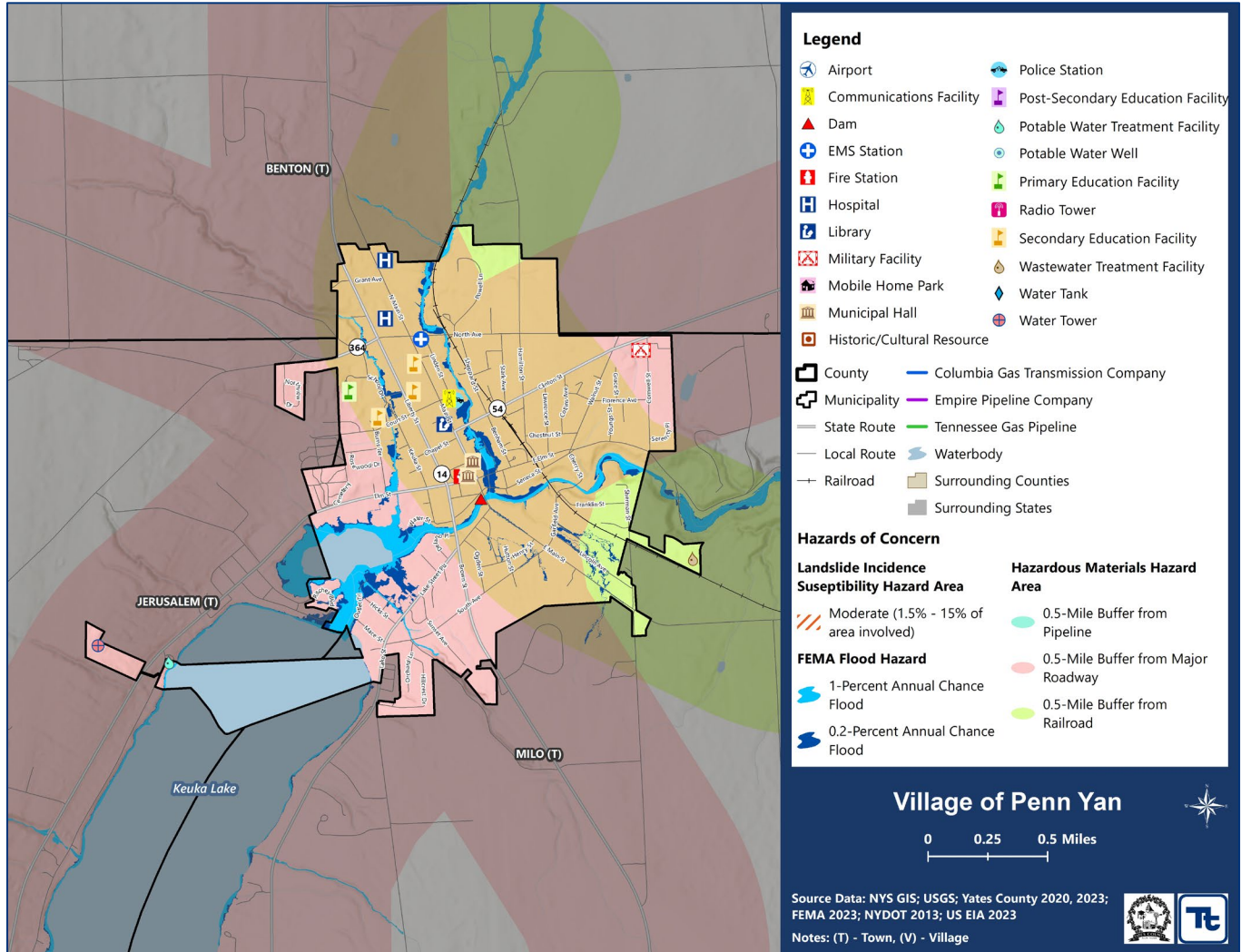
11.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

11.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 11-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Penn Yan has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 11-1. Penn Yan Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



11.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Penn Yan is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 11-14 provides details on loss and damage in Penn Yan during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.



Table 11-14. Hazard Event History in Penn Yan

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Penn Yan
February 6-7, 2020	Heavy Snow	No	A period of heavy snowfall, followed by lingering snow showers, led to an accumulated 4 to 10 inches of snowfall throughout Yates County.	Overtime worked for snow removal.
July 29, 2020	Severe Storm	No	Severe thunderstorms moved in the County, producing mostly tree damage. Strong winds brought down trees and wires, and damaged two boats. This event caused \$35,000 in property damages.	Catch basin cleanup and storm sewer maintenance from heavy rain and debris.
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	Employees received 80 hours of paid COVID time.
August 18-19, 2021	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred (DR-4625)	Yes	Remnants of Tropical Storm Fred produced locally heavy rainfall and severe flash flooding. Numerous roads were flooded in the area; some washouts were reported. This event caused \$50,000 in property damages.	Cleaned catch basin drains and driveway pipes, pulled up debris from pipes, cleared trash racks at Garfield Ave, E Main St, Penn Yan Academy, North Ave, Florence Ave, Collins Ave, Central Ave Ext, Clinton St, and Wagener St. Fixed shoulder at 128 Garfield Ave that had washed out. Inspected and Cleaned Village-owned Culvert pipe behind 126 Lake St that was causing sewage to run into his residence from the storm water that was overwhelming the sewer system. Sandbagged Railroad ditch behind 107 Sheppard St where pipe was draining onto track and washing away part of rail bed.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



11.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Penn Yan reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village agreed with all of the hazard rankings.

Table 11-15 shows Penn Yan’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 11-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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



Critical Facilities

Table 11-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 11-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Keuka Lake Outlet Dam	Dam	Y	Y	Action 2025-PennYanV-09	-

Source: Yates County 2023

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

- Keuka Lake Outlet Dam

11.6.4 Identified Issues

After review of Penn Yan’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Penn Yan identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.
- The existing storm sewer infrastructure on North Avenue is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and The Arc of Yates facility in the last 10 years from increased precipitation from severe storms and severe winter storms.
- There is currently only one 8” force main between the pump station and the Wastewater Treatment Facility located at 30 Elmwood Avenue in Penn Yan. Should this force main fail, there is limited storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. In the event the system is overwhelmed from flooding from severe storms or winter storms, it would only be a matter of a few hours before a major release of sewer material into the Keuka Lake Outlet would occur.
- The existing storm sewer infrastructure is inadequate to handle a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to property along Penn Yan South Ave, Seneca Street and Lake Street Plaza in the last 10 years due to an increase in severe storm and winter storm intensity.



- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.
- The Village has numerous creeks and streams that are of flooding concern and may contribute to road and property flooding due to an increase in severe storm intensity.
- The Village does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood and landslides.
- Keuka Lake Outlet Dam is a Class C High Hazard Dam that acts as a flood control and stormwater management measure at the outlet of the Keuka Lake in the Village of Penn Yan. The dam is also located in the 1- and 0.2-percent flood hazard areas. The dam is owned by the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact, an inter-municipal corporation consisting of representatives from the eight municipalities around the lake shoreline. The dam embankment serves as bedding for Mill Dam Road. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of high-density development, commercial buildings, a walking and biking trail, Lake Street, Water Street, Main Street, and Liberty Street. Although the dam was last inspected in 2021, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.

11.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

11.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-17 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.



Table 11-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
V. Penn Yan-1	Vulnerable Population Registry	All	Village Board	<p>Problem: The village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the village.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. The Director of Public Works to send life support list to department heads. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Completed
V. Penn Yan-2	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Village Board, Building Code Officer	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Progress 2. Issue of time and staffing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Update the village's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.		minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. 3. Not applicable
V. Penn Yan-3	Powell Lane Retention Pond	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: The existing storm sewer infrastructure on North Avenue is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and The Arc of Yates facility in the last 10 years. Solution: The contribution of this upland topography needs to be either redirected away from the storm sewer system on North Avenue and taken directly to Jacobs Creek, or a retention pond and upsized storm sewer system needs to be installed to handle this watershed contribution.	1. No Progress 2. Issue of time and money	1. Include 2. The existing storm sewer infrastructure on North Avenue is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and The Arc of Yates facility in the last 10 years. 3. Not applicable
V. Penn Yan-4	2nd Sewer Force main to	Flood, Severe Storm	Public Works	Problem: There is currently only one 8" force main between the pump station and the Wastewater	1. In Progress	1. Include 2. There is currently only one 8" force main between the pump



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Wastewater Treatment Plant			<p>Treatment Facility located at 30 Elmwood Ave. in Penn Yan. Should this force main fail, there is limited storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. In the event the system is overwhelmed, it would only be a matter of a few hours before a major release of sewer material into the Keuka Lake Outlet would occur.</p> <p>Solution: A second force main or the installation of a larger wet well address solve this risk /vulnerability. The safest route would be to install this line parallel to the existing main.</p>	<p>2.The engineering has been started. There is a 2.8-million-dollar construction estimate.</p>	<p>station and the Wastewater Treatment Facility located at 30 Elmwood Ave. in Penn Yan. Should this force main fail, there is limited storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. In the event the system is overwhelmed, it would only be a matter of a few hours before a major release of sewer material into the Keuka Lake Outlet would occur.</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
V. Penn Yan-5	East Branch of Kimball Gulley	Flood	Public Works	<p>Problem: The existing storm sewer infrastructure is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and Lake Street Plaza.</p> <p>Solution: With the county, the village will hire an engineering firm to develop a hydrology study to determine upgrades needed and cost for improvements. Complete</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Issue of time and money</p>	<p>1.Include 2. The existing storm sewer infrastructure is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and Lake Street Plaza in the last 10 years. 3. Not applicable</p>



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				project specifications will be drafted once the results of the study are revealed.		

DRAFT



11.7.2 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Penn Yan 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 Penn Yan would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Village priorities.

Table 11-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 11-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 11-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak				X			X			
Drought				X			X			
Extreme Temperatures				X			X			
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials	X			X	X		X			X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transportation Accidents	X			X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X			X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 11-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-PennYanV-01	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PennYanV-02	Powell Lane Retention Pond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-PennYanV-03	2nd Sewer Force main to Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-PennYanV-04	East Branch of Kimball Gulley	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PennYanV-05	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-PennYanV-06	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PennYanV-07	Creek Flood Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PennYanV-08	Permit Tracking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PennYanV-09	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab	1	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	Medium

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



Action 2025-PennYanV-01. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	N/A	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable which will help to mitigate properties from increasing flood events from severe storm and severe winter storm.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Board	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This will bring the Village’s flood damage prevention ordinance up to the new NYSDEC standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village’s flood damage prevention capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce
	Leave up to County to enforce	Not as much protection



Action 2025-PennYanV-02. Powell Lane Retention Pond

Action Name:	Powell Lane Retention Pond	
Lead Agency:	Public Works Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning and Development Committee	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The existing storm sewer infrastructure on North Avenue is inadequate to handle even a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to homes and The Arc of Yates facility in the last 10 years from increased precipitation from severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a flood study to determine what storm sewer infrastructure needs to be upgraded to reduce flooding. The Village will also conduct outreach to the homes that have experienced flood damage to see if any are in need of repairs.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Village will experience reduced flooding by obtaining a larger capacity storm sewer system.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more heavily impacted by flood events and would benefit from outreach.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not be impacted by poorly working storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will not be impacted by poorly working storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the capabilities to handle increased precipitation events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Not cost effective
	Leave responsibility up to the County	County has other issues



Action 2025-PennYanV-03. 2nd Sewer Force main to Wastewater Treatment Plant

Action Name:	2nd Sewer Force main to Wastewater Treatment Plant	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning and Development Committee	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There is currently only one 8" force main between the pump station and the Wastewater Treatment Facility located at 30 Elmwood Avenue in Penn Yan. Should this force main fail, there is limited storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. In the event the system is overwhelmed from flooding from severe storms or winter storms, it would only be a matter of a few hours before a major release of sewer material into the Keuka Lake Outlet would occur.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a study to determine the correct sized storage capacity of untreated sewage at the pump station. Additionally, the Village will examine the feasibility of installing additional force mains between the pump station and the wastewater treatment facility.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Village will be better protected from a sewer material release into the Keuka Lake Outlet.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be impacted by sewer main breaks.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along Keuka Lake may be impacted by potential main breaks.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines may be negatively impacted by the release of sewer materials.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's capability to handle the processing of sewage.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Install another pump station and wastewater treatment plant	Not cost effective
	Leave up to County	County has enough on their plate



Action 2025-PennYanV-04. East Branch of Kimball Gulley

Action Name:	East Branch of Kimball Gulley	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning and Development Committee	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The existing storm sewer infrastructure is inadequate to handle a 10-year storm and has caused flooding damage to property along Penn Yan South Ave, Seneca Street and Lake Street Plaza in the last 10 years due to an increase in severe storm and winter storm intensity.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a flood study and will modify the storm sewer infrastructure to ensure that the system can handle more intense and frequent storms.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action benefits the homeowners that are impacted by flooding as a result from undersized storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more impacted by flooding from undersized storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development may be heavily impacted by flooding due to the undersized storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines may be heavily impacted by flooding due to the undersized storm sewer infrastructure.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Village's ability to handle flood events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Not cost effective
	Leave responsibility up to the County	County has other issues



Action 2025-PennYanV-05. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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Action 2025-PennYanV-06. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. 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. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Village. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Village will become educated on hazards risks. The Village will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



	No Action	-
	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

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Action 2025-PennYanV-07. Creek Flood Inventory

Action Name:	Creek Flood Inventory	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village has numerous creeks and streams that are of flooding concern and may contribute to road and property flooding due to an increase in severe storm intensity.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will maintain an inventory of all creeks and streams and will conduct a flood study on any that are contributing to flooding in the Village. Once the study is complete, the Village will implement cost effective solutions to reduce flooding.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will ensure that creeks and streams have flood solutions that can be implemented.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Village are impacted by flood events.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Some critical facilities and lifelines may be impacted by flooding from Village creeks and streams	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would reduce Village flooding.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will reduce flooding along creeks and streams.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase Flood Barriers	May only be used in one area at a time



Action 2025-PennYanV-08. Permit Tracking

Action Name:	Permit Tracking	
Lead Agency:	Construction Official	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Floodplain Administrator, Planning and Zoning Boards, Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood and landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will allow all permits issued within the Village to be tracked by hazard area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may reduce the impacts of hazards to socially vulnerable populations by restricting the construction of structures which would have otherwise been utilized by these populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to permits being restricted within various identified hazard areas in the Village and municipal codes to be updated.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will restrict the construction of structures in hazard areas which reduces the risk to first responders, as they will not have to enter hazardous areas to assist the general population.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities in the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the Village's ability to track structures located in hazard areas which may have conditions exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, such as floods and landslides.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	Track only flood development permits	Will align with NFIP requirements, but will not consider other hazard areas in the Village



	Contract with a neighboring municipality to track permits	May not be feasible
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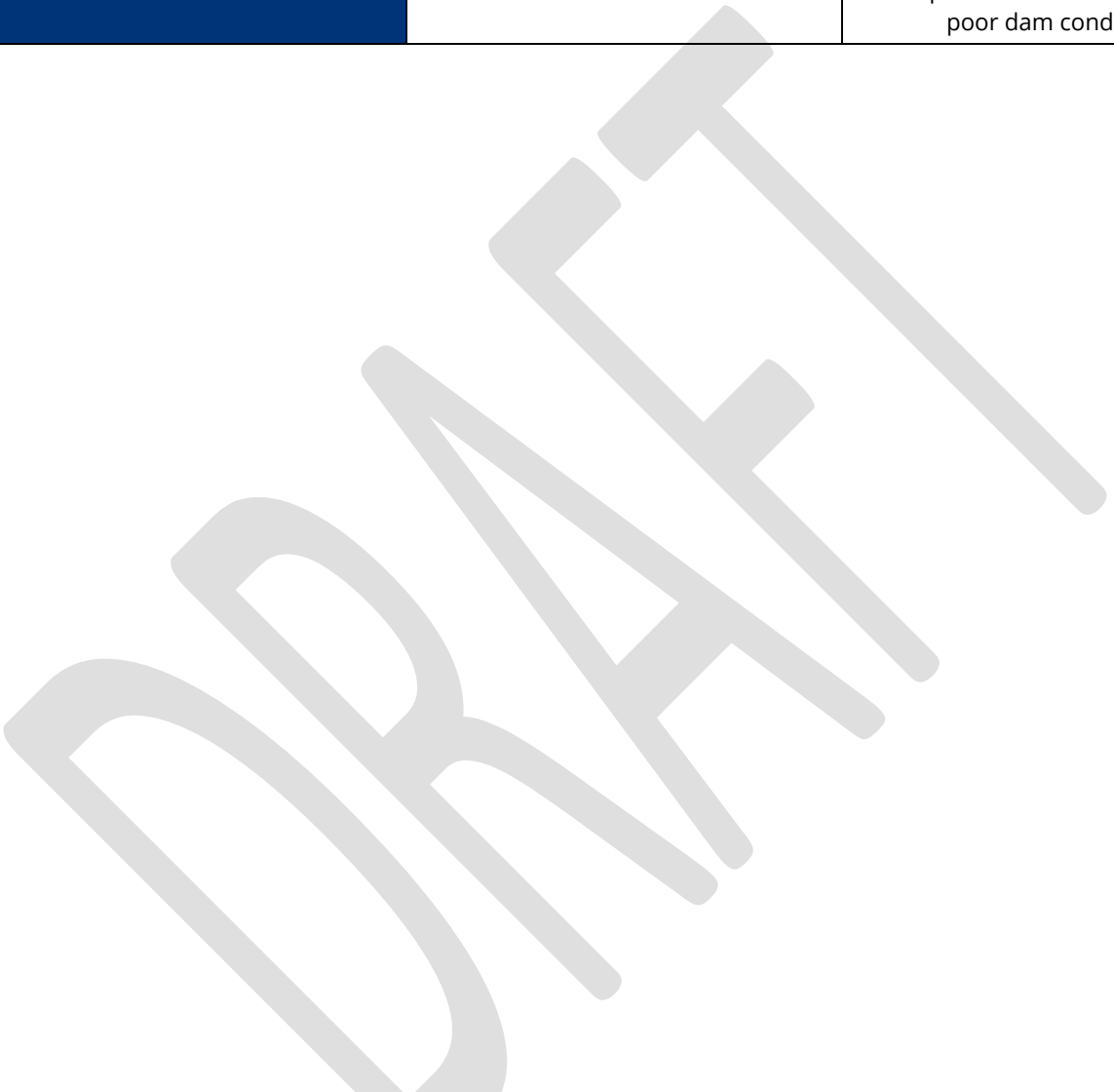


Action 2025-PennYanV-09. Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab

Action Name:	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam Rehab
Lead Agency:	Keuka Lake Outlet Compact
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County Engineer, Yates County OEM, NYS DEC, Penn Yan Engineer, Penn Yan OEM
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure
Description of the Problem:	Keuka Lake Outlet Dam is a Class C High Hazard Dam that acts as a flood control and stormwater management measure at the outlet of the Keuka Lake in the Village of Penn Yan. The dam is owned by the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact, an inter-municipal corporation consisting of representatives from the eight municipalities around the lake shoreline. The dam embankment serves as bedding for Mill Dam Road. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of high-density development, commercial buildings, a walking and biking trail, Lake Street, Water Street, Main Street, and Liberty Street. Although the dam was last inspected in 2021, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
Description of the Solution:	The Yates County and Village of Penn Yan Engineers will work with the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact to complete an engineering study of Keuka Lake Outlet Dam. The Village of Penn Yan will also request information and input from Yates County and the Village’s Public Works to address concerns regarding surrounding roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Village of Penn Yan and the Keuka Lake Outlet Compact will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 5
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem continues
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for surrounding roadways increased, potential loss of Keuka Lake as an environmental and recreational resource.
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions





12. TOWN OF POTTER

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Potter 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 Potter, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Potter’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

12.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 12-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 12-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Larry Lewis, Town Supervisor Address: 1226 Phelps Rd. Middlesex, NY 14507 Phone Number: 585-554-6758 Email: farmerljl@gmail.com	Name/Title: Paul Moberg, Councilperson Address: 1226 Phelps Rd. Middlesex, NY 14507 Phone Number: 585-554-6758 Email: pmsnowpro@aol.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Tim Pagel, Code Enforcement Address: 1 South Main Street, PO Box 51, Rushville, NY 14544 Phone Number: 800-662-1220 Email: codeofficer@villageofrushville.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Larry Lewis, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Paul Moberg, Councilperson Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Art Parsons, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	
Name/Title: Tim Pagel, Code Enforcement Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	

12.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Potter lies along the Northern border of Yates County in Western New York State. Agriculture is the primary land use in the Town, but there is also a large amount of forest land as well. Overall, the terrain is gentle though there are some areas in the Southern part of the Town that are a more rugged and steep. The Town also features an area of organic soils, known locally as the Potter Muck, that runs North-South from the central portion of the Town to its Northern boundary. There are a few major gullies that drain into Flint and Sugar Creeks. The maximum elevation of 1,526 feet lies in the Southwestern portion of the Town West of Northrup Hill Road. The Village of Rushville is located in the Northwestern corner of the Town, surrounding the intersections of State Routes 245 and 247 (Tetra Tech, 2020).

The Town of Potter has a total area of 36.9 square miles. Flint Creek enters the Town at its Southwestern corner and flows Northeasterly before exiting the Town boundary in its Northeastern corner North of Ferguson Corners Road. Nettle Valley Creek enters the Town at its Southern boundary and flows North until it empties into Flint Creek on the Potter Muck North of State Route 364. Sugar Creek begins South of East Muck Road along the Eastern Boundary of the Town and flows Southerly before exiting the Town in its Southeastern corner near Tinney Road. The Town of Potter is bordered to the North by the Town of Gorham, Ontario County, to the South by the Town of Jerusalem, to the East by the Town of Middlesex, and to the West by the Town of Benton (Tetra Tech, 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Potter was 1,207.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 9.6-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 12.1-percent is 65 years of age or older, 7-percent is non-English speaking, 5.4-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 1-percent is considered disabled.



12.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Potter 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 Potter to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

12.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 12-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Potter.

Table 12-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1-2008	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the				



	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
Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 3-2021	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Article 16 of the Town Law, which authorize the Town to adopt zoning provisions that advance and protect the health, safety and welfare of the community and the Municipal Home Rule Law (MHRL), with the procedural provisions of the IVHRL controlling the adoption hereof.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 23-2021	Local	Zoning Board and CEO
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Subdivision Code assures that any structure built on or near a wetland be elevated.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 1-2017	Local and County	Zoning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of these provisions is to control and regulate the permitting, construction and operation of wind energy facilities in The Town of Potter, so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents and property owners of the Town of Potter.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
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? Not applicable				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance assures any structure built on or near a flood prone area be elevated above the BFE.	Yes	Local Law 1-2002	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other: Freeboard How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Freeboard requirements assure structures are elevated above BFE where needed.	Yes	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Capital Improvement Program provides funding for hazard mitigation projects that are identified in the hazard mitigation plan.	Yes	Capital Improvement Program, 2023	Local	Town Board
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Economic Development Plan does not allow structures in a flood prone area. This plan also includes provisions for mitigating natural hazards.	Yes	Economic Development Plan, 2002	Local	Zoning
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-

12.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 12-3 summarizes the capabilities of Potter to oversee and track development.

Table 12-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? 	Yes	Code Enforcement Office



	Yes/No	Comment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 		
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	Ensures lowest level is above BFE.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	No buildable land inventory
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Fully Built Out

12.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 12-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Potter and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 12-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

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



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

12.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 12-5 summarizes financial resources available to Potter.

Table 12-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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



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

12.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 12-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Potter.

Table 12-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Yates County
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center: This workforce is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

12.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 12-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Potter.

Table 12-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Potter Fire Department – 9 Rushville Fire Department – 4/4X	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

12.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 12-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong: Capacity exists and is in use.



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

Table 12-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

12.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

12.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 12-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Potter.

Table 12-9. Potter NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	\$2,020
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0



- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

12.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 2-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	FEMA maps are currently being reviewed
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	The Town does not maintain lists or inventories of properties that have been damaged by floods
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	The Town does not maintain lists or inventories of property owners interested in flood mitigation.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	The County, Highway Department and Code Enforcement Officer make Substantial Damage Determinations
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	When the new maps are finalized, they will address the flood risk
NFIP Compliance	



NFIP Topic	Comments
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	The Code Enforcement Officer is identified as the FPA for the Town of Potter.
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 Soil and Water
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No, may need training once FEMA maps are finalized
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Site plan reviews, site engineers' plans
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Look at elevations and assure they are above BFE
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Having current BFE
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	None
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	The Town has never had a CAV conducted
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Zoning law 2002
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	2002
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?	Site plans are reviewed by Zoning Board and Code Enforcement Officer prior to issuing permits
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

12.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major



residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 12-11 through Table 2-13.

Table 12-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 12-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
King Project	Residential	1	4419 Italy Val Road	No	Complete
Horst Projects	Residential	1	151 Fitch Road	No	Complete
Hurst Projects	Residential	1	737 Voak Road	No	In-Complete

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 12-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

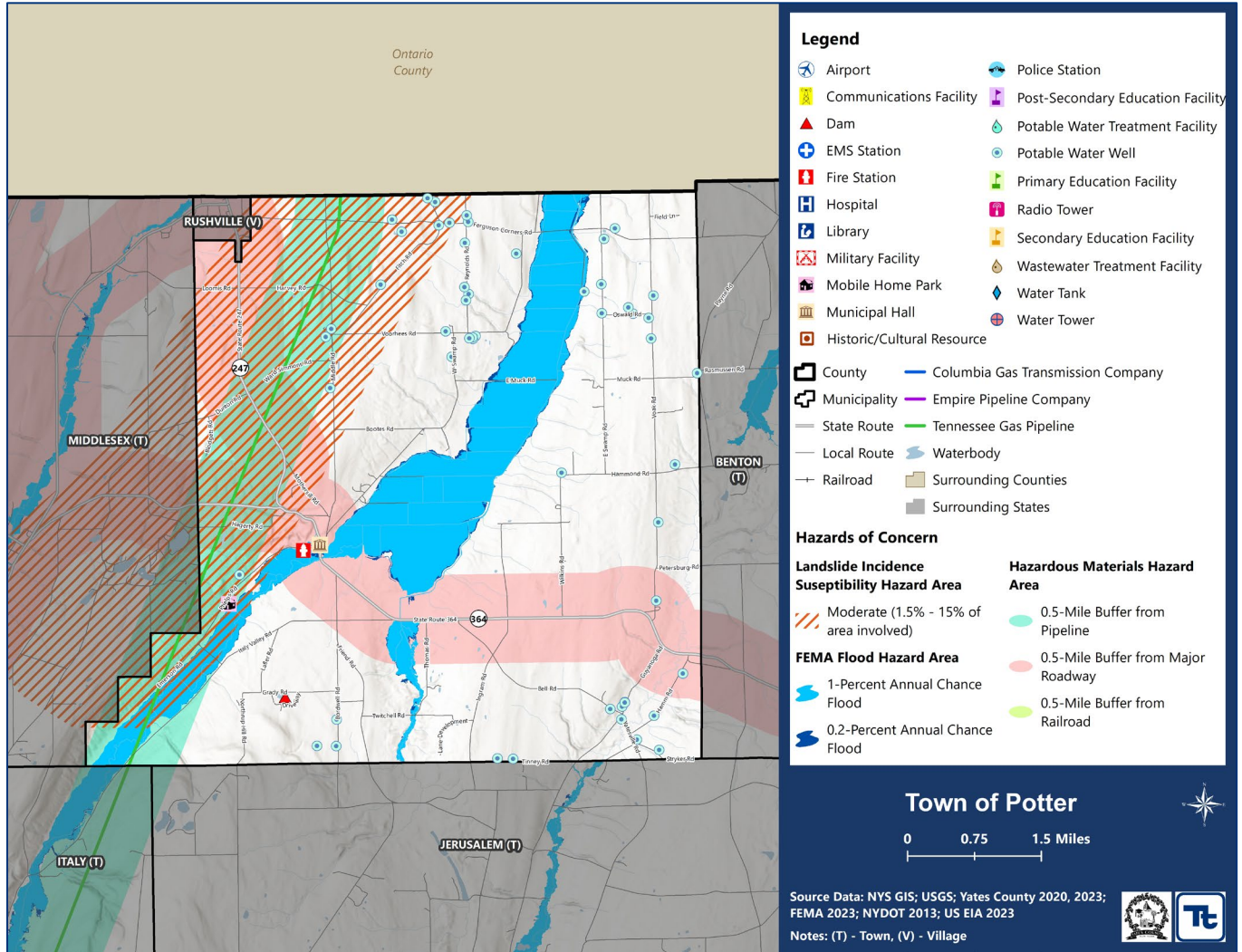
12.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

12.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 12-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Potter has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 12-1. Potter Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





12.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Potter is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 12-14 provides details on loss and damage in Potter during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 12-14. Hazard Event History in Potter

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Potter
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town enforced masking and social distancing mandates.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

12.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Potter reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with all the rankings.

Table 12-15 shows Potter’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.



Table 12-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Low
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 2-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Potter Fire Station	Fire Station	Y	Y	2025-PotterT-07	-

Source: Yates County 2023

12.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town was adopted prior to 2007 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.



- The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency from dam failures, disease outbreaks, droughts, extreme temperatures, flooding, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure. These can all pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town.
- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Recent severe storm and winter storm events have resulted in severe rainfalls that have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, but the Town is unaware of which need to be upsized and repaired.
- The Town does not currently have a warning system in place at the Town level to notify residents and business owners of incoming hazard events that may require emergency notifications, sheltering or quarantining for dam failures, disease outbreaks, droughts, extreme temperature, flooding, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failures.
- The Town does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood and landslides.
- The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:
 - Potter Fire Station

12.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

12.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 12-17 indicates progress on the Town’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.



Table 12-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Potter-1	Vulnerable Population Registry	All	Town Board	<p>Problem: The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town.</p> <p>Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The town will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the town will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. The Town has not had the time or staffing to complete this action.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town. Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The town will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the town will need to assist them in an emergency.</p>
T. Potter-2	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Town Board, Building / Zoning Code Officer	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town was adopted prior to 2007 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. The ordinance has been updated and is pending adoption</p>	<p>1. Include 2. The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town was adopted prior to 2007 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.</p>



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.
				<p>NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>		
T. Potter-3	Culvert failure on East Swamp Road and West Swamp Road	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Town Highway Department with support from SWCD	<p>Problem: East and West Swamp Roads experience road failure (erosion) caused by deteriorating pipes. On East Swamp Road, old 4' metal corrugated pipe with metal frame extensions (installed over the years during road widening) is 25" deep and partially plugged. At the water outlet, the bank repeatedly fails, and debris enters the pipes. A second culvert failure approximately 10' deep on this same road is causing the road to settle. The same situation exists on West Swamp Road, where drainage occurs using a large culvert that is 6' wide and 15'deep.</p> <p>Solution: Replace and enlarge the culverts. The project would involve pulling out all old pipes and rebuilding the drainage structures. The County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) will conduct a hydraulic study to ascertain specifications needed for new construction.</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. Action was completed.</p>	<p>1 Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action is complete.</p>



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.
T. Potter-4	Emerson Road Washouts during Heavy Rain	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	<p>Problem: Flood waters from heavy rain and ice melt washes down the hills to the roadway and forms debris deposits. These cause shoulder washouts and motor vehicle hazards. Hillside runoff deposits debris in the roadway, which creates two hazards to motor vehicles: falling debris and shoulder washouts. Over the years, the creek has filled with tree branches, leaves, and changed direction because of debris deposits. Water flow follows logging trails downhill, eroding the land and depositing trees and dirt into ditches along Emerson Road and into Flint Creek.</p> <p>Solution: Secure permission to proceed with the project from owners of the 11 properties listed with the Tax Assessor's office as being on Emerson Road in the Town of Potter. Acquire portions of the road needed to create expand current culverts and build ditches in areas where none currently exist. New ditches would dovetail with existing ones to create a seamless effective water runoff management solution.</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. Action was completed.</p>	<p>1 Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action is complete.</p>



12.7.2 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Potter 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 Potter would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 12-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 12-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 12-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X			X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak	X			X	X		X			X
Drought	X			X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X			X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X			X	X		X			X
Hazardous Materials	X			X	X		X			X
Landslide	X			X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Transportation Accidents	X			X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X			X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 12-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-PotterT-01	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PotterT-02	Vulnerable Population Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PotterT-03	Substantial Damage Determination Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-PotterT-04	Culvert and Bridge Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PotterT-05	Warning System	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-PotterT-06	Permit Tracking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	12	High
2025-PotterT-07	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High

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



2025-PotterT-01. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	N/A	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the town was adopted prior to 2007 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable which will help to mitigate properties from increasing flood events from severe storm and severe winter storm.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This will bring the Town's flood damage prevention ordinance up to the new NYSDEC standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Town's flood damage prevention capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce
	Leave up to County to enforce	Not as much protection



2025-PotterT-02. Vulnerable Population Registry

Action Name:	Vulnerable Population Registry	
Lead Agency:	Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency from dam failures, disease outbreaks, droughts, extreme temperatures, flooding, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure. These can all pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The Town will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the town will need to assist them in an emergency.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years and ongoing after	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	The Town will have a better understanding of the needs of socially vulnerable populations after emergency and disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action directly benefits socially vulnerable populations because it considers all needs during hazard events and aims to keep tabs on those that may require additional support.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Town’s capabilities to work with socially vulnerable populations.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in severity and frequency of hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on County	County may be unaware of Town specific issues



	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
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2025-PotterT-03. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning Department
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.



Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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2025-PotterT-04. Culvert and Bridge Inventory

Action Name:	Culvert and Bridge Inventory	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Recent severe storm and winter storm events have resulted in severe rainfalls that have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, but the Town is unaware of which need to be upsized and repaired.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will complete an engineering survey of the culverts that are undersized and damaged and contribute to flooding issues and will document each culvert's status as well as the necessary upgrades that are needed.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years and ongoing after initiated	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project, Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Install Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



	Upgrade stormwater system	Flooding issue will still persist
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2025-PotterT-05. Warning System

Action Name:	Warning System	
Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not currently have a warning system in place at the Town level to notify residents and business owners of incoming hazard events that may require emergency notifications, sheltering or quarantining for dam failures, disease outbreaks, droughts, extreme temperature, flooding, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failures.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will purchase or receive access to a warning system that can notify residents and business owners in the Town of incoming hazard events that may require emergency sheltering or quarantining. These warnings will be displayed publicly and in various languages to encompass all socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on what kind of notification system	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	3	
Benefits:	The Town will be better prepared to handle hazard events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially Vulnerable Populations may not have cellular devices that allow them to receive a warning system via cell. It is important to have the emergency warning be displayed publicly as well as at shelters and retirement homes to ensure these populations have time to prepare. These warnings also will be displayed in different languages so that non-English speaking populations may also interpret the warnings.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will be able to receive the emergency warning and ensure that their facility is as prepared for the incoming event as possible.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability to prepare residents for hazard events in a timely fashion.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional notification measures for immediate disaster preparation.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Program	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Rely on Federal Warnings	The federal level may be unaware of more localized events or will push out a more delayed notification
	Rely on Cell Notification	Some socially vulnerable populations may not have access to cellular devices

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2025-PotterT-06. Permit Tracking

Action Name:	Permit Tracking	
Lead Agency:	Construction Official	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Floodplain Administrator, Planning and Zoning Boards, Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood and landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will allow all permits issued within the Town to be tracked by hazard area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may reduce the impacts of hazards to socially vulnerable populations by restricting the construction of structures which would have otherwise been utilized by these populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to permits being restricted within various identified hazard areas in the Town and municipal codes to be updated.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will restrict the construction of structures in hazard areas which reduces the risk to first responders, as they will not have to enter hazardous areas to assist the general population.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the Town's ability to track structures located in hazard areas which may have conditions exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, such as floods and landslides.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	Track only flood development permits	Will align with NFIP requirements, but will not consider other hazard areas in the Town



	Contract with a neighboring municipality to track permits	May not be feasible
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2025-PotterT-07. Critical Facility Protection

Action Name:	Critical Facility Protection	
Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	<p>The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potter Fire Station 	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Potter Fire Station to protect it to the 500-year flood level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and PDM, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of Potter Fire Station.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Potter Fire Station which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



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

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13. VILLAGE OF RUSHVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Rushville 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 Rushville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Rushville’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

13.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Rushville 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 PWS represented the community on the Yates County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 13-1 summarizes 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 13-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Art Rilands, PWS Address: 1 South Main Street, PO Box 51, Rushville, NY 14544 Phone Number: 800-662-1220 Email: dpw@villageofrushville.com	Name/Title: Dave LeClair, Mayor Address: 1 South Main Street, PO Box 51, Rushville, NY 14544 Phone Number: 800-662-1220 Email: mayor@villageofrushville.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Tim Pagel, Code Enforcement Address: 1 South Main Street, PO Box 51, Rushville, NY 14544 Phone Number: 800-662-1220 Email: codeofficer@villageofrushville.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Art Rilands, PWS Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Dave LeClair, Mayor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
	Name/Title: Tim Pagel, Code Enforcement Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings

13.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Rushville is situated between both Yates and Ontario County and has a peak elevation of 876 feet. The Village of Rushville is located within the Town of Potter, in Yates County, and the Town of Gorham, in Ontario County, and surrounds the intersections of State Routes 245 and 247. According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Rushville was 651.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 2.6-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 17.1-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0-percent is non-English speaking, 4.6-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 13.5-percent is considered disabled.

13.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Rushville 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 Rushville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

13.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 13-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Rushville.

Table 13-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 1 of 2008	State and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Village. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this (local law, ail buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 2 of 2011	Local	Village Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Village Board enacts this Law for the purpose of promoting the public health, and safety of the Village of Rushville, and in furtherance of the following relate d and specific purposes: a. To lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from various dangers; to prevent overcrowding of land; to conserve value of structures and land; to provide adequate water, streets, roads, parks; to regulate density of population, location and use of land and structures; to establish h certain districts. b. To accomplish such purposes: to appoint a Zoning Board of Appeals, administrative office s and provide for the administration n and enforcement of this Law under the appropriate State and Local Laws that it may enact from time to time.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 2 of 2011	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Village's current zoning law sets minimum lot size and looks at flood plain information to keep buildings from being built in flood plain areas or raise levels to BFE standards. Structures identified by FMP are to be elevated.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 2 of 2011	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law looks at steep slopes and floodplains before issuing building permits.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements 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.	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Growth Management How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A person shall not kindle or maintain or authorize to be kindled or maintained any open burning, including but not limited to bonfires, recreational fires, burning of garbage and debris in any type of container, including outdoor fireplaces, in the open outdoors or inside from a contained burning appliance to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public.	Yes	Local Law 2-2006	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Objectives of this local law are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human life and health; • To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; • To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public; • To minimize prolonged businesses interruptions; • To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, sewer lines, streets, and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard; • To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas; • To provide that developers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazards; and, • To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for there actions 	Yes	Local Law 2-1987	Local	Zoning Officer
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	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 How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Plan includes a future land-use map that identifies natural hazard areas. Land use policies discourage development and redevelopment within natural hazard areas.	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2023	Local	Village Board
Capital Improvement Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The capital improvement plan allows us to spend money where we get the most return in value for the municipality.	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan, 2024	Local	Village Board
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? New plan will be adopted when FEMA maps are adopted. The current plan allows to have reduced flood risk by having the structure above the BFE and the Village also requires erosion control methods be implemented in areas where necessary.	Yes	Floodplain Management Plan, 2011	Local	Planning Board and Code Enforcement
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-

13.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 13-3 summarizes the capabilities of Rushville to oversee and track development.

Table 13-3. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	Site plan review is done, and floodplain evaluation is performed as well.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	90%



13.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 13-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Rushville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 13-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Rushville Village Planning Board consists of five (5) members who are Village residents and are appointed by the Board of Trustees. The members serve on the Planning Board voluntarily, each for a two-year term. They meet on an as needed basis at the Village Hall. Notices for all meetings are posted on this site, in the Village Office, and the bulletin board outside the Village Office. The Planning Board is responsible for a variety of duties including the review of special use permits, site plan approval, and zoning recommendations to the Board of Trustees. All members are required by NYS Law to attend 4 hours of creditable training on an annual basis. One member of the Planning Board acts as a crossover to the Zoning Board of Appeals so the two Boards may coordinate their efforts if necessary.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals consists of three (3) members who are Village residents, appointed by the Board of Trustees. The members of the ZBA serve voluntarily, each for a three-year term. The ZBA meets on an as needed basis to decide mostly upon applications submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer, that are seeking approval for either an area variance and use variance. Notices for all meetings are posted on this site, in the Village Office, and the bulletin board outside the Village Office. All members are required by NYS Law to attend 4 hours of creditable training on an annual basis. One member of the ZBA acts as a crossover to the Planning Board so the two Boards may coordinate their efforts if necessary.
Planning Department	Yes	The Village has a Planning Department to assist with development.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Department of Public Works



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Building permits are issued for a period of six months. If the project is not finished upon the expiration date, the permit can be renewed for 50% of the original permit fee.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Water and Sewer
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Through Counties and Local Municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contracted through MRB Engineering Group
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contracted through MRB Engineering Group
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contracted through MRB Engineering Group
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Contracted through MRB Engineering Group
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	Yes	Mayor
Grant writers	Yes	Contract outside sources
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	Additional contracted services



13.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 13-5 summarizes financial resources available to Rushville.

Table 13-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

13.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 13-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Rushville.

Table 13-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	The Village uses a door-to-door method as well as notices that are posted on a bulletin board.

13.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 13-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Rushville.

Table 13-7. Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable
 — = Unavailable

13.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 13-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the 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 13-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

13.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 13-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

13.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 13-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Rushville.

Table 13-9. Rushville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	5
Total Loss Payments	\$4,258
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*



- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

13.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 13-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Rushville.

Table 13-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas along the creek that runs through Rushville
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No list is maintained
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No list is maintained
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	No one has come forward requesting information
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	Yes, FEMA maps are being updated
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Code Enforcement makes Substantial Damage Determinations
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None have been declared in the Village
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None have been mitigated
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Once the new maps are adopted, they will address the flood risk
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Office
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes



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?	No assistance or training is needed at this time
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit reviews by the Planning Board and Code Enforcement Officer
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Review scope of work to be done
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	No barriers
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	None
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2-1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Will exceed when FEMA maps are adopted
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site plan review and recommendations from Site Plan Engineer
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

13.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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



Table 13-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	17	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	30
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	29
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	25
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	14
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 13-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
None Identified					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					



13.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

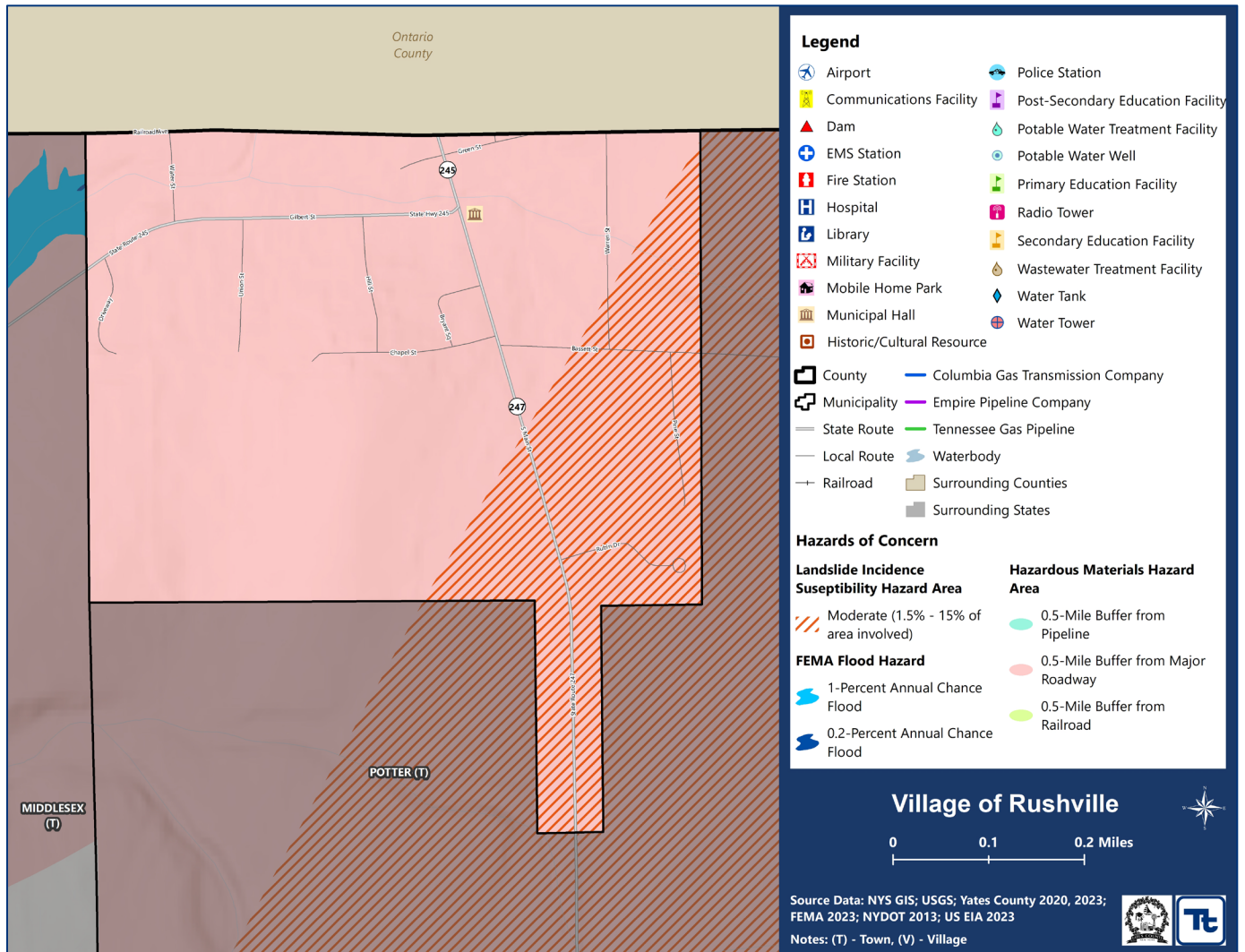
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Rushville's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

13.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 13-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Rushville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

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Figure 13-1. Rushville Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



13.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Rushville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 13-14 provides details on loss and damage in Rushville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 13-14. Hazard Event History in Rushville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Rushville
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Village experienced closures due to following social distance guidelines.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

13.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Rushville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village agreed with all the hazard rankings.

Table 13-15 shows Rushville's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.



Table 13-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Low
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Medium
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 13-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 13-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Village has no identified critical facilities in the floodplain					

Source: Yates County 2023

13.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather,



transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.
- The Village suffers from limited staffing capabilities due to the size of the Village.
- The Village Hall does not have backup power to perform continuity of operations when the power is out. The Village Hall also cannot be used as a temporary emergency shelter or PPE distribution center for socially vulnerable populations during outages.
- Recent severe storm and severe winter weather events have resulted in intense precipitation which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, such as the one located on Warren Street.
- The Village is experiencing water infiltration in a sewer main due to deteriorated pipes which allows groundwater to seep into the sewer pipes through cracks and leaks which is worsened from intense precipitation events from severe weather and severe winter weather events that result in flood events.
- Creeks flow through the Village and significantly heavy rain events results in unexpected flash flooding for the Village, especially along Railroad Avenue and Warehouse Street.
- There are inadequate drainage systems in the Village which causes flooding from severe storms and severe winter storms, damages to roadways, and create hazardous driving conditions.
- The Village experiences loose vegetation mixed with drainage water which causes damming and plugged culverts. When this occurs, flood waters from severe storms and severe winter storms escape the existing drainage network, which causes significant damage to public and private property. Recovery efforts are time consuming and labor intensive.

13.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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



13.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 13-17 indicates progress on the 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.

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Table 13-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
The Village did not participate in the 2020 Plan.						

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13.7.2 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Rushville 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 Rushville 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 13-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 13-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 13-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak	X	X		X			X			X
Drought	X	X		X			X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X			X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom	X	X		X			X			X
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Transportation Accidents	X	X		X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 13-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-RushvilleV-01	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-RushvilleV-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-RushvilleV-03	Intermunicipal Agreements	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	13	High
2025-RushvilleV-04	Backup Power in the Village Hall	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-RushvilleV-05	Replace Culvert on Warren Street	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-RushvilleV-06	Sewer Main Replacement	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-RushvilleV-07	Routine Creek Maintenance Schedule	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-RushvilleV-08	Stormwater Improvements	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-RushvilleV-09	Creek Stabilization	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025-RushvilleV-10	Permit Tracking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	12	High

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



2025-RushvilleV-01. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning Department
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations which can be a result of dam failure, flood, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents and utility failure. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

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2025-RushvilleV-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. 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. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Village. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Village will become educated on hazards risks. The Village will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	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

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2025-RushvilleV-03. Intermunicipal Agreements

Action Name:	Intermunicipal Agreements	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village suffers from limited staffing capabilities due to the smaller size of the Village.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will create intermunicipal agreements so that staffing needs to respond to dam failure, disease outbreak, droughts, extreme temperature, flooding, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure may be met throughout the County, especially during emergency and disaster events.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years, then ongoing	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	The Village will have access to additional staffing to use during emergency and disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may benefit from additional staffing to be able to address their needs during emergency events.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Additional staffing may be able to support critical facilities and lifelines.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Village's capabilities to handle emergency events.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on County	County has its own emergencies and disaster events
	Hire more staff	Not cost effective



2025-RushvilleV-04. Backup Power in the Village Hall

Action Name:	Backup Power in the Village Hall	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village Hall does not have backup power to perform continuity of operations when the power is out. The Village Hall also cannot be used as a temporary emergency shelter or PPE distribution center for socially vulnerable populations during outages.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a generator study and will purchase a generator based on what the study suggests would be the best fit. The Village will ensure that they conduct routine maintenance on the generator. This action will allow for continuity of operation and shelter during outages from dam failure, disease outbreak, droughts, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, and utility failure.	
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, EMPG, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
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.
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2025-RushvilleV-05. Replace Culvert on Warren Street

Action Name:	Replace Culvert on Warren Street	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Recent severe storm and severe winter weather events have resulted in intense precipitation which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, such as the one located on Warren Street.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will complete an engineering survey of culverts on Warren Street that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Village Public Works will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed



	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.
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2025-RushvilleV-06. Sewer Main Replacement

Action Name:	Sewer Main Replacement	
Lead Agency:	Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The Village is experiencing water infiltration in a sewer main due to deteriorated pipes which allows groundwater to seep into the sewer pipes through cracks and leaks which is worsened from intense precipitation events from severe weather and severe winter weather events that result in flood events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct a study to determine where the water infiltration is occurring in the sewer pipe system and will replace and repair those pipes.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Village Board	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Village will experience less infiltration and potential pollution.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not have to be concerned with sewer main breaks.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will not be impacted by any water infiltration systems.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Village's capability to handle pollution and flood issues.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Replace the entire sewer system	Not Cost Effective
	Create a backup system in case of emergencies	Nost Cost Effective



2025-RushvilleV-07. Routine Creek Maintenance Schedule

Action Name:	Routine Creek Maintenance Schedule	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood	
Description of the Problem:	Creeks flow through the Village and significantly heavy rain events result in unexpected flash flooding for the Village, especially along Railroad Avenue and Warehouse Street.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will implement a maintenance schedule to remove loose vegetation and debris to promote drainage capacity and stormwater flow.	
Estimated Cost:	\$5,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years, ongoing once implemented	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will reduce risk of flood damages through improved drainage capacity/stormwater diversion and will also reduce risk of injuries to citizens.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will reduce flooding issues that may disproportionately affect socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will reduce flooding in the area which may allow for more future development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will reduce flooding that may impact critical facilities in the area,	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Village's ability to handle flooding.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not fix the root of the problem and is not cost effective
Install storm system with larger capacity	Does not fix the root of the problem	



2025-RushvilleV-08. Stormwater Improvements

Action Name:	Stormwater Improvements	
Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There are inadequate drainage systems in the Village which causes flooding from severe storms and severe winter storms, damages to roadways, and create hazardous driving conditions.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will assess and make necessary upgrades to the current stormwater drainage system and will remove sump pump connections to sanitary sewers.	
Estimated Cost:	\$50,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP, BRIC, CDBG	
Implementation Timeline:	2 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Village will experience a flood reduction through improved drainage capacity.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will reduce flooding issues that may disproportionately affect socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will reduce flooding in areas which may allow for more future development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will reduce flooding that may impact critical facilities in the area,	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Village's ability to handle flooding.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not fix the root of the problem and is not cost effective
	Plant more trees in green spaces to reduce flooding	Issues of flooding in high precipitation events



2025-RushvilleV-09. Creek Stabilization

Action Name:	Creek Stabilization	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Public Works	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences loose vegetation mixed with drainage water which causes damming and plugged culverts. When this occurs, flood waters from severe storms and severe winter storms escape the existing drainage network, which causes significant damage to public and private property. Recovery efforts are time consuming and labor intensive.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will reduce the effects of erosion and sedimentation by requiring erosion controls for new construction, including on site sediment retention as a development requirement, such as adding thick vegetation to public lands along riverbanks.	
Estimated Cost:	\$75,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP, BRIC, CDBG	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years, then ongoing	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action reducing risk of flood damages through improved drainage capacity and stormwater diversion.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action aims to protect all citizens impacted by creek flooding, including socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action reduces flooding in the Village which opens additional areas for development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action reduces flooding that may impact the Village critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action reduces risk of flood damages through improved drainage capacity.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not fix the root of the problem and is not cost effective
	Install storm system with larger capacity	Does not fix the root of the problem



2025-Rushville-10. Permit Tracking

Action Name:	Permit Tracking	
Lead Agency:	Construction Official	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Floodplain Administrator, Planning and Zoning Boards, Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not track permits by hazard area. Tracking permits by hazard area can ensure structures have lowered risk from potential hazards, such as flood and landslides.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will implement a permit tracking process, focused on the Special Flood Hazard Area, but inclusive of other hazard areas such as steep slopes and near forested or woodland areas. The Construction Official will be responsible for permit review, with assistance from the Floodplain Administrator.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 2 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will allow all permits issued within the Village to be tracked by hazard area.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may reduce the impacts of hazards to socially vulnerable populations by restricting the construction of structures which would have otherwise been utilized by these populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action may lead to permits being restricted within various identified hazard areas in the Village and municipal codes to be updated.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will restrict the construction of structures in hazard areas which reduces the risk to first responders, as they will not have to enter hazardous areas to assist the general population.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will enhance the NFIP capabilities in the Village.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the Village's ability to track structures located in hazard areas which may have conditions exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, such as floods and landslides.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	Current problem remains
	Track only flood development permits	Will align with NFIP requirements, but will not consider other hazard areas in the Village



	Contract with a neighboring municipality to track permits	May not be feasible
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14. TOWN OF STARKEY

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Starkey 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 Starkey, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Starkey’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

14.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 14-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 14-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: George E. Lawson/Supervisor Address: 40 Seneca Street, Dundee, NY 14837 Phone Number: 607-243-5410 Email: starkeysupervisor@gmail.com	Name/Title: Candace J. Iszard/Town Clerk Address: 40 Seneca Street, Dundee, NY 14837 Phone Number: 607-243-5410 Email: starkeyclerk@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Brian Shriver, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 40 Seneca Street Phone Number: 607-243-7996 Email: starkeyCEO@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: George E. Lawson, Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	
Name/Title: Candace J. Iszard, Town Clerk Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Ralph Warren, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	

14.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Starkey lies in the Southeastern corner of Yates County in Western New York State. Agriculture is a major land use in the Town but there is also a large proportion of forest land as well. The topography is fairly gentle, with some steeper terrain nearing the Eastern boundary of the Town on Seneca Lake. There are also a number of large gullies that drain East into Seneca Lake. The maximum elevation of 1,456 feet in the Town is in its Southwestern corner, East of Pre-Emption Road. The Village of Dundee lies in the center of the Western boundary of the Town (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Town of Starkey has a total area of 31.9 square miles. Seneca Lake forms the Eastern boundary of the Town. Indian Run begins between Log City Road and Lakemont Himrod Road and flows East into Seneca Lake. Big Stream begins South of the Village of Dundee and flowing Southeasterly and then on into Seneca Lake. Rock Stream enters the Town in its Southwest corner and flows Northeasterly and then on into Seneca Lake. The Town of Starkey is bordered to the North by the Town of Milo, to the South by the Town of Reading, Schuyler County, to the East by Seneca Lake, and to the West by the Town of Barrington (Tetra Tech 2020). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Starkey was 1,717.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 0.1-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.7-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0-percent is non-English speaking, 9-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.6-percent is considered disabled.

14.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Starkey 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 Starkey to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

14.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 14-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Starkey.

Table 14-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	2015 ICC Codes	State and Local	Zoning and Building Code Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The provisions of this Local Law shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Starkey.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	LL 1-2022, revised January 13, 2022. Adopted January 8, 1970	Yes	LL 1-2022, revised January 13, 2022. Adopted January 8, 1970
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Law is intended and is hereby declared to address matters of local concern. It is further declared that it is not the intention of the Town to address matters of statewide concern. This Local Law is intended to act as, and is hereby declared to exercise, the permissive "incidental control" of a land use law that is concerned with the broad area of land use planning and the physical use of land and property within the Town, including the physical externalities associated with certain herein-identified land uses, such as negative impacts on roadways, traffic congestion, and other deleterious impacts upon a community. This Law is not intended to regulate the operational processes of any business. This Local Law is a law of general applicability and is intended to promote the interests of the community.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision Regulations, adopted May 13, 2021	Local	Planning
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the intent of this local law to override the limit on the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by the Town of Starkey pursuant to General Municipal Law section §3-c. and to allow the Town of Starkey to adopt a budget for the fiscal year 2012 that required a real property tax lev[^] in excess of the "lax levy limit" as defined by General Municipal Law section.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Part of zoning regulations; LL 1-2022, revised January 13, 2022 Adopted January 8, 1970	Yes	Part of zoning regulations; LL 1-2022, revised January 13, 2022. Adopted January 8, 1970
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The provisions of this Local Law shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Starkey.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>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.</p>				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	LL 2003-1, adopted 1987, revised 2003.	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize</p>				



	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
<p>public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	LL 2003-1, adopted 1987, revised 2003.	State, Local	Code Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Freeboard requirements are in the Floodplain Regulations Local Law 1.2003</p>				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive plan 2014	local	zoning
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This document focuses on creating a sustainable future for Starkey's current residents, as well as for future generations. It recognizes that all natural resources are finite and precious, and that if we are to pass on to generations to come the clean water and air, fertile soil, and peaceful landscape that we enjoy today, we must make decisions with those future generations in mind. This plan is a guidance document. It describes Starkey's past and sets forth a vision for the future. From that vision flows a set of goals and objectives to enable the Town of Starkey, as nearly as possible, to attain that vision.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-



	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
Not applicable				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment, 2022	County	Public Health Department
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment provides comprehensive information about the community's current health status, needs, and issues. This information helps develop community health improvement plans by justifying how and where resources should be allocated to best meet community needs. This assessment contains a chapter specific to each County in the Finger Lakes Region, which focuses on specific needs, including additional demographic indicators, main health challenges, and underlying behavioral, political, and built environmental factors contributing to the County's overall health status.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



14.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 2-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	The Building and Code Enforcement department is responsible for issuing permits. Permits issued in compliance with NYS part 1208 and the Town of Starkey Zoning Book.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Low

14.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 2-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town of Starkey Planning Board: The Planning Board is an administrative board which has the responsibility of shaping guidelines for future development, based on The Comprehensive Plan.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The general purpose of the Zoning Board of Appeals is to hear and decide any appeal or decision, order or interpretation by the officer whose duty it is to enforce the zoning ordinance, and it shall have the power to reverse any decision of such officer on a concurring vote of the board as provided by statute. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall also conduct hearings on requests for variances.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Responsibilities of the Highway Department -----The Highway crew is responsible for the maintenance, repair and upkeep of all Town roads, ditches, signs, and all surface and subsurface drainage systems to provide for safe vehicular and pedestrian traffic. This includes snow removal, mowing, ditching, and general road repairs and maintenance.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	There is a single code enforcement officer who acts as a building official, zoning official and the watershed inspector.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	Town Clerk is responsible for maintaining information
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Yates County Planner/Real Property
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Yes	NFIP Floodplain Administrator is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforcing the NYS Building and Fire Code, issuing building permits, completing construction inspection and fire inspections. enforce the zoning book requirements and work with the Planning and Zoning Board of Appeals

14.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes financial resources available to Starkey.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

14.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 2-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Town Clerk
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center: This workforce is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Dundee Central School has procedures in place
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

14.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 2-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dundee Fire Department – 4/4Y	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

14.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 14-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 14-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

14.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 14-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

14.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 14-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Starkey.

Table 14-9. Starkey NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	22
# Claims (Losses)	12
Total Loss Payments	\$30,649
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

14.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 14-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Starkey.



Table 14-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Lakefront properties and some areas adjacent to streams.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	The Town does not maintain a list of properties.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	The Town does not maintain a list of owners.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	No procedures in place
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None have occurred
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, these maps are obtained from FEMA.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, we could consult with the County's Soil and Water Department.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Not at this time.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The Town of Starkey uses permit review, GIS, and inspections.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Determination based on cost of project.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Cost and manpower



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	None
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1-2003
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Amended August 30, 2003
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The current program meets current requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes. The Town requires site plan review. The planning and zoning board consider risk reduction initiatives when reviewing variances and conditional approvals.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

14.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permits within SFHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020				
Total Permits	7	13	23	46
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	3	16	7	26
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	5	20	11	36
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	14	1	17
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 2-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
None Identified					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

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

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

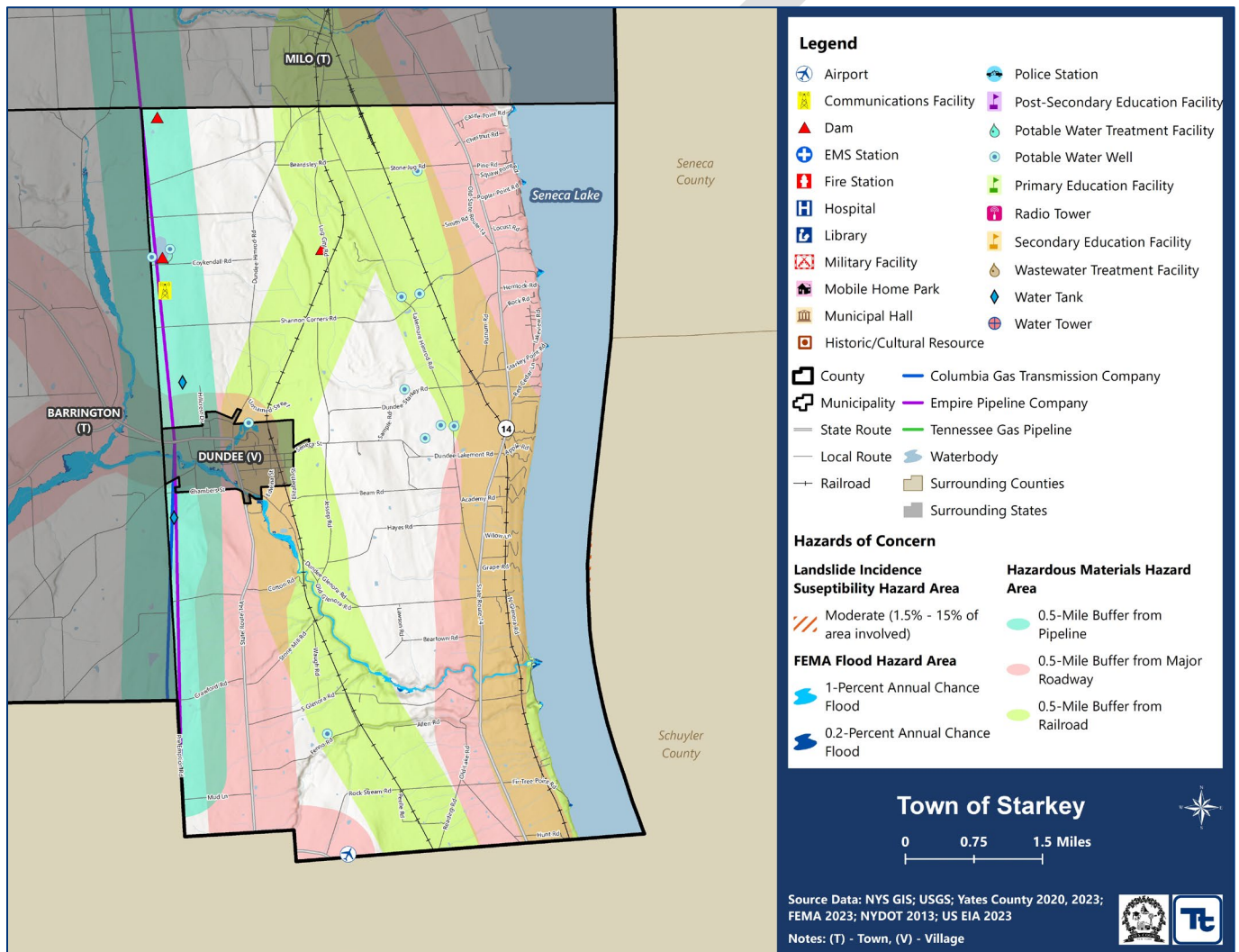
14.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

14.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 14-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Starkey has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 14-1. Starkey Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





14.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 14-14. Hazard Event History in Starkey

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Starkey
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town enforced masking and social distancing mandates.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

14.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Starkey reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with all the hazard rankings.

Table 14-15 shows Starkey’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.



Table 14-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Low
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	Medium
Severe Winter Storm	Medium
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 14-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 14-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Town has no identified critical facilities in the floodplain					

Source: Yates County 2023

14.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials,



landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.

- The Town Hall does not have backup power to perform continuity of operations when the power is out. The Town Hall also cannot be used as a temporary emergency shelter or PPE distribution center for socially vulnerable populations during outages.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 2003 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.

14.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

14.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 14-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.



Table 14-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Starkey-1	Break wall at Big Stream	Flood, Severe Storm, Landslide	Town Highway Department with support from County Soil and Water	Problem: Land along Big stream in Glenora Point/Seneca Lake is prone to erosion and runoff during periods of heavy rain. This impacts the water quality, increases flood potential, and can lead to road closures. Solution: Break wall to prevent erosion at Big Stream in Glenora Point / Seneca Lake	1.Completed 2. Project was completed.	1.Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action is completed
T. Starkey-2	Salt Storage Facility	Severe Winter Storm	Town Board, Town Highway department	Problem: The town does not have a proper storage facility for sand/salt to use during winter months. Solution: Construct a sand and salt storage facility that will improve safety and travel during severe winter storms and reduce salt runoff to protect natural resources.	1.In Progress 2. Expected to be completed fall of 2024.	1.Discontinue 2. The Town plans to have this completed fall of 2024 through their own funding. 3. Not applicable
T. Starkey-3	Town Hall Generator	All	Town Supervisor	Problem: There is no backup power source in the Town Hall. Solution: Purchase a 20-kilowatt generator to serve as a back-up power source during	1. In Progress 2. Grant funding was not received when the Town initially applied.	1. Include 2. There is no backup power source in the Town Hall. 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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				emergencies. Cost would include wiring the building to connect the generator.		
T. Starkey-4	Highway Garage Generator	All	Highway Department Superintendent	Problem: The Town of Starkey Highway Department is located at 656 Dundee-Glenora Rd, Dundee, NY 14837. Its personnel and equipment are essential Town services that must be operational before, during, and after a disaster. It is crucial that road clearing and tree trimming equipment, tractors, trucks and other assets be up and running as part of the Town's response to an incident. There is no source of backup power in the event of an emergency, in which case there will no illumination by which staff can work, and there would be no power to run pumps to fuel equipment. Functioning Highway Department assets and personnel critical for continuity of government operations. Power is needed to perform repairs on vehicles (such as welding and mechanical repairs); open the electrically operated barn doors;	1. Completed 2. Project was completed.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action is completed



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>and for personnel to work in their offices.</p> <p>Solution: Purchase a 20-kilowatt generator to serve as a back-up power source during emergencies for this 5,000-square foot facility that includes Highway department offices and vehicle storage. Cost would include wiring the building to connect the generator.</p>		
T. Starkey-5	Update the municipal Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1981) does not include NYS freeboard requirements.</p> <p>Solution: Update the town's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.</p>	1.Completed 2. Project was completed.	1.Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action is completed



14.7.2 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Starkey 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 Starkey would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 14-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

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



Table 14-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Disease Outbreak	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Drought	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Extreme Temperatures	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Harmful Algal Bloom	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-
Hazardous Materials	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Landslide	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X
Severe Storm	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Transportation Accidents	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-
Utility Failure	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 14-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-StarkeyT-01	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-StarkeyT-02	Town Hall Generator	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025-StarkeyT-03	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

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





2025-StarkeyT-01. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Town. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Town will become educated on hazards risks. The Town will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



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

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2025-StarkeyT-02. Town Hall Generator

Action Name:	Town Hall Generator	
Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall does not have backup power to perform continuity of operations when the power is out. The Town Hall also cannot be used as a temporary emergency shelter or PPE distribution center for socially vulnerable populations during outages.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a generator study and will purchase a generator based on what the study suggests would be the best fit. The Town will ensure that they conduct routine maintenance on the generator. This action will allow for continuity of operation and shelter during outages from dam failure, disease outbreak, droughts, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, and utility failure.	
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Town will be able to perform continuity of operations at the Town Hall during any emergencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Town Hall may be utilized for emergency shelter for some socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Town Hall would have backup power and be able to perform continuity of operations during outages.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability to improve continuity of operations.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Close Town Hall during power outages	Cannot continue continuity of operations
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



2025-StarkeyT-03. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	N/A	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town was last amended in 2003 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable which will help to mitigate properties from increasing flood events from severe storm and severe winter storm.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Board	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This will bring the Town's flood damage prevention ordinance up to the new NYSDEC standards.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Town's flood damage prevention capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce
	Leave up to County to enforce	Not as much protection



15. TOWN OF TORREY

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Torrey 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 Torrey, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Torrey’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

15.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 15-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 15-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Peter Martini, Town Supervisor Address: PO Box 280, 56 Geneva Street, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 382-2419 Email: martinivms@gmail.com	Name/Title: Josh Wood/ Deputy Highway Superintendent Address: PO Box 280, 56 Geneva Street, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: 315-536-6376 Email: townclerk@townoftorrey.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Dwight James/Town Code and Zoning Officer Address: PO Box 280, 56 Geneva Street, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: 315-536-6376 Email: djames1912@gmail.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Peter Martini, Town Supervisor Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Josh Wood, Deputy Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Dwight James, Town Code and Zoning Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process	
Name/Title: Grant Downs, Town Councilperson Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	
Name/Title: Brice Henderson, Town Councilperson Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and attended meetings	

15.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Torrey is located in northeastern section of Yates County, New York. The Town is bordered on the north by the Town of Benton, on the east by Seneca Lake and the Yates-Seneca County line, on the south by the Town of Milo, and on the west by the Towns of Benton and Milo. The Village of Dresden is located entirely within the Town’s boundaries in the east-central part of the town. The Towns of Romulus and Ovid lie directly east across Seneca Lake from Torrey (Town of Torrey Planning Board 2008).

The Town covers about 40 square miles, making it one of the smaller towns in Yates County. The highest points in the Town are along its western boundary; elevations in these areas rise to about 940 feet above sea level in the northwest corner of the Town and are over 900 feet above sea level along much of the Town’s western boundary with Benton. The Town’s far southwest corner also tops 920 feet above sea level. From these high points, the land slopes gently down to the east until it reaches Seneca Lake; the elevation of the lake is typically in the range of 444 – 446 feet above sea level. Numerous small gullies with streams flowing through them are readily apparent in the slopes just above the lakeshore (Town of Torrey Planning Board 2008).

The Keuka Lake Outlet bisects the Town on a northeast/southwest axis. The Outlet is a stream that drains the waters of Keuka Lake into Seneca Lake through a deep gorge. This gorge was first formed about 10,000 years ago and has been steadily eroding ever since. The Outlet was once the industrial hub of Yates County and was lined with mills and dams, which were served first by a canal and later by a railroad. Today, a scenic recreational trail known as the Keuka Outlet Trail runs from Dresden westward into Penn Yan (Town of Torrey Planning Board 2008). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Torrey was 1,006.

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 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 8-percent of the population is 5 years of age or



younger, 20.6-percent is 65 years of age or older, 4.1-percent is non-English speaking, 14-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.9-percent is considered disabled.

15.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Torrey 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 Torrey to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

15.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 15-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Torrey.

Table 15-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	2015 ICC Codes	State and Local	CEO
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
<p>This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Adopted by Town Board on March 8, 2011; amendments made May 13, 2014	Local	ZBA
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of this Chapter is to establish comprehensive controls for the development of land in the Town of Torrey, and it is enacted in order to promote and protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of and visitors to the Town.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law Number 1 of 2013	Local	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this Law is to promote the goals of the Town of Torrey Comprehensive Plan and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. protect the public health, safety, and welfare; B. promote orderly development in the Town; C. secure adequate provision for streets, water supply, wastewater, drainage and flood control; D. preserve open space and farmland; E. provide lands for recreation and other public uses. 				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Town Zoning Law §98.100-113	Local and County	Zoning Officer / ZBA
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Where site plan approval is required elsewhere in the regulations of the Town for a development or activity, the site plan review shall include review of the adequacy, location, arrangement, size, design, and general site compatibility.</p>				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>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.</p>				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this article is to control construction or other land disturbance on or near any steep slope located in the Town of Torrey. This article is intended to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Protect the health, safety and welfare of the public by maintaining and protecting the natural terrain, waterways, wetlands and vegetation 2) Maintain the stability of steep slopes by preventing surface erosion, creep and sudden slope failure due to activities including but not limited to clear cutting 3) Prevent flooding and stormwater runoff 4) Preserve areas of wildlife habitat 5) Promote goals and objectives of the Town of Torrey Comprehensive Plan 	Yes	Local Law Number 4 of 2009	Local	Town Board
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) regulating uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which may result in unsafe increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) controlling filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualifying for and maintaining participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. 	Yes	Local Law #1 of 2010; adopted on April 13, 2010.	Federal, State, County and Local	Zoning Officer
Wellhead Protection How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other: Freeboard How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	Yes	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential	State, Local	Zoning Officer



	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
Freeboard compensates for unknown factors that may contribute to flood heights that are greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action and bridge openings.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2008	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Comprehensive plans serve as the policy document for decision making regarding land use issues in cities, towns, and villages. They provide the framework for future public and private investment and policy development. Many disparate forces influence land uses in a municipality: the local and regional economy; county, state and federal agencies and regulations; local laws; developers; and the actions of individual property owners. By clearly articulating the Town of Torrey's land use policies, this Comprehensive Plan will assist municipal officials in guiding these influences and shaping their community's future.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Not applicable				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yates County CEMP 2017 Update	County	YC EMS
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP covers short term response and long-term recovery to address communications, evacuation, and housing necessary for the identified hazards.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	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 How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-

15.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 15-3 summarizes the capabilities of Torrey to oversee and track development.

Table 15-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	The Code Enforcement Officer and Town Planning Board issue development permits. It starts with the Code Enforcement Officer then routed as necessary to engineering, planning/zoning boards, of officials
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	At the time of this plan update, the Town does not have properties located in the SFHA.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	The level of build-out in the Town is minimal; development is concentrated around Seneca Lake.
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Minimal: Concentrated development along Seneca Lake

15.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 15-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Torrey and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.



Table 15-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Town of Torrey Planning Board
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Board is a 5-member board who meet the 1st Monday if the month.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department takes care of Torrey's 21 miles of paved roads and 8 1/2 miles of dirt road
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Dwight L. James, Town of Torrey Code Enforcement Officer / Zoning Officer is available by cell
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Neighboring communities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)		

15.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 15-5 summarizes financial resources available to Torrey.

Table 15-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

15.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 15-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Torrey.



Table 15-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County 911 Center: This workforce is responsible for monitoring, dispatching, and coordinating a variety of emergency services within Yates County to include fire / rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. Agencies within Yates County directly serviced by the Communications center include 13 fire departments and their associated first responder units, 5 ambulance services, an Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit from Soldiers and Sailors Hospital in Penn Yan, Medical evacuation helicopter services, and several law enforcement agencies to include the Yates County Sheriff's Office, Penn Yan Police Department, New York State Police in Dundee, New York State Environmental Conservation Police, Court Security, and Animal Control.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

15.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 15-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Torrey.



Table 15-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dresden Fire Department - 4/4X	N/A
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates Co NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified - August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	Yes	SLPWA, SWIO,	Yes

N/A = Not applicable
 — = Unavailable

15.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 15-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 15-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

15.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

15.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 15-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Torrey.

Table 15-9. Torrey NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	14
# Claims (Losses)	5
Total Loss Payments	\$7,321
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *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.*
- b. *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.*
- c. *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

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024



15.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 15-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Torrey.

Table 15-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Properties located along the shoreline of Seneca Lake are prone to flooding.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	Yes, a list is maintained.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	No list is maintained because none of the property owners who have been flooded previously are interested in mitigating their properties at the time of this update
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	None at this time
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	An updated Floodplain map (August 2023) has been drafted and public comment solicited
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Floodplain manager reviews affected properties.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	There have been two (2) properties were declared for in recent flood events- Hanson Harbor Road and Log Cabin Road
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	When the new maps are finalized, they will address the flood risk
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, Yates County Emergency Services Department
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, further assistance and training is needed in the continuation of floodplain management and risk assessment.



NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review by the Code Enforcement Review, as well as Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals approval if necessary, and outside engineering consultation
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement Officer enforcing the permit process and Planning Board Review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Funding/Staffing/Training
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	June 23, 2015
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Flood Damage is included in Local Law No. 1-2010.
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	The April 13, 2010, local law No. 4 - 2009 was amended on February 11, 2014, by local law No. 2 - 2014 with a steep slope Regulation
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Yes, the Town of Torrey building ordinances meets the minimum requirements set by FEMA and New York State. This includes the 2007 state requirement of residential and non-residential (new construction and substantial improvements to have their lowest floor (including basement) elevated two (2) feet above the base flood elevation
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the Town of Torrey Planning Board and the Zoning Board review variances to existing building codes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	The Town of Torrey adopts a Hazardous Mitigation Plan and partners with Yates County in its countywide Hazardous Mitigation Plan to identify and seek funding for mitigation projects.

15.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 15-11 through Table 15-13.



Table 15-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	4	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	1	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 15-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 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
Greenidge Generation	Commercial	3 original bld	PO Box 187 590 Plant Rd Dresden, NY 14441	Air pollution Cooling Water Water Extraction	Developed
Penn Yan Solar Farm	Commercial	2 new bld (2023)	Hanson Road	Erosion	Developed
Norbutt Solar Farm	Commercial	One 15-megawatt solar farm	Hanson Road	Erosion	Developed

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 15-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Water District 1	Res	55 units	Serenity Road area	Harmful Algal Blooms	Under Construction
Water District 2	Res	50 units	Perry Point area	Harmful Algal Blooms	Engineering Feasibility
Back Achers	Comm	Campground Expansion	2906 Wood Road, Himrod, NY 14842	Erosion	Permit Processing

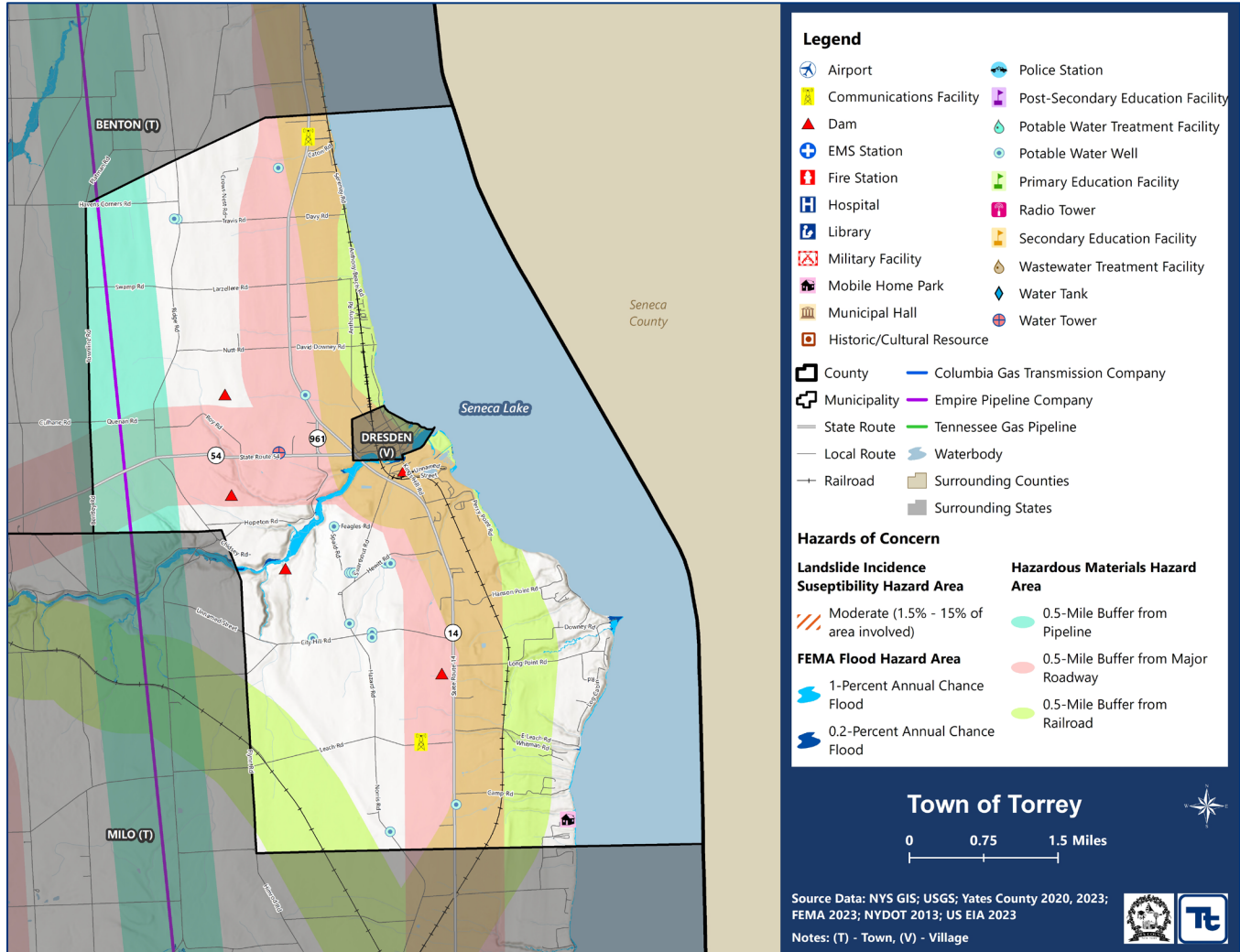
15.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

15.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 15-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Torrey has significant exposure. The map shows the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 15-1. Torrey Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





15.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Torrey is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 15-14 provides details on loss and damage in Torrey during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 15-14. Hazard Event History in Torrey

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Torrey
July 29, 2020	Severe Storm	N/A	Severe thunderstorms moved in the County, producing mostly tree damage. Strong winds brought down trees and wires, and damaged two boats. This event caused \$35,000 in property damages.	The Village of Dresden in the Town of Torrey had numerous trees and electrical wires downed. This required an extensive effort to clear trees and restore utility services
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	Yes	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Town of Torrey from April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020 discontinued town services because of the COVID Pandemic. This resulted in \$20,000 in loss of town services.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

15.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Torrey reviewed the County hazard



ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following:

- The Town changed both the Hazardous Materials and Transportation Accidents hazards from low to medium due to the transportation of hazardous materials along the Norfolk Southern Railroad and State Route 14, both of which pass through the Town.

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

Table 15-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Blooms	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslides	Low
Severe Weather	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Medium
Transportation	Medium
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 15-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 15-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Town has no identified critical facilities in the floodplain					



Source: Yates County 2023

15.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Recent severe storm and winter storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, such as the ones located on Perry Point Road, Anthony Beach Road, Serenity Road, Arrowhead Beach Road, and Long Point Road.
- The residents that live in the Serenity Road, Perry Point Road, Arrowhead Road, and Rock Haven Beach Road area do not have access to municipal water and are reliant on other sources of water which could become dangerous during drought events.
- The shoulder and half of the roadway are unstable in one section of E. Leach Road. The problem site is at the point where E. Leach Rd bends north to run parallel to Seneca Lake from the road's initial east-west course. Linear posts were set up on the side of the road, enabling the Town to determine that the center has tipped southward almost two feet.
- Log Cabin Road experiences numerous closures and flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather that may eventually lead to erosion and landslides which have the potential to destroy nearby properties and infrastructure.
- Hanson Harbor Road experiences numerous closures and flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather that may eventually lead to erosion and landslides which have the potential to destroy nearby properties and infrastructure.
- Perry Point Road experiences flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather which impacts the lakefront homes located along the road.
- Harmful Algal Blooms are persistent along the Seneca Lake Shoreline which significantly reduces the amount of tourism activities that can take place in and on the lake.
- The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.
- Feagles Road is a dirt road that is experiencing washouts from flooding and severe storm and winter storms, as well as erosion which makes the road impassable during storm events which also prevents emergency responders from using the road.



15.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

15.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

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

15.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 15-17, Torrey identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- In 2022, through the Justice Court Assistance Program (JCAP) a grant was obtained. This allowed the Town of Torrey to purchase and install an emergency back-up generator at the Town Building complex. The generator will be used in case of a Utility Failure.
- In the Spring of 2023, the Torrey Station at the intersection of Route 14 and Route 54, the gasoline bulk tanks of a defunct gas station were removed from the site. This mitigated a Hazardous Materials situation.

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

- The formation in the Town of Torrey Water District One (WD1) and installation of municipal water allows the residents in this area to discontinue drawing water from Seneca Lake for household use. This mitigates the exposure to Harmful Algal Blooms in this area of the Town of Torrey.
- The Lockwood Ash dump on Swarthout Road has two sediment ponds that have been brought up to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation code. This mitigated a Hazardous Materials situation.



Table 15-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Torrey-1	Farm and Agricultural Public Education and Outreach	All	Town Board with support from Yates County Soil and Water	The Town currently does not have an outreach program to farmers and other agricultural producers informing them of the negative impacts from farm waste and contamination of stormwater and drinking water.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Capability This is an ongoing capability. The Town continues to provide outreach programs to farmers and other agricultural producers informing them of the negative impacts from farm waste and contamination of stormwater and drinking water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue – ongoing capability N/A This is an ongoing capability. The Town continues to provide outreach programs to farmers and other agricultural producers informing them of the negative impacts from farm waste and contamination of stormwater and drinking water.
T. Torrey-2	Arrowhead Beach Road Project	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Storm	Town Highway Department, property owners	Two existing 10" culverts that run from the west side of Arrowhead Head Beach Road to Seneca Lake are inadequate to handle the large volumes of water generated by extreme storms. The ditch overflows and floods the houses on the lower side of the road. The water runs from the culvert, across the road and reaches the homes, causing road	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Project has been completed - Yates County Soil and Water supervised the tiling of the field west of Anthony Road and south of David Downey Road to establish a Water and Sediment Control Basin. This has mitigated to a large extent the large volumes of water generated by extreme storms flooding down to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue N/A Project has been completed - Yates County Soil and Water supervised the tiling of the field west of Anthony Road and south of David Downey Road to establish a Water and Sediment Control Basin. This has mitigated to a large extent the large volumes of water generated by extreme storms flooding down to the Arrowhead Beach Road properties. The necessity of rip rap on the Arrowhead Beach Road culverts will be considered.



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>erosion and damage to private property. It is conceivable that serious road erosion would cause exposure of gas lines run underneath, creating the potential for fire or explosion. This could be an even bigger problem if a dangerous situation occurred at the same time a train carrying hazardous materials happens to be traveling through the area on nearby railroad tracks. The tracks are located less than 400 feet from the road at this location. When the road is closed due to flooding, residents are not able to access or leave their property, and police, fire, and EMS personnel are unable to reach residents in the event of an emergency. The most affected structures are those located in the 1200 block of Arrowhead Beach Road.</p>	<p>the Arrowhead Beach Road properties. The necessity of rip rap on the Arrowhead Beach Road culverts will be considered.</p>	



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 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Torrey-3	East Leach Road Project	Flood, Landslide, Severe Storm	Town Highway Department	The shoulder and half of the roadway are unstable in one section of E. Leach Road. The problem site is at the point where E. Leach Rd bends north to run parallel to Seneca Lake from the road's initial east-west course. Linear posts were set up on the side of the road, enabling the Town to determine that the center has tipped southward almost two feet.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Progress Torrey Highway Superintendent has reached out to neighboring Highway Superintendents who have had a similar issue. Torrey Highway Superintendent continues to monitor the situation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in the 2025 HMP - Torrey Highway Superintendent has reached out to neighboring Highway Superintendents who have had a similar issue. Torrey Highway Superintendent continues to monitor the situation. Keep as stated. N/A



15.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Torrey 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 Torrey would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 15-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

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



Table 15-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure				X			X			
Disease Outbreak				X			X			
Drought		X		X			X		X	
Extreme Temperatures				X			X			
Flood		X		X			X		X	
Harmful Algal Bloom	X			X			X	X		
Hazardous Materials				X			X			
Landslide		X		X			X		X	
Severe Storm		X		X			X		X	
Severe Winter Storm		X		X			X		X	
Transportation Accidents				X			X			
Utility Failure				X			X			

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table 15-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-Torrey-01	Culvert Improvements	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-Torrey-02	Municipal Water Supply Extension	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-Torrey-03	East Leach Road Project	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-Torrey-04	Log Cabin Road Flooding and Closures	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-Torrey-05	Hanson Harbor Road Flooding and Closures	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-Torrey-06	Perry Point Road Flooding	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-Torrey-07	Algal Bloom Testing	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-Torrey-08	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-Torrey-09	Feagles Road Erosion Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



2025-TorreyT-01. Culvert Improvements

Action Name:	Culvert Improvements	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Recent severe storm and winter storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding, such as the ones located on Perry Point Road, Anthony Beach Road, Serenity Road, Arrowhead Beach Road, and Long Point Road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will complete an engineering survey of culverts on Perry Point Road, Anthony Beach Road, Serenity Road, Arrowhead Beach Road, and Long Point Road that are undersized and deteriorating which contribute to flooding. This survey will determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized and will repair the ones that are deteriorating.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation



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

DRAFT



2025-TorreyT-02. Municipal Water Supply Extension

Action Name:	Municipal Water Supply Extension	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought	
Description of the Problem:	The residents that live in the Serenity Road, Perry Point Road, Arrowhead Road, and Rock Haven Beach Road area do not have access to municipal water and are reliant on other sources of water which could become dangerous during drought events.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a study to determine if it is feasible to give the Serenity Road residents access to municipal water. Once feasibility is determined, the Town will work to install hook ups to the municipal water source.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action would give Serenity Road, Perry Point Road, Arrowhead Road and Rock Haven Beach Road area residents access to the municipal water source.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some residents in the Serenity Road, Perry Point Road, Arrowhead Road and Rock Haven Beach Road area may not have guaranteed access to clean and potable water.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development along Serenity Road, Perry Point Road, Arrowhead Road and Rock Haven Beach Road area will have an easier time accessing the municipal water source.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would increase the Town's capability in handling drought and wildfire.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on Groundwater	Issue of Droughts
	Relocate the properties	Not cost effective



2025-TorreyT-03. East Leach Road Project

Action Name:	East Leach Road Project
Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather
Description of the Problem:	<p>The shoulder and half of the roadway are unstable in one section of E. Leach Road. The problem site is at the point where E. Leach Rd bends north to run parallel to Seneca Lake from the road's initial east-west course. Linear posts were set up on the side of the road, enabling the Town to determine that the center has tipped southward almost two feet.</p> <p>Road specialists excavated the road ten feet (at a cost of \$3,000) and were unable to determine the cause of the problem. They then dug six feet into the road and installed two-inch cobblestones. On top of this, the roadbed was built up 10 inches, compacted (twice) and repaved. The road has been repaved three times in the past seven years. These repairs cost a total of \$10-\$15,000, but the shoulder keeps sinking and there are concerns of flooding from severe weather and winter weather leading to landslides in this area. This instability could potentially cause significant wider road damage. If this situation continues, there will be no access to homes along the waterfront.</p> <p>It has been proposed that the Town excavate a greater segment of the road and to excavate further down to find the source. It has been considered a water-related issue, but area drainage issues were addressed earlier in the year, and this did not improve road stability.</p>
Description of the Solution:	Secure an engineering firm to conduct additional studies to determine the cause of continued erosion/sinking/damage.
Estimated Cost:	\$10,000 for engineering study
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DOT, BridgeNY, HMGP, FMA, BRIC, Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1 Year
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	Constant repairs (town resources and dollars) of road and shoulder would no longer be required. Access to homes along waterfront would remain available.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more reliant on these roads to meet their needs.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development may benefit by being able to be fully reliant on the use of this road segment.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve the Town's capability to facilitate emergency evacuation.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events and may result in more sliding.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project



CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Create a different road pathway that is not prone to sliding	No access to anything that East Leach Road leads to
	Elevate the road	Does not stop the sinking issue and not cost effective

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2025-TorreyT-04. Log Cabin Road Flooding and Closures

Action Name:	Log Cabin Road Flooding and Closures	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Log Cabin Road experiences numerous closures and flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather that may eventually lead to erosion and landslides which have the potential to destroy nearby properties and infrastructure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will facilitate a flood and erosion study to determine which areas of the road need to be reinforced and will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Log Cabin Road will be a safe and passable road, while keeping the integrity of the property and infrastructure that may be located nearby.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be dependent on access to Log Cabin Road for childcare, medical care, or as an evacuation route.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be able to develop along and around Log Cabin Road once the integrity of the road is restored and strengthened.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may be located on or around Log Cabin Road and are fully dependent on the road for access.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability of having transportation corridors that allow access to different areas in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events and may result in more sliding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Create a different road pathway that is not prone to sliding	No access to anything that Log Cabin Road leads to
	Elevate the road	Does not stop the sinking issue and not cost effective



2025-TorreyT-05. Hanson Harbor Road Flooding and Closures

Action Name:	Hanson Harbor Road Flooding and Closures	
Lead Agency:	NYS DOT	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Hanson Harbor Road experiences numerous closures and flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather that may eventually lead to erosion and landslides which have the potential to destroy nearby properties and infrastructure.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will facilitate a flood and erosion study to determine which areas of the road need to be reinforced and will implement the best and most cost-effective solution.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Hanson Harbor Road will be a safe and passable road, while keeping the integrity of the property and infrastructure that may be located nearby.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be dependent on access to Hanson Harbor Road for childcare, medical care, or as an evacuation route.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be able to develop along and around Hanson Harbor Road once the integrity of the road is restored and strengthened.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may be located on or around Hanson Harbor Road and are fully dependent on the road for access.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability of having transportation corridors that allow access to different areas in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events and may result in more sliding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Create a different road pathway that is not prone to sliding	No access to anything that Hanson Harbor leads to
	Elevate the road	Does not stop the sinking issue and not cost effective



2025-TorreyT-06. Perry Point Road Flooding

Action Name:	Perry Point Road Flooding	
Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	Perry Point Road experiences flooding from severe weather and severe winter weather which impacts the lakefront homes located along the road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will facilitate a flood study to determine which areas of the road need to be reinforced and will implement the best and most cost-effective solution. Additionally, the Town will conduct flood outreach to lakefront properties.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Perry Point Road will be a safe and passable road, while lakefront homes are experiencing reduced flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be affected by flooding on Perry Point Road.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be able to develop along and around Perry Point Road once the integrity of the road is restored and strengthened.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may be located on or around Perry Point Road and are fully dependent on the road for access.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability of having transportation corridors that allow access to different areas in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events and may result in more sliding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Create a different road pathway that is not prone to sliding	No access to anything that Perry Point Road leads to
	Elevate the road	Does not stop the sinking issue and not cost effective



2025-TorreyT-07. Algal Bloom Testing

Action Name:	Algal Bloom Testing	
Lead Agency:	NYS Parks	
Supporting Agencies:	Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, Town Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Harmful Algal Blooms	
Description of the Problem:	Harmful Algal Blooms are persistent along the Seneca Lake Shoreline which significantly reduces the amount of tourism activities that can take place in and on the lake.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will facilitate a coordination with the Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council and NYS Parks in order to test for harmful algal blooms and treat them.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years and ongoing once established.	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Town will experience reduced harmful algal blooms and will have a plan of action in how to treat them.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may not have any awareness of harmful algal blooms and will experience reduced exposure to them.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Town's ability to process and handle harmful algal blooms.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events that may spur additional harmful algal blooms.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Educate the Public on Harmful Algal Blooms	An action is needed to reduce and monitor the blooms
	Close the lake	Not cost effective



2025-TorreyT-08. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have any organizations that conduct outreach and education to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, harmful algal blooms, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accidents, and utility failure, which are the County's identified hazards of concern.	
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Town. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Town will become educated on hazards risks. The Town will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.	
Impact on Future Development:	N/A	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Town's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-



	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

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2025-TorreyT-09. Feagles Road Erosion Mitigation

Action Name:	Feagles Road Erosion Mitigation	
Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Landslide, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Transportation Accidents	
Description of the Problem:	Feagles Road is a dirt road that is experiencing washouts from flooding and severe storm and winter storms, as well as erosion which makes the road impassable during storm events which also prevents emergency responders from using the road.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will stone or pave the road to prevent erosion and potential landslides that make the road impassible or could lead to transportation accidents.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after estimates	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Feagles Road will be a safe and passable road, while experiencing less erosion.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable populations may be affected by flooding and erosion on Feagles Road.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be able to develop along and around Feagles Road once the integrity of the road is restored and strengthened.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities may be located on or around Feagles Road and are fully dependent on the road for access.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's capability of having transportation corridors that allow access to different areas in the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe hazard events and may result in more sliding.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Structural Project	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Create a different road pathway that is not prone to erosion	No access to anything that Feagles Road leads to
	Elevate the road	Does not stop the sinking issue and not cost effective