

17. TOWN OF LEROY

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

17.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of LeRoy 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 17-1 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 17-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: James Farnholz, Town Supervisor	Name/Title: Mike Risewick, Code Enforcement Officer
Address: 48 Main Street, LeRoy, NY 14482	Address: 48 Main Street, LeRoy, NY 14482
Phone Number: 585-768-6910, ext.221	Phone Number: 585-768-610 ext.223
Email: supervisor@leroyny.org	Email: mrisewick.code@leroyny.org

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator

Name/Title: Mike Risewick, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 48 Main Street, LeRoy, NY 14482

Phono Number: 595, 769, 610, oxt 222

Phone Number: 585-768-610 ext.223 Email: mrisewick.code@leroyny.org

17.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of LeRoy was first settled in 1793 with the Town being established in 1812. The town was originally called the "Town of Bellona" but was changed to LeRoy in 1813 after Herman LeRoy, a wealthy New York City merchant, land speculator, and owner of the Triangle Tract, a portion of which now contains the town. The Town of LeRoy surrounds the Village of LeRoy. The Town of LeRoy is bordered by Pavilion to the south, Stafford to the west, Byron to the northwest, Bergen to the north, the County of Monroe to the northeast, and the County of Livingston to the southeast. Oatka Creek flows through the Town, which has a total area of 42.2 square miles.

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 3.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 16.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 1.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 8.7 percent is considered disabled.

17.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

17.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 17-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to LeRoy.

Table 17-2. 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, & REGU	LATIONS			
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 51 – Building Construction, 2006	State & Local	Code Enforcement

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

This Chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town of LeRoy. This Chapter 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 Chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this Chapter.

Zoning/Land Use Code Yes Chapter 165 – Zoning, 1981 Local Code Enforcement

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

This chapter is adopted for the protection and promotion of the public health, safety, morals and general welfare of the community, as follows:





Jurisdiction	Citation and Date (code	Authority (local,	
has this?	chapter or name of plan, date	county, state,	Responsible Person,
(Yes/No)	of enactment or plan adoption)	federal)	Department or Agency

A. To guide the future growth and development of the Town in accordance with a Comprehensive Plan of land use and population density that represents the most beneficial and convenient relationships among the residential, nonresidential and public areas within the Town considering the suitability of each area for such uses, as indicated by existing conditions, trends in population and mode of living, and having regard for the use of land, building development and economic activity, considering such conditions and trends both within the Town and with respect to the relation of the Town to areas outside thereof.

- B. To provide adequate light, air and privacy; to promote safety from fire, flood and other danger and to prevent overcrowding of the land and undue congestion of the population.
- C. To protect the character and the social and economic stability of all parts of the Town and to encourage the orderly and beneficial development of all parts of the Town.
- D. To protect and conserve the value of land throughout the Town and the value of buildings appropriate to the various districts established by this chapter.
- E. To bring about the gradual conformity of the uses of land and buildings through the comprehensive zoning plan set forth in this chapter and to minimize the conflicts among the uses of land and buildings.
- F. To promote the most beneficial relation between the uses of land and buildings and the circulation of traffic throughout the Town, having particular regard to the avoidance of congestion in the streets and the provision of safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian traffic movement appropriate to the various uses of land and buildings throughout the Town.
- G. To provide a guide for public policy and action in the efficient provision of public facilities and services and for private enterprise in building development, investment and other economic activity relating to uses of land and buildings throughout the Town.
- H. To limit development to an amount equal to the availability and capacity of public facilities and services.
- I. To prevent the pollution of streams and ponds; to safeguard the water table and to encourage the wise use and sound management of the natural resources throughout the Town in order to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the community and the value of the land.

Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 135 – Subdivision of	Local	Planning Board
		Land, 1967		

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 Planning Board to consider land subdivisions as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, economical development of the Town. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used for building purposes with no danger to health or peril from fire or flood or other menace. Proper provisions shall be made for drainage, water, sewerage, public utilities and other needed improvements. The proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map, as it may be adopted, and shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Town Plan, as it is adopted by the Planning Board. Streets shall be of such width, grade and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic, to afford adequate light and air and to facilitate fire protection. In proper cases, park areas of suitable location, size and character for playground or other recreational purposes shall be shown on the subdivision plat. In order that land may be subdivided in accordance with this policy, these regulations are hereby adopted.

Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 130 – Site Plan Review, 1995	Local	Planning Board			
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Site plan review shall be required of all uses excluding agricultural uses and single- and two-family dwellings. Accessory buildings for these three uses are also exempt from site plan review; however, home occupations are not. The Planning Board, at a regular meeting, shall review and approve, approve with modifications or disapprove a site plan in connection with any matter requiring submission of a site plan.							
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Chapter 72 – Environmental Quality Review, Section 3 –	Local	Planning Board			

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Any development of land or building permit issued, for property located within an area designated Ecological Network or Natural Asset Core within the Map, requires a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPP) be submitted to the Planning Board for review. Such plan will include erosion/sediment control.

Stormwater Management





	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	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 was addition to facing potential liabili make certain disclosures under the complete a standardized discloscontract, in practice, most home se	ty for failing to e law or pay a sure statemen	o disclose under the exceptions to credit of \$500 to the buyer at clot t and deliver it to the buyer before	osing. While the I re the buyer signs	PCDA requires a selle s the final purchase
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No		-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 81 – Flood Damage Prevention, 1998	Federal, State, County, and Local	Code Enforcement
result in damaging increas B. Require that uses vulne damage at the time of initi C. Control the alteration of involved in the accommod D. Control filling, grading, E. Regulate the constructi flood hazards to other land	re dangerous ses in erosion erable to flood al constructio f natural flood lation of flood dredging and on of flood bads.	to health, safety and property du or in flood heights or velocities. Is, including facilities which serve n. Iplains, stream channels and nat	ue to water or ero e such uses, be p ural protective ba ncrease erosion or rt floodwaters, or	sion hazards or which protected against flood arriers which are or flood damages.
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	'	'
	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance				
Ordinance		and how does this reduce risk?		
Ordinance How has or will this be integrated v		and how does this reduce risk?	-	-
Ordinance How has or will this be integrated we consider the constant of the c	with the HMP	-	-	-
	with the HMP	-	-	-





	Jurisdiction has this?	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date	Authority (local, county, state,	Responsible Person,
	(Yes/No)	of enactment or plan adoption)	federal)	Department or Agency
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2017	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated of the Comprehensive Plan provides investment can take many forms, it LeRoy, it is this collective investment our physical, social, and economic and the means to achieve that visit	s an overall francluding, but ent by our resi character. Th	amework for future public and pri not limited to, a community's fina dents, businesses, churches, an	ancial, civic, and our local gover	creative resources. In rnment that will shape
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Annual Budget	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated v Various Town departments submit allocation of funds.			annually for revie	w and potential
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 v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Urban Water Management Plan	No		-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	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	-	-	-
Llaur has an will this he integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		





	Jurisdiction has this?	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date	Authority (local, county, state,	Responsible Person,
	(Yes/No)	of enactment or plan adoption)	federal)	Department or Agency
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	I	I
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	'	
Tourism Plan				
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		I
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	•	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Othor	No			
Other How has or will this be integrated v	No Nowith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	-	-
-				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANN			l	I
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 v	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?	ı	ı
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	ı	ı
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	l .	and how does this reduce risk?		
Other	No	_	_	_
How has or will this be integrated v		and how does this reduce risk?	_	_





17.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 17-3 summarizes the capabilities of LeRoy to oversee and track development.

Table 17-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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

17.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 17-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to LeRoy and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 17-4. 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 duties performed by the Highway Department include the maintenance of town roads, ditches, and drainage pipes; snowplowing town and county roads; tree trimming and tree removal on town road right of way; mowing road shoulders on town and county roads; mowing and maintenance of 9 cemeteries in both the town and village;





Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		maintenance of Bunnell Park; and management of Circular Hill Road Transfer Station.
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 duties performed by the Highway Department include the maintenance of town roads, ditches, and drainage pipes; snowplowing town and county roads; tree trimming and tree removal on town road right of way; mowing road shoulders on town and county roads; mowing and maintenance of 9 cemeteries in both the town and village; maintenance of Bunnell Park; and management of Circular Hill Road Transfer Station.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Surrounding municipalities
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Contracted
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Contracted
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contracted
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	-





17.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 17-5 summarizes financial resources available to LeRoy.

Table 17-5. 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
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

17.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 17-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to LeRoy.

Table 17-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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



17.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 17-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to LeRoy.

Table 17-7. Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable

17.3.7 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 17-8 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 17-8. 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		

^{- =} Unavailable



Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak	
Utility Interruption	Moderate	
Wildfire	Moderate	

17.4 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 17-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

17.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 17-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for LeRoy.

Table 17-9. LeRoy NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	10
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$14,843.00
# 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.

17.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 17-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in LeRoy.

Table 17-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments	
Flood Vulnerability Summary		
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Properties near Oatka Creek, Mud Creek (Airport area	
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No	





NFIP Topic	Comments	
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No	
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None	
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No	
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	In the event that a major flood occurred, the Town would look to conduct substantial damage determinations by requesting assistance from the state's CEDAR program (Code Enforcement Disaster Assistance Response).	
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None	
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None	
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Current maps are September 1979 OUTDATED	
NFIP Compliance		
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement	
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No	
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No	
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	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?	Experience	
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: January 13, 2017 CAV: September 26, 2006	
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 81 – Flood Damage Prevention	
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	August 27, 1998	





NFIP Topic	Comments	
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets	
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?		
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No	

17.5 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 17-11 through Table 17-13.

Table 17-11. 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	5	0	1	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	1	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0





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

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

Table 17-12. 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	
The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure between 2016 to present.						

^{*} Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 17-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development	
The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.						

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

17.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 17-1 through Figure 17-2. 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 LeRoy has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



[&]quot;-" = Permitting information was not available during this plan update.



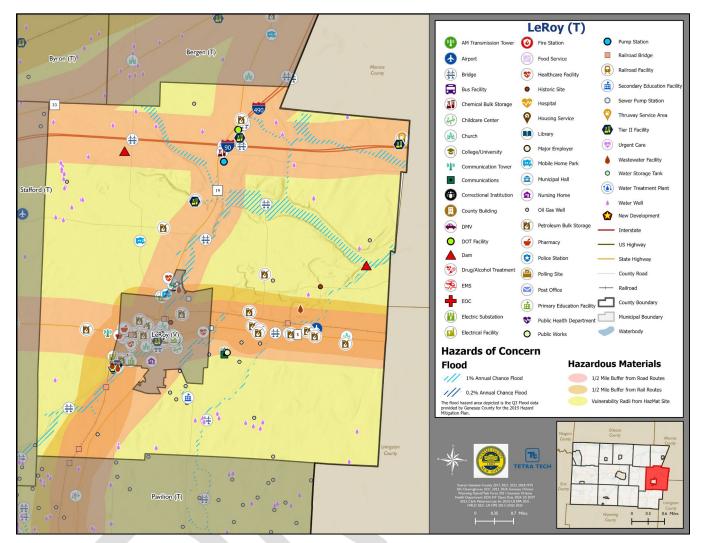


Figure 17-1. LeRoy Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1





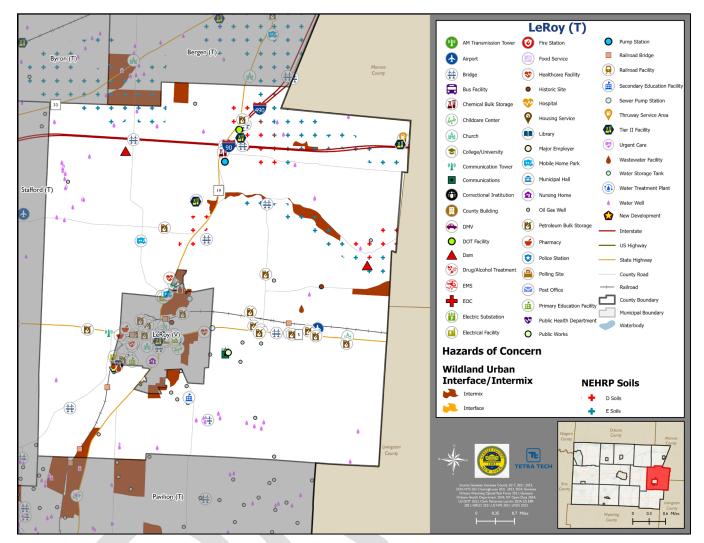


Figure 17-2. LeRoy Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





17.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in LeRoy is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 17-14 provides details on loss and damage in LeRoy during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 17-14. Hazard Event History in LeRoy

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in LeRoy	
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.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.	
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 Alexxander. Winds damaged several buildings.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.	
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.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.	
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.	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates, and work from home orders.	
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.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.	
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.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.	



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in LeRoy
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.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
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 LeRoy.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

17.6.3 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 LeRoy.

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. LeRoy 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 Dam Failure hazard ranking from 'Medium' to 'Low' as the two dams located in the
 jurisdiction are low-hazard.
- The Town has decreased its Earthquake hazard ranking from 'Low' to 'No Risk' as there are minimal NEHRP soils in the jurisdiction and based on the lack of historical events.
- 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.
- The Town decreased its Wildfire hazard ranking from 'Medium' to 'No Risk' as there is minimal area located within the interface or intermix hazard areas.





Table 17-15 shows LeRoy's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 17-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Civil Unrest	No Risk
Dam Failure	Low
Drought	Medium
Earthquake	No Risk
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	No Risk

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 17-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 17-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

		Vulnerability			
Name	Туре	1% Event	0.2% Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
Donald Woodward Dam	Dam	X	X	2025-LeRoyT-02	-
Mud Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-LeRoyT-01	-
Mud Creek	Railroad Bridge	Х	X	2025-LeRoyT-01	-
Oatka Creek	Bridge	X	Х	2025-LeRoyT-01	-
Oatka Creek	Bridge	Х	Х	2025-LeRoyT-01	-
Oatka Creek	Bridge	Х	X	2025-LeRoyT-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





17.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- 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:
 - Mud Creek Bridge
 - Mud Creek Railroad Bridge
 - Oatka Creek Bridges
- The Town has two low-hazard dams within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- 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.
- Erosion and sediment control is critical in managing flooding and water supply contamination. The Town
 does not have an erosion and sediment control ordinance, which would assist to protect the environment
 and public health by preventing soil erosion and sedimentation. This ordinance would promote public
 welfare by guiding and regulating the design, construction, use, and maintenance of activities that disturb
 or break the topsoil or result in the movement of earth on land.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. Leroy Junior/Senior High School, (located at 9300 South Street Road, Leroy, NY 14482), currently has a generator that is insufficient to utilize the facility as a designated shelter, only powering the emergency hallway lighting and some of the cafeteria. In order to utilize the facility to its full capacity, a larger capacity generator must be installed to ensure continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility interruptions, which would impact the continuity of operations.
- The area surrounding Oatka Creek and Mud Creek are prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Oatka Creek and Mud Creek may 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 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 has four major road which traverse through the jurisdiction, Interstates 90 and 490 and NYS
 Routes 19 and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on this roadway more than local roads. Further,
 hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadway or the rail which goes through the center of
 the Town.

17.7 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.

17.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 17-17 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.

17.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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





Table 17-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

				<u> </u>	
Project Number	Project Name	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. Le Roy-1	Floodplain Administrator Training	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.	No Progress Town prioritized other projects	 Include Not applicable Not applicable
T. Le Roy-2	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town of Le Roy is out-of-date and has not been updated since the FIRM was issued in 1987. The ordinance does not include the state minimum for freeboard.	No Progress Town prioritized other projects	 Include Not applicable Not applicable
T. Le Roy-3	Overlay Zoning Districts	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The town currently does not have overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources.	No Progress Town prioritized other projects	 Include Not applicable Not applicable
T. Le Roy-4	Backup generator for Junior/Senior High School	Leroy CSD Facilities Department	The generator at Leroy Junior/Senior High School at 9300 South Street Road, Leroy, NY 14482 is insufficient to handle a power outage during an incident. It presently only handles the emergency hallway lighting and some of the cafeteria. The school is designated as shelter and has insufficient backup generator during past power outages. The generator does not power the whole facility. This facility has shower facilities.	No Progress Financial constraints	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable



17.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

LeRoy 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 LeRoy 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 17-18 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 17-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.





Table 17-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

	Actions That Address the Hazard, by							Category			
		FE	MA		CRS						
Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES	
Civil Unrest											
Dam Failure	Х				X						
Drought	Х				X						
Earthquake											
Epidemic				Х			Х				
Extreme Temperature	Х				Х						
Flood	Х	X	Х	X	X		X	X	X	Х	
Hazardous Materials	Х									Х	
Severe Storm	Х		X		X			X	X	Х	
Severe Winter Storm	Х		Х		X			X	Х		
Terrorism											
Transportation Accidents	Х									Х	
Utility Interruption	Х									Х	
Wildfire											

- 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 17-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

			Scores for Evaluation Criteria														
Project Number	Project Name	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	High / Medium / Low
2025-LeRoyT-01	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LeRoyT-02	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-LeRoyT-03	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-LeRoyT-04	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025-LeRoyT-05	Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-LeRoyT-06	Generator Upsize	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-LeRoyT-07	Oatka Creek and Mud Creek Stabilization	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LeRoyT-08	Epidemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-LeRoyT-09	Water Conservation Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-LeRoyT-10	Transportation Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	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-LeRoyT-01. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department					
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Engineering, Genesee Cour	ty 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: • Mud Creek Bridge • Mud Creek Railroad Bridge • Oatka Creek Bridges					
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Gene evaluate each bridge to determine its current the County will need to replace or retrofit the evaluation should be performed in partnership necessary.	usability. The evaluation will indicate whether dentified bridges and causeways. This				
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 jurisc operation.	liction are structurally sound to continue in				
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable					
Impact on Future Development:	This action strengthens the transportation lifel the area.	ine, which may encourage new development in				
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:		emain open and accessible to the public for provide a point of access for first responders into m a hazard event on either side of the bridges.				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures useability and reliability of lifeline.	bridges which are an essential transportation				
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intens disaster events. This action will work to ensure erosion at their base due to rising water levels	e the structure of the bridges are impervious to				
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-LeRoyT-02. Dam Ownership

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 two low-hazard dams within its j structures have the potential to impact the peol nearby.					
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dam are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation meas increase the level of safety and length of usefu support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and in	ures or retrofit options are identified that can life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding				
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 located.	those living near areas where the dams are				
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be mor are regularly performed on the dams.	e secure as safety procedures and inspections				
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This act procedures in place for each identified dam and needed.					
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response responsibilities and procedures.	capabilities through the understanding of				
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the disaster events, which may contribute to the lik increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	elihood of a dam failure event. This action will				
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-LeRoyT-03. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Highway Department						
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:	freeboard requirements. While the existing	nance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS g ordinance may be compliant with NFIP xceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.					
Description of the Solution:	Prevention Ordinance is updated to adher	and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage re to NYS requirements. After obtaining the e NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional e 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 Hazard Area where significant risk to soci	f construction standards within the Special Flood ally vulnerable populations exists.					
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation in the Special Flood Hazard Area.	n of construction standards for future development					
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the meet the requirements set forth in the ord	e Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to inance.					
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain managresponsibilities and administrative proced	ement capabilities through better outlining of ures.					
Climate Change Considerations:		's higher standards that are in place to address ge such as those for floodway rise and mandatory					
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) □Structure and Infrastructure Project (SII	□ 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-LeRoyT-04. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator						
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning 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:	Floodplain managers require training. Those r lacking in their knowledge of required duties. officials and for code enforcement officials in oprecludes homeowners from building in floodp	Fraining is sorely needed for all municipal charge of municipalities. Very little zoning					
Description of the Solution:		will have Code staff attend trainings for NFIP gement course. Where not feasible, officials will sources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM					
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 m areas of high flood risk, which is where sociall resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in	y vulnerable populations have historically					
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floo influence future development and prevent uns	dplain management will have the opportunity to afe building in flood hazard areas.					
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and oper attend training and provide direction on ways interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	ators of utilities and other essential services to the prepare for, plan for, and prevent					
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more management principles and the basics of NFII						
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger al contribute to increased flood risk	nd more frequent rainfall events that will					
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-LeRoyT-05. Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Town Administration						
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, 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:	Erosion and sediment control is critical in managing flooding and water supply contamination. The Town does not have an erosion and sediment control ordinance, which would assist to protect the environment and public health by preventing soil erosion and sedimentation. This ordinance would promote public welfare by guiding and regulating the design, construction, use, and maintenance of activities that disturb or break the topsoil or result in the movement of earth on land.						
Description of the Solution:	issues which should be impleme	ented in strong	at control ordinance to outline erosion control storm events that may contribute to erosion. 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 ordinance helps with the erosion and sediment control in the Town.						
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations will be less vulnera events.	ble to erosion a	nd sedimentation issues after strong storm				
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable						
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:		on will inform re	mitigate potential impacts to the water sidents of the importance of the ordinance and quality of Town water sources.				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure that eros stream clearing and debris man		consideration with development permits,				
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to incredisaster events.	ease the intensit	y and frequency of many climate related				
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F		□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 water conservation practices		Outside of drought periods, water issues may arise				
	Do not publicize ordinance on	Residents will be uninformed and partaking in practices outside of the Town's ordinances					



Action 2025-LeRoyT-06. Generator Upsize

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Managers, Engineer		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration		
Hazards 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 require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. Leroy Junior/Senior High School, (located at 9300 South Street Road, Leroy, NY 14482), currently has a generator that is insufficient to utilize the facility as a designated shelter, only powering the emergency hallway lighting and some of the cafeteria. In order to utilize the facility to its full capacity, a larger capacity generator must be installed to ensure continuity of operations at the facility in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility interruptions, which would impact the continuity of operations.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct studies to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generator will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facility and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	2		
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.		
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	□Natural Systems Protection (NSP) □Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	□Preventative Measures (PR) □Property Protection (PP) □Public Information (PI)	□Natural Resource Protection (NR) □Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ⊠Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	⊠High □Medium	□Low	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	-	
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.	



Solar panels and battery backup

Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.





Action 2025-LeRoyT-07. Oatka Creek and Mud Creek Stabilization

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 area surrounding Oatka Creek and Mud Creek are prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Oatka Creek and Mud Creek may 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 Oatka Creek and Mud 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 Oatka Creek and Mud Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.			
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Oatka Creek and Mud 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-LeRoyT-08. Epidemic 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 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	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	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 Use only a few methods for distribution		Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town	
			Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance	



Action 2025-LeRoyT-09. Water Conservation Ordinance

Lead Agency:	Town Administration			
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	□Civil Unrest □Dam Failure ☑Drought □Earthquake □Epidemic ☑Extreme Temperature □Flood		☐ Hazardous M☐ Severe Storm☐ Severe Winte☐ Terrorism☐ Transportatic☐ Utility Interru☐ Wildfire	n er Storm on Accidents
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 overutilizing 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 Only enforce ordinance and do not encourage water conservation practices year-round		Current problem exists	
			Outside of drought periods, water issues may arise	
	Do not publicize ordinance once developed			oe uninformed and partaking in side of the Town's ordinances



Action 2025-LeRoyT-10. 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 four major road which traverse through the jurisdiction, Interstates 90 and 490 and NYS Routes 19 and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on this roadway more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadway or the rail which goes through the center of 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 Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices		Current problem exists	
			The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes	
Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation i a County Transportation Plan			Town Transportation Plan will remain undeveloped	