12. TOWN OF BYRON

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

12.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Byron 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 Genesee 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: Candace Hensel, Town Supervisor Address: 7028 Byron Holley Rd., Byron, NY 14422 Phone Number: 585-548-7123, Ext. 14 Email: supervisor@byronny.com	Name/Title: Kristy Murphy, Town Clerk Address: 7028 Byron Holley Rd., Byron, NY 14422 Phone Number: 585-548-7123 Email: townclerk@byronny.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Melissa Ierlan, Code Enforcement Address: 7028 Byron Holley Rd., Byron, NY 14422 Phone Number: 585-548-7123, Ext. 15 Email: townofbyroncodes@gmail.com	

12.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Byron is in the northeast portion of Genesee County. The Town of Byron is bordered to the north by Orleans County and Monroe County, to the west by Elba, to the south by Pembroke, to the south by Stafford, to the southeast by Le Roy, and to the east by Bergen and Oakfield. The Town has a total area of 32.2 square miles, of which 32.2 square miles is land and 0.1 square miles is water. The Town includes the hamlets of Byron (Byron Center), Pumpkin Hill (North Byron), and South Byron (Brusselville).

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 9.8 percent of the population

is 5 years of age or younger, 15.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 4.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 12.4 percent is considered disabled.

12.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Byron 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 Byron 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 Byron.

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 #2 of 1985	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 of Byron. This Local Law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this Local Law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this Local Law.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purpose of promoting health, safety and general welfare of the people of the Town of Byron, the Local Law is adopted pursuant to Article 16 of the Town Law of the State of New York. Its purpose is to regulate and restrict: the heights, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures; the percentage of the lot that may be occupied;				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation 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 size of yards, courts and other open space; the density of population and the location and use of building, structures and land for business, industry, agriculture, residence, or other purposes.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2006 – Land Separation	Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is declared to be the policy of the Town of Byron to consider Land Separation as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Town. This means, among other things, that lots created by Land Separations shall be of such character that they can be safely used for building purposes without danger to health, or peril from fire, flood, or other menace; that proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, wastewater treatment, and other needed improvements; that all proposed lots shall also be laid out and of such size as to be in compliance with the Town of Byron Zoning Law and in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016 – Section 3.05 Site Plan Review and Approval	Local and County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Planning Board, at a regular public meeting, shall review and approve, or approve with modifications, or disapprove, all uses requiring site plan approval before a zoning permit is issued.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1 of 1987	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan Town of Byron, 2019	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The municipality's Comprehensive Plan is the legal foundation for all zoning and land use regulation decisions made in the Town. While municipalities are given the power to regulate land uses within the community, it is understood that these decisions should be based on sound planning principles, and not be arbitrary or capricious. A municipal Comprehensive Plan, developed with public support and input, helps ensure that the Town's land use regulations are built on a solid foundation and represent a consensus on the part of the Town's residents. The Comprehensive Plan provides guidance toward the priorities and concepts of local residents regarding what they consider important to their quality of life. It establishes goals and objectives that reflect those priorities, and often provides a set of recommendations and actions to help the Town achieve those goals.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	Yes	Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council Comprehensive Climate Action Plan	Regional	Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council is undertaking the development of a Comprehensive Climate Plan for the nine-County Genesee-Finger Lakes region. This Comprehensive Plan will collaboratively define goals and strategies to reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions and climate pollution across all sectors. The plan's anticipated completion is December 2025.				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

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

12.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 12-3 summarizes the capabilities of Byron to oversee and track development.

Table 12-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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

	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	The Town is mostly built out, with the majority of the Town's land being used for agricultural purposes. Unless zoned otherwise, there is not much additional space for new development.

12.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 12-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Byron and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 12-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board conducts site plan reviews, reviews use variances, and grants permits for temporary uses and structures.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer.
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 maintenance of town roads. Maintenance activities include culvert pipes and roadside drainage; plowing and salting; maintenance of trees and brush in rights of way; mowing of roadsides; sweeping roads and intersections; maintenance of Highway vehicles, buildings, and equipment.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of the Town local laws and codes, issuing of permits, and conducting inspections.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintenance of town roads. Maintenance activities include culvert pipes and roadside drainage; plowing and salting; maintenance of trees and brush in rights of way; mowing of roadsides; sweeping roads and intersections; maintenance of Highway vehicles, buildings, and equipment.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire departments for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying	No	-

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

12.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 12-5 summarizes financial resources available to Byron.

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	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No

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

12.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 12-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Byron.

Table 12-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Town Supervisor
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	Website, newsletter

12.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 12-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Byron.

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)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-

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

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

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
Civil Unrest	Moderate
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Epidemic	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Terrorism	Moderate
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

12.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 12-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

12.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 12-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Byron.

Table 12-9. Byron NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

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

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

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

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

Source: FEMA 2018

Note: FEMA was only able to provide aggregate Repetitive Loss Claim Data to support this Hazard Mitigation Plan update. For this reason, NFIP summary data in this plan update is sourced from the previous 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

12.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 12-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Byron.

Table 12-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas along Black and Spring Creeks
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

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Flood maps may not accurately show the flood risk. FEMA flood maps are currently being revised across the County.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes – FEMA, State, County, and regional resources.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the development would increase the structure's value by 50% or more of its existing value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing, funding, and time.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: November 9, 2016 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1 of 1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The 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?	The planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk. Planning board conducts site plan review.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

12.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent

and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 12-11 through Table 12-13.

Table 12-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2016				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2017				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2018				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2019				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2020				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2021				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2022				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2023				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-
2024				
Total Permits	-	-	-	-
Permits within SFHA	-	-	-	-

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
Note: Permitting information was not available during the time of this plan update.

Table 12-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2016 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 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
Solar Arrays	Utility	2,000+ Units	Multiple Locations	None	Permitting issued

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 Byron's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

12.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 12-1 through Figure 12-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Byron has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 12-1. Byron Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

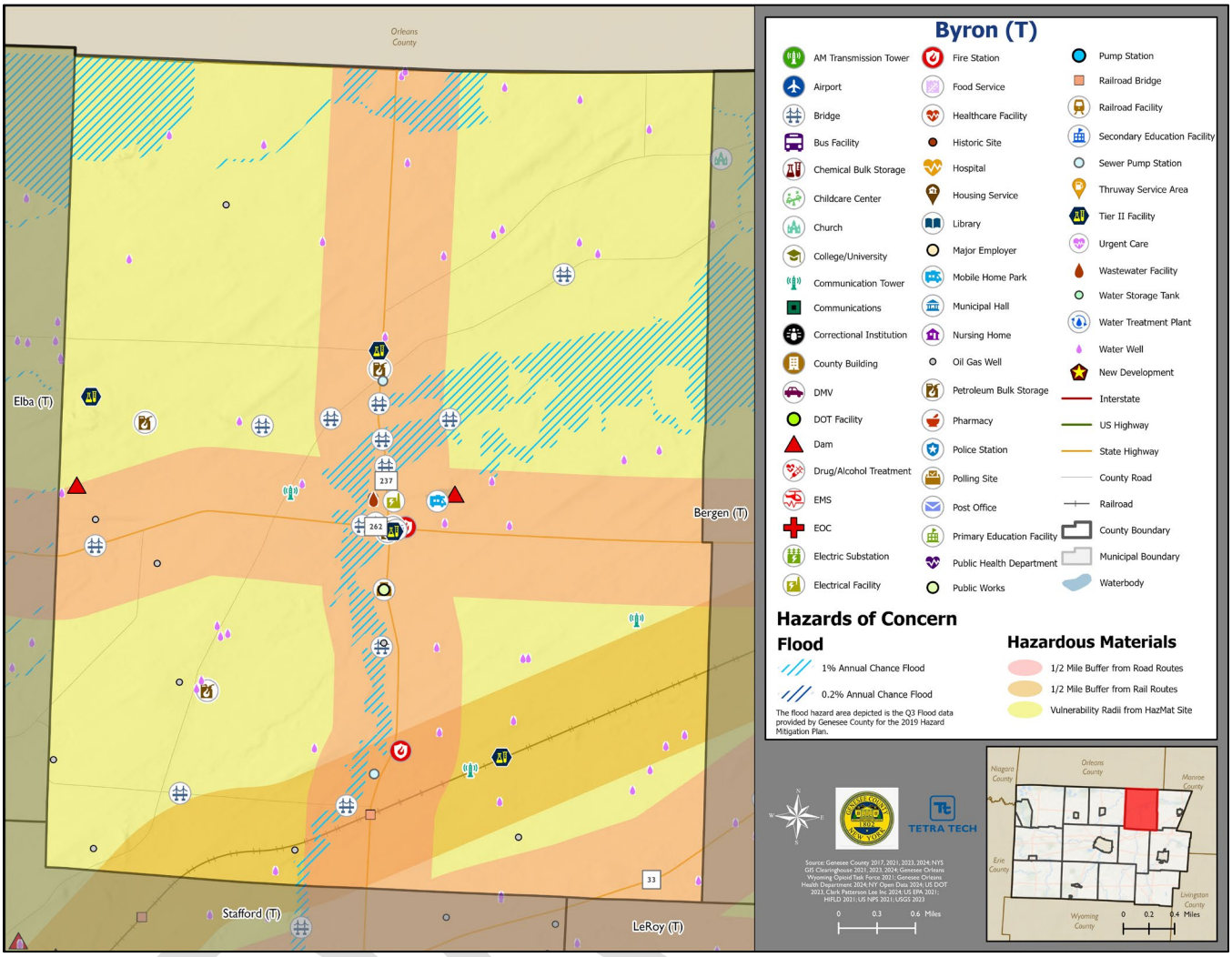
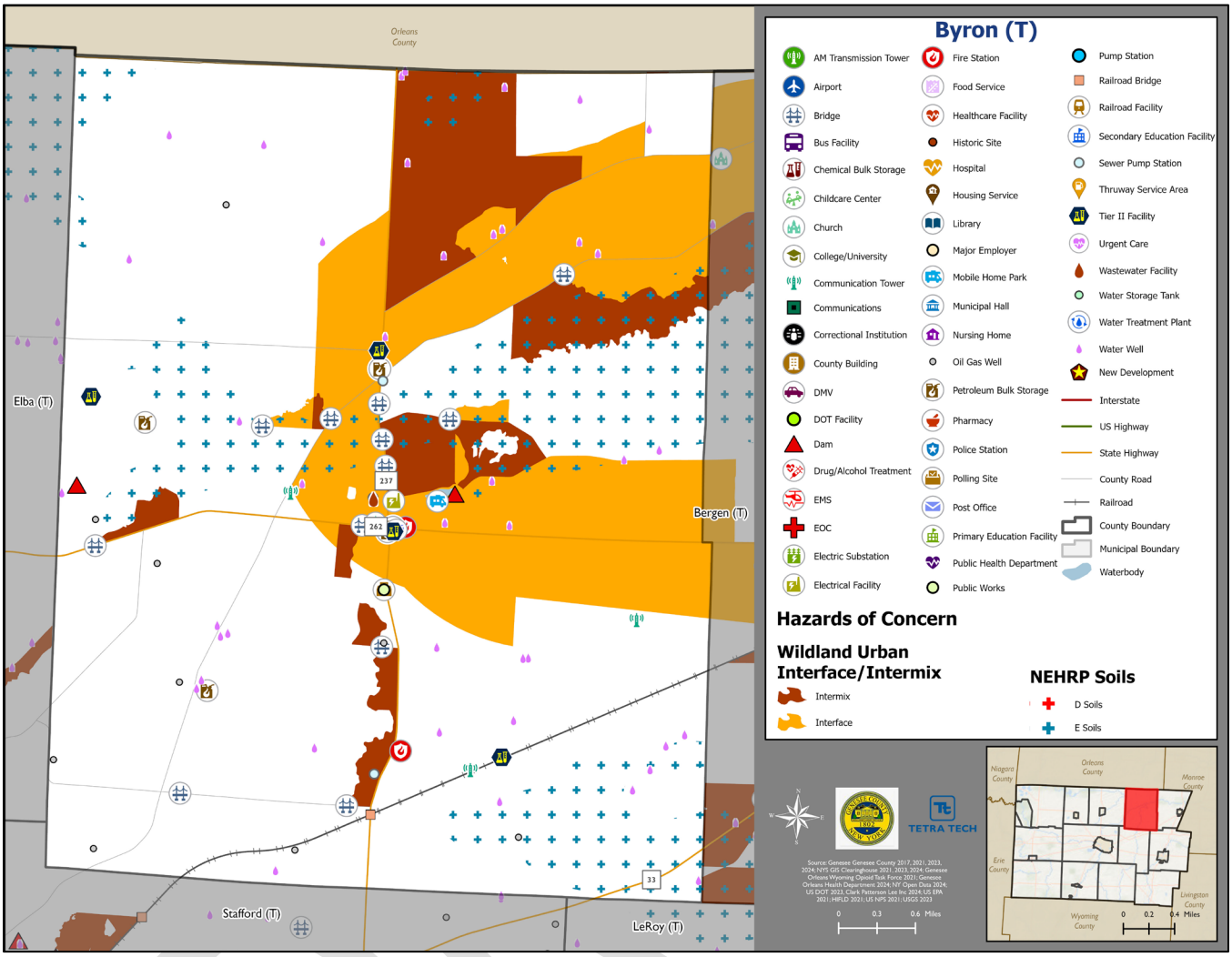


Figure 12-2. Byron Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2



12.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Byron 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 Byron during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 12-14. Hazard Event History in Byron

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses
February 15-16, 2016	N/A	N/A	Heavy snow accumulations occurred in Central New York, with portions of Genesee County reporting up to 14 inches of snow.	Road clearing.
March 8, 2017	N/A	N/A	Strong winds caused widespread power outages in Genesee County. Trees and power lines were downed. Power poles were snapped. The strong winds derailed a train in Batavia (Genesee County). Twelve out of thirty-one freight cars were blown off the tracks. 76-mile per hour winds were recorded in Genesee County. Minor injuries were reported to drivers in Alexander. Winds damaged several buildings.	Power outages and trees downed.
January 30-31, 2019	N/A	N/A	Extreme cold temperatures were recorded in Genesee County, combined with wind gusts of between 35 to 50 miles per hour, wind chills dropped to as low as -26 degrees Fahrenheit.	No damages or losses incurred.
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	DR-4480-NY and EM-3434-NY, Biological	Yes	The coronavirus pandemic resulted in roughly 19,956 positive cases and the deaths of 211 County residents as of August 20, 2024.	Adhered to distancing and masking mandates.
November 18, 2022 – November 21, 2022	EM-3589-NY, Winter Storm	Yes	A lake effect storm occurred and dropped multiple feet of snow in western New York.	Road clearing.
December 23, 2022 – December 28, 2022	DR-4694-NY and EM-3590-NY, Winter Storm	Yes	A historic lake effect blizzard occurred northeast of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario during the Christmas holiday weekend. The combination of high winds in excess of 70 mph and heavy lake effect snow resulted in devastating impacts across western New York.	Road clearing.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses
July 10, 2024	N/A	N/A	The remnants of Tropical Storm Beryl impacted the County through the production of severe thunderstorms, heavy rains, strong winds, downed trees and power lines, and a confirmed EF-0 tornado in the Towns of Darien and Alexander.	No damages or losses incurred.
July 15, 2024	N/A	N/A	Strong thunderstorm developed and produced strong winds, heavy rain, and hail resulting in downed trees and power lines. The storms also produced an EF-0 tornado in the Town of Pavilion and flooded roadways, including NYS Route 5 where five feet of water accumulated at a railroad overpass in Le Roy.	No damages or losses incurred.

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 Byron .

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

- The Town decreased its Civil Unrest hazard ranking from 'Low' to 'No Risk' as it does not have a large population or sites which an event would be likely to occur.
- The Town decreased its Terrorism hazard ranking from 'Low' to 'No Risk' as it does not have locations likely to be targeted for such an event to occur.

Table 12-15 shows Byron'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
Civil Unrest	No Risk
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Epidemic	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Terrorism	No Risk
Transportation Accidents	High
Utility Interruption	High
Wildfire	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 12-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 12-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Black Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Black Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Black Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Black Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Black Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Spring Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-ByronT-02	-
Well	Water Well	X	X	2025-ByronT-01	-

Source: Genesee County 2017, 2021, 2023, 2024; NYS GIS Clearinghouse 2021, 2023, 2024; Genesee Orleans Wyoming Opioid Task Force 2021; Genesee Orleans Health Department 2024; NY Open Data 2024; US DOT 2023, Clark Patterson Lee Inc 2024; US EPA 2021; HIFLD 2021; US NPS 2021; USGS 2023

12.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. The water well located in the Town is identified to be in the flood hazard area.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
  - Black Creek Bridges
  - Spring Creek Bridges
- The areas surrounding Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek are prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from epidemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town may be impacted by drought, as potable water wells could become depleted by unnecessary use. Drought puts a strain on agriculture, recreational use, and daily use of water. The Town does not have a water conservation ordinance to encourage and support water conservation efforts. Extreme temperatures may enhance the impacts of drought by causing the rapid evaporation of moisture from potable wells and floral and fauna.
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town has one low-hazard dam and one intermediate-hazard dam within its jurisdiction. Despite not being identified as high-hazard potential dams, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to earthquake, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift

flowing waters from floods or dam failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.

- The Town has two major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction, NYS Routes 262 and 237. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways, there is also a major pipeline which is located underneath the electrical lines in the Town.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. Streams within the Town of Byron are prone to flooding due to debris and log jams The Town does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations. The majority of streams within the Town would require easements for work to be conducted.
- The Town of Byron is rural and within the New York snowbelt. Residents are often isolated and without power for long amounts of time during snow storms and other hazard events. Elderly and special needs residents are vulnerable during these events and may need assistance or safety check-ins. In the event of evacuation, elderly residents and those with special needs may acquire additional assistance to evacuate. Utility interruptions occur frequently within the Town, impacting the livelihoods of many residents from the lack of electrical power, limiting the ability to have a climate-controlled environment, access to telephones or internet, and potentially causing life-threatening conditions to those who rely on electrical-power life support equipment.
- State and County owned and maintained stormwater infrastructure within the Town have caused flooding issues at Routes 262 and 237, impacting the roadways, infrastructure, and private properties. The infrastructure may be blocked due to debris and should be increased in capacity or regularly have blockages cleared.
- There is no known mapping of the stormwater system in the Town. Mapping this infrastructure can assist in the identification of the locations and potential hazard risks.
- The Town is in the process of issuing permits for the development of solar array farms. Solar array farms have the potential to impact the natural environment, including the need to increase capacity of stormwater infrastructure and lithium battery fires causing wildfires due to overheating.

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 2019 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

12.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 12-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Byron-1	Develop special needs registry program.	All Hazards	Town Supervisor	The Town of Byron is rural and within the New York snowbelt. Residents are often isolated and without power for long amounts of time during snow storms and other hazard events. Elderly and special needs residents are vulnerable during these events and may need assistance or safety check ins. In the event of evacuation, elderly residents and those with special needs may acquire additional assistance to evacuate.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Byron-2	Clear streams of debris.	Flood, Severe Storm	SWCD, Highway Department	Streams within the Town of Byron are prone to flooding due to debris and log jams. The majority of streams within the town would require easements for work to be conducted.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Byron-3	Train Floodplain Administrator	Flood	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The floodplain administrator for the town is currently not a certified floodplain manager and lacks training to be able to fully provide floodplain administration for the town.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Byron-4	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	Flood	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town of Byron is out-of-date and have not been updated since the FIRM was issued in 1987. The	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				ordinance does not include the state minimum for freeboard.		

12.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Byron 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 Byron 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
Civil Unrest										
Dam Failure	X				X					X
Drought	X				X					X
Earthquake	X				X					X
Epidemic	X			X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperature	X				X					X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Hazardous Materials	X				X					X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Terrorism										
Transportation Accidents	X				X					X
Utility Interruption	X				X					X
Wildfire	X			X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 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-ByronT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-02	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-03	Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	**12**	High
2025-ByronT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-ByronT-06	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	**12**	High
2025-ByronT-07	Epidemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-08	Water Conservation Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**13**	High
2025-ByronT-09	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-10	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-ByronT-11	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	**10**	Medium
2025-ByronT-12	Transportation Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-ByronT-13	Disaster Debris Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	**12**	High
2025-ByronT-14	Access and Functional Needs Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
2025-ByronT-15	Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-ByronT-16	Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**13**	High
2025-ByronT-17	Solar Array Farm Hazard Identification	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	**11**	High

Note: Volume I, Section 22 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

Action 2025-ByronT-01. Critical Facility Protection

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-02. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Engineering, Genesee County Public Works, NYS DOT	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: • Black Creek Bridges • Spring Creek Bridges	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Genesee County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	This action strengthens the transportation lifeline, which may encourage new development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures useability and reliability of bridges which are an essential transportation lifeline.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-03. Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Planning and Zoning Board, Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	DEC, Genesee County Engineering, Genesee County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The areas surrounding Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek are prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek and to protect nearby roadways and properties.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
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 to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Spring Creek, Bigalow Creek, and Black Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

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

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

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

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

Action 2025-ByronT-05. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Zoning	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the County and municipalities will have Code staff attend trainings for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course. 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:	Town 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:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-ByronT-06. Substantial Damage Management Plan

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

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events

	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

Action 2025-ByronT-07. Epidemic Education and Outreach

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-08. Water Conservation Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement, Planning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☒Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☒Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town may be impacted by drought, as potable water wells could become depleted by unnecessary use. Drought puts a strain on agriculture, recreational use, and daily use of water. The Town does not have a water conservation ordinance to encourage and support water conservation efforts. Extreme temperatures may enhance the impacts of drought by causing the rapid evaporation of moisture from potable wells and floral and fauna.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a water conservation ordinance to outline water conservation efforts which should be taken during periods of low rainfall, extreme heat, and drought. The Town will look to NYS DEC for assistance in the development of the ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will support the safe, continued use of potable water to ensure there is adequate drinking water available to support residents. Furthermore, the ordinance will assist in ensuring agriculture practices have water available to support the grower's livelihood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations will have access to potable water sources during periods of drought and extreme heat.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A water conservation ordinance will mitigate potential impacts to the water sources for the Town. This action will inform residents of the importance of the ordinance and how over-utilizing water sources may impact the quality of life in the Town.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure potable water is available within the jurisdiction during time of drought by developing a water conservation ordinance.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only enforce ordinance and do not encourage water conservation practices year-round	Outside of drought periods, water issues may arise
	Do not publicize ordinance once developed	Residents will be uninformed and partaking in practices outside of the Town's ordinances

Action 2025-ByronT-09. Wildfire Education and Outreach

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

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

Action 2025-ByronT-10. Dam Owner Partnership

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-11. Review and Revise Building Codes

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-12. Transportation Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Administration, Genesee County Highway, NYSDOT	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☒Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has two major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction, NYS Routes 262 and 237. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways, there is also a major pipeline which is located underneath the electrical lines in the Town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Transportation Plan, with support from the Genesee County Office of Emergency Management. The Transportation Plan will integrate hazard mitigation and transportation accident principles into its contents, including addressing capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The Transportation Plan will detail what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of the Transportation Plan will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The Transportation Plan will highlight evacuation routes and how to best protect the transportation system in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be better protected by having a reliable transportation system.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the Transportation Plan covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable transportation lifelines (e.g. flood prone roads).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events which may impact transportation lifelines.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-13. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Town Highway Department, NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☒Dam Failure ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. Streams within the Town of Byron are prone to flooding due to debris and log jams The Town does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations. The majority of streams within the Town would require easements for work to be conducted.	
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 ensure proper easements are obtained and the streams are cleared.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that streams remain cleared and that there is a procedure identified in how to clean up after disaster events. This plan aims to integrate a focus on socially vulnerable populations when highlighting debris clearing.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities that are impacted by flooding from clogged streams or culverts will experience a reduction in flooding after the debris clearing and implementation of the plan.	
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) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Rely on federal cleanup	These services may or may not be available
	Rely on state cleanup	These services may or may not be available

Action 2025-ByronT-14. Access and Functional Needs Registry

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☒Dam Failure ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Epidemic ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☒Utility Interruption ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Byron is rural and within the New York snowbelt. Residents are often isolated and without power for long amounts of time during snow storms and other hazard events. Elderly and special needs residents are vulnerable during these events and may need assistance or safety check-ins. In the event of evacuation, elderly residents and those with special needs may acquire additional assistance to evacuate. Utility interruptions occur frequently within the Town, impacting the livelihoods of many residents from the lack of electrical power, limiting the ability to have a climate-controlled environment, access to telephones or internet, and potentially causing life-threatening conditions to those who rely on electrical-power life support equipment.	
Description of the Solution:	In partnership with the County and surrounding jurisdictions, create an access and functional needs registry. The registry will allow residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency enter information which could assist first responders in response, if needed. 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:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3	
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 are able to register to the functional-needs registry 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:	This action allows first responders to understand the emergency and medical needs of registered individuals should assistance be needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability for the Town, expanding its capabilities in the safety and security lifeline.	
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	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Utilize public, non-encrypted system	Secure information may become at risk
	Use only social media to inform residents of new system	May hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving information

Action 2025-ByronT-15. Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DOT, Genesee County Public Works		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	State (NYS DOT) and County (Public Works) owned and maintained stormwater infrastructure within the Town have caused flooding issues at Routes 262 and 237, impacting the roadways, infrastructure, and private properties. The infrastructure may be blocked due to debris and should be increased in capacity or regularly have blockages cleared.		
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with the State (NYS DOT) and County (Public Works) to survey the stormwater infrastructure causing issues at Routes 262 and 237. The Town Highway Department will assist the State and County entities, as needed, with any identified needed improvements.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, NYS DOT, County Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the stormwater infrastructure that is 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 improves stormwater infrastructure to meet changing needs as the result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-ByronT-16. Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There is no known mapping of the stormwater system in the Town. Mapping this infrastructure can assist in the identification of the locations and potential hazard risks.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will collect and conduct an inventory and generate mapping of the entire stormwater system. This data and mapping will be available for Town departments to use for their own mitigation planning and stormwater management.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, FEMA HMA		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2		
Benefits:	This action will assist in the identification of stormwater infrastructure and components, which can support the future mitigation actions.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The location of existing and future stormwater infrastructure can be assessed on how it currently impacts, or may impact, properties in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	The location of existing and future stormwater infrastructure can be assessed on how it currently impacts, or may impact, existing and future development in the Town.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Stormwater infrastructure is placed in the water systems community lifeline, providing essential services to the community by ensuring the flow of water through the Town to prevent flooding. This action will identify the locations of this infrastructure, which can assist in determining if there is a need to increase or improve the infrastructure in Town.		
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will create a new capability for the Town, as an inventory and map of existing stormwater infrastructure is formed.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action identifies the location of existing stormwater infrastructure, which may allow the Town to meet changing needs as the result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Identify components in flood prone areas as identified	Leaves gaps in datasets
	Upsize all stormwater components Town-wide	Costly, not necessary

Action 2025-ByronT-17. Solar Array Farm Hazard Identification

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Environmental Officials, Solar Array Companies	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☒Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☒Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☒Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town is in the process of issuing permits for the development of solar array farms. Solar array farms have the potential to impact the natural environment, including the need to increase capacity of stormwater infrastructure and lithium battery fires causing wildfires due to overheating.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consult with environmental officials and solar array companies to determine and understand potential risks which are associated with the installation of solar array farms. Understanding potential risks can ensure the Town and any partnering agencies or companies are properly mitigating those risks to reduce the potential of hazard impacts.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will support the Town's energy initiatives to implement more green energy while identifying and reduce known or potential risks to the build environment, natural environment, and persons near the solar array farm locations.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist in minimizing potential impacts to privately owned property near solar array farms.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will ensure future development of solar array farms are performed safely and there is minimal hazard risk to the surrounding properties and natural environment.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action supports the investigation into hazards associated with green energy, in particular solar array farms. The expansion of various methods to support the Energy lifeline can benefit those living in the Town.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action supports a new energy capability of the Town by ensuring known or potential risks are identified and mitigated.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires. The use of lithium batteries and exposure to higher temperatures can result in the combustion of the materials and cause wildfire.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Install solar arrays without understanding risks	May not be prepared for potentially hazardous scenarios
Build storage center for lithium batteries	Storage of lithium batteries in a singular location can be hazardous