

22. TOWN OF PEMBROKE

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

22.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Pembroke 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 22-1 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 22-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Thomas Schneider, Jr., Town Supervisor	Name/Title: Nicole M. Begin, Town Clerk
Address: 1145 Main Road, Corfu, New York, 14036	Address: 1145 Main Road, Corfu, New York, 14036
Phone Number: 585-409-8429	Phone Number: 585-599-1206
Email: supervisor@townofpembroke.org	Email: town-clerk@townofpembroke.org

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator

Name/Title: James Wolbert, Code Enforcement Address: 1145 Main Road, Corfu, New York, 14036

Phone Number: 585-813-3708

Email: zoning-codes@townofpembroke.org

22.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Pembroke is located on the western border of Genesee County. The Village of Corfu lies on the southern border of the Town, as provided in Section 9.12 (Village of Corfu). The Town of Pembroke is bordered to the north by Alabama, to the west by Erie County, to the south by Darien, to the southeast by Alexander, to the east by Batavia, and to the northeast by Oakfield. The Tonawanda Creek flows through the Town, as well as its tributary, Murder Creek. The Town has a total area of 41.7 square miles, almost all of which is land. The Town includes the hamlets of Brick House Corners, East Pembroke, Indian Falls, North Pembroke, and Pembroke.

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 3.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.1 percent is non-English speaking, 12.8 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 14.3 percent is considered disabled.

22.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

22.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 22-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Pembroke.

Table 22-2. 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	Local Law #1, 2007 – NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Zoning & Codes

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

This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in this Town. This local law is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this local law, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this local law.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Town of Pembroke Zoning Law, 2024	Local	Zoning & Codes
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		I





	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency	
For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Town Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes and for such purposes divides the Town into districts or zones.					
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law #4, 2003 – Land Subdivision	Local	Zoning & Codes	
Whenever any land separation, subdivision, or resubdivision of land is proposed, and before any contract for the sale of, or formal offer to sell any lots in such subdivision, land separation or resubdivision is made, and before any permit for the erection of a structure shall be granted, the Subdivider shall apply in writing for approval of such proposed land separation, subdivision or resubdivision in accordance with the following procedures and/or the Town of Pembroke Land Separation Local Law.					
Site Plan Code	Yes	Town of Pembroke Zoning Law, 2024	Local	Planning Board	
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Site plan review and approval shall be required for all development within the Town of Stafford excluding one- and two-family dwellings and their accessory buildings and uses and buildings designed and intended for agricultural purposes and their accessory buildings and uses. The Planning Board shall review and approve, or approve with modifications, or disapprove a site plan in connection with any matter as set forth by this chapter requiring submission of a site plan.					
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-	
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?			
Post-Disaster Recovery/	No	-	-	-	

Reconstruction Code

Real Estate Disclosure

Requirements

Yes

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

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** Nο Ordinance(s)

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





	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law #1, 1989 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
result in damaging incread B. Require that uses vuln	d general welf re dangerous ses in erosion erable to flood	fare, and to minimize public and to health, safety and property du or in flood heights or velocities. Is, including facilities which serve	ue to water or erc	sion hazards or which
involved in the accommod D. Control filling, grading, E. Regulate the construct flood hazards to other lan	of natural flood dation of flood dredging and ion of flood ba ds.	plains, stream channels and nat	ncrease erosion or rt floodwaters, or	or flood damages.
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Ţ				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Emergency Management		- and how does this reduce risk?	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance		- and how does this reduce risk?	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated Climate Change Ordinance	with the HMP	-	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP No with the HMP	- and how does this reduce risk? -	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated	with the HMP No with the HMP	- and how does this reduce risk? -	-	-
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated a Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated a Other How has or will this be integrated a	with the HMP No with the HMP	- and how does this reduce risk? -	- - Local	- Town Board
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated Other How has or will this be integrated	No with the HMP No with the HMP Yes with the HMP n overall frame an take many collective inve	and how does this reduce risk? - and how does this reduce risk? Town of Pembroke Comprehensive Plan, 2017 and how does this reduce risk? ework for future public and privat forms, such as, but not limited to estment by residents, businesses	e investment and o, financial, civic s, churches, scho	d decision making in and creative ols, volunteer
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated and Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated and Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated and Climate Change Ordinance How has or will this be integrated and Climate Change Ordinance PLANNING DOCUMENTS General/Comprehensive Plan How has or will this be integrated and Comprehensive plan provides are the community. This investment of the community is the community.	No with the HMP No with the HMP Yes with the HMP n overall frame an take many collective inve	and how does this reduce risk? - and how does this reduce risk? Town of Pembroke Comprehensive Plan, 2017 and how does this reduce risk? ework for future public and privat forms, such as, but not limited to estment by residents, businesses	e investment and o, financial, civic s, churches, scho	d decision making in and creative ols, volunteer
Emergency Management Ordinance How has or will this be integrated and the comprehensive plan provides are the community. This investment or grant and local governments.	No with the HMP No with the HMP Yes with the HMP overall frame can take many collective invent that will sha	and how does this reduce risk? - and how does this reduce risk? Town of Pembroke Comprehensive Plan, 2017 and how does this reduce risk? ework for future public and privat forms, such as, but not limited to estment by residents, businesses upe the physical, social and econ	e investment and o, financial, civic s, churches, scho	d decision making in and creative ols, volunteer



Floodplain Management or

Watershed Plan

No

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



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	I	I
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	7	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated v	with the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?		





	Jurisdiction	Citation and Date (code	Authority (local,				
	has this? (Yes/No)	chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency			
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANN	` '	or chaothion or plan adoption)	rodorar)	Bopartmont of Agonoy			
		l	l	T			
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?					
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?					
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?					
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?					
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	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 v		and how does this reduce risk?					
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Other	No	V-	-	-			
How has or will this be integrated v	vith the HMP	and how does this reduce risk?	T	I			
- 9							

22.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 22-3 summarizes the capabilities of Pembroke to oversee and track development.

Table 22-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	Zoning and Codes Department
 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 		





	Yes/No	Comment
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Limited development. Future development is welcomed, especially residential and public spaces.

22.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 22-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Pembroke and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 22-4. 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	The Zoning and Codes Department 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	Highway, emergency response			
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-			



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	The Town contracts with a local engineering firm.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	The Town contracts with a local engineering firm.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	The Town contracts with a local engineering firm.
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	Yes	The Town contracts with a local engineering firm.
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

22.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 22-5 summarizes financial resources available to Pembroke.

Table 22-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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





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

22.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 22-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Pembroke.

Table 22-6. 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	Third Party Contracted Services
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	County
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	Yes	Facebook Page and Town Website

22.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 22-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Pembroke.

Table 22-7. Community Classifications

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

N/A = Not applicable





- = Unavailable

22.3.7 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 22-8 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

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 Moderate Wildfire

Table 22-8. Adaptive Capacity

22.4 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 22-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

22.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 22-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Pembroke.





Table 22-9. Pembroke NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	9
# 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.

22.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 22-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Pembroke.

Table 22-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Flooding is primarily possible along the banks of Murder Creek and Tonawanda Creek as they pass within the boundaries of the Town of Pembroke
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None





NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	re 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 proposal development would increase value of current structure by 50 percent or more.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	n Staffing, funding, and time.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliand violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	e No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	V) CAC: Not applicable CAV: May 4, 2023
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law #1, 1989 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinand was last amended?	ce October 2000
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., sit plan review) that support floodplain management and meetir 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 you community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No No

22.5 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 22-11 through Table 22-13.





Table 22-11. 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	-	1	-	-
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 this plan update.

Table 22-12. 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 22-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

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

22.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 22-1 through Figure 22-2. 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 Pembroke has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.





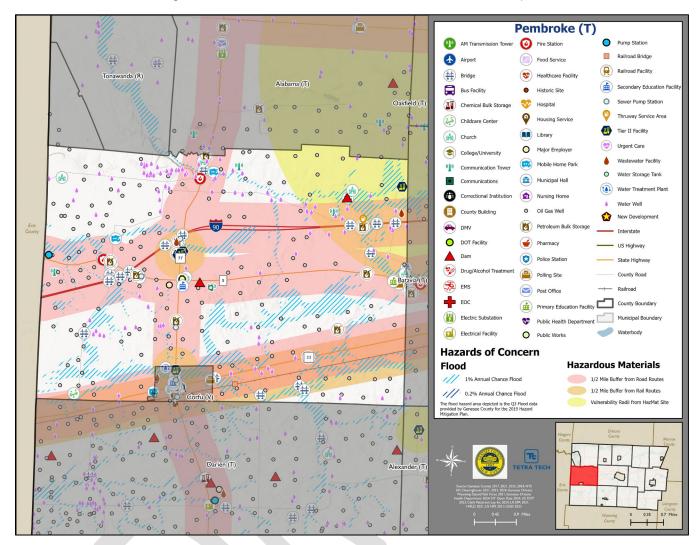


Figure 22-1. Pembroke Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1





Pembroke (T)

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All harderstoon

All

Figure 22-2. Pembroke Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





22.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Pembroke is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 22-14 provides details on loss and damage in Pembroke during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 22-14. Hazard Event History in Pembroke

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Pembroke
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.	No Impact
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.	No Impact
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 Impact
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.	Little Impact
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.	Unanticipated financial expenses
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.	Unanticipated financial expenses (\$85,000) not reimbursed by FEMA



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Pembroke
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.	Limited residential tree damage to trees that contained unknown rot
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 Impact

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

22.6.3 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 Pembroke.

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. Pembroke 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 22-15 shows Pembroke's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.





Table 22-15. 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 22-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 22-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

		Vulne	rability		
Name	Туре	1% Event	0.2% Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
90IX	Bridge	X	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Babcock 1	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Bartholf 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Cornerstone Church of East Pembroke	Church	X	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Falker	Oil Gas Well	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Fiorica 1	Oil Gas Well	X	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Flint 2	Oil Gas Well	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Horton 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Hunt 1876-I	Oil Gas Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Java 2	Oil Gas Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Kokot, W & J 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Kuhn 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Lewis 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-





		Vulne	rability		
Name	Туре	1% Event	0.2% Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
Murder Creek	Bridge	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Murder Creek	Bridge	X	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Murder Creek	Bridge	Χ	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Murder Creek	Bridge	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Murder Creek	Bridge	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Murder Creek	Railroad Bridge	Х	X	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Pannella 1	Oil Gas Well	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Perry 1	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Peterson	Oil Gas Well	Χ	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Smith Dam	Dam	Х	Χ	2025-PembrokeT-03	-
The Mogadore Chapel	Church	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-02	-
Well	Water Well	Χ	X	2025-PembrokeT-01	-
Well	Water Well	Х	Х	2025-PembrokeT-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

22.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are numerous facilities located in the Town flood hazard area including those listed in Table 22 16.
- 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:
 - 90IX Bridge
 - Murder Creek Bridges
 - Murder Creek Railroad Bridge
 - Tonawanda Creek Bridges
- The Town has two low-hazard dams within its jurisdiction. Despite its 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.
- The Town Highway Garage needs repairs, including the damaged roof from repeated severe storm impacts.
 This negatively effects the Town's response capabilities to sever storm, severe winter storm, and flooding related events.
- During major snow events, clearing the state routes is difficult because road equipment is too big to fit
 between parked/trapped cars. This road clearing process then requires more extensive resources. As a
 result, the community must enforce road closures for a longer period when it takes longer than should be
 the case to clear the roads. People are not able to reach their work and school locations, and there is
 general impact on the local economy when people cannot transact normal business.
- 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 has several major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction including Interstate 90 and NYS
 Routes 33, 70, and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads.
 Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways or via the railway which spans the
 bottom portion of Town.
- 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 area surrounding Tonawanda and Murder Creeks is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tonawanda and Murder Creeks 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.
- Several homes along Tonawanda Creek in the hamlet of Cooksville have flooding issues due to being built
 too close to the creek. During periods of heavy rains, severe storms, and snow and ice melt associated
 with severe winter storms, the homes have an enhanced risk of being impacted by floodwaters. Flooded
 properties can place residents at risk.





- 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 and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its
 foundation due to the immense pressure.
- Utility interruptions and power outages are frequently caused by the high winds, heavy rains, and snow and
 ice accumulations associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. 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.

22.7 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.

22.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 22-17 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.

22.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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





Table 22-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

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. Pembroke- 1	Snow Hazard - Public Education	Town of Pembroke Highway Department	During major snow events, clearing the state routes is difficult because road equipment is too big to fit between parked/trapped cars. This road clearing process then requires more extensive resources. As a result, the community must enforce road closures for a longer period when it takes longer than should be the case to clear the roads. People are not able to get reach their work and school locations, and there is general impact on the local economy when people cannot transact normal business.	No Progress Town prioritized other projects	Include Not applicable Not applicable
T. Pembroke- 2	Town Highway Garage	Town Highway Department	The Town Highway Garage needs repairs, including the damaged roof. This negatively impacts the town's response to weather related events		Include Not applicable Not applicable
T. Pembroke- 3	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



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. Pembroke- 4	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town of Pembroke is out-of-date and have 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. Pembroke- 5	Tonawanda Creek Flood Protection	Floodplain Administrator	Several homes along Tonawanda Creek in the hamlet of Cooksville have flooding issues due to being built too close to the creek. Lead & Support Agencies Floodplain Administrator Description of Solution The town will work with property ow	No Progress Financial constraints	 Include Not applicable Not applicable



22.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Pembroke 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 Pembroke 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 22-18 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 22-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.





Table 22-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

- 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 22-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

							Sco	res for	Evaluat	tion Cri	teria						
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- PembrokeT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-02	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-03	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-04	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025- PembrokeT-05	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- PembrokeT-06	Highway Garage	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-07	Shared Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2025- PembrokeT-08	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2025- PembrokeT-09	Epidemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-10	Water Conservation Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025- PembrokeT-11	Transportation Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2025- PembrokeT-12	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025- PembrokeT-13	Murder Creek and Tonawanda Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High





			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- PembrokeT-14	Flood Prone Property Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
2025- PembrokeT-15	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	Medium
2025- PembrokeT-16	Access and Functional Needs Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	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-PembrokeT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Ma	nagers							
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. There are numerous facilities located in the Town flood hazard area including those listed in Table 22-16.							
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 Performance Grants (EMPG) P		t Program, Emergency Management Budget						
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years								
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5								
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operation	s of several criti	cal facilities in the Town.						
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:			rtunity for first responders and emergency ally vulnerable populations rely on.						
Impact on Future Development:		ned or only brie	structure will be reduced, which will allow fly interrupted in severe events. This provides evelopment in the service area.						
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical fa	acilities, maintai	ning the critical services that it provides.						
Impact on Capabilities:			uring a flood event, allows for a more rapid event, and faster deployment of post disaster						
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipat protection to the 500-year (0.2-		flooding frequency and severity through chance) flood level.						
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						
	Relocate facility		Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area						
	Establish plans to enter into neighboring critical facilities to during flood even	provide service	Reduction in response times and delay of						





Action 2025-PembrokeT-02. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department							
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Engineering,	Genesee Count	y Public Works,	NYS DOT				
Hazard(s) of Concern:	□Civil Unrest □Dam Failure □Drought □Earthquake □Epidemic □Extreme Temperature ⊠Flood		□ Hazardous M Severe Storn Severe Winte □ Terrorism □ Transportatio □ Utility Interru □ Wildfire	n er Storm on Accidents				
Description of the Problem:	Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting 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 conditi to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary: 90IX Bridge Murder Creek Bridges Murder Creek Railroad Bridge Tonawanda 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, B	RIDGENY						
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years							
Goals Met:	2							
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridg operation.	ges in the jurisdi	ction are structu	rally sound to continue in				
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable							
Impact on Future Development:	This action strengthens the trar the area.	nsportation lifelir	ne, which may e	ncourage new development in				
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transpor daily use and evacuation needs communities that may have fac	s; the bridges pr	ovide a point of	access for first responders into				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures useability a lifeline.	and reliability of	bridges which a	re an essential transportation				
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to incre disaster events. This action will erosion at their base due to risi	work to ensure	the structure of					
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F		,	ems Protection (NSP) nd 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	3	May cause	significant traffic problems				
	Replace bridges	;		Cost prohibitive				



Action 2025-PembrokeT-03. 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 two low-hazard dams within its j structures have the potential to impact the peopearby.						
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 I 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 the resilience of responding agencies.	of those who live near the dams and increase					
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-PembrokeT-04. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement and Zoning 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 ordi	e does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS nance may be compliant with NFIP d NFIP requirements must be adhered to.				
Description of the Solution:	Prevention Ordinance is update appropriate review and concurred	ed to adhere to Nence by the NF	NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage NYS requirements. After obtaining the IP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional od 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 r Hazard Area where significant		struction standards within the Special Flood ulnerable populations exists.				
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronge in the Special Flood Hazard Ar		onstruction standards for future development				
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines lo meet the requirements set forth		cial Flood Hazard Area will be required to e.				
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodpl responsibilities and administrat		t capabilities through better outlining of				
Climate Change Considerations:			ther standards that are in place to address ch as those for floodway rise and mandatory				
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure		□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 red	quirements	Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be				
	Leave NFIP		Residents lose flood insurance coverage				



Action 2025-PembrokeT-05. 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:	lacking in their knowledge of re	quired duties. T ent officials in cl	esponsible for floodplain management are raining is sorely needed for all municipal narge of municipalities. Very little zoning ains, leading to problems later.					
Description of the Solution:	Basics and the Intermediate Flo	oodplain manag ew available res	will have Code staff attend trainings for NFIP ement course. Where not feasible, officials will cources 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:		s where socially	ore likely to encourage development outside vulnerable populations have historically a less vulnerable location.					
Impact on Future Development:			plain management will have the opportunity to fe building in flood hazard areas.					
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:		ction on ways th	tors of utilities and other essential services to ne prepare for, plan for, and prevent					
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings wi management principles and the		confident understanding of floodplain requirements and standards.					
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result contribute to increased flood ris		d more frequent rainfall events that will					
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	□Low						
Alternatives:	Action Evaluation							
	No Action		Current problem exists					
	Hire outside contractors for administration	floodplain	dplain Costly					
	Establish shared service agr floodplain administration from municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role						



Action 2025-PembrokeT-06. Highway Garage

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:	The Town Highway Garage needs repairs, including the damaged roof from repeated severe storm impacts. This negatively effects the Town's response capabilities to sever storm, severe winter storm, and flooding related events.			
Description of the Solution:	The Town will make appropriate reinforcing the roof.	e repairs to the	Highway Garage, including repairing and	
Estimated Cost:	High			
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town budget			
Implementation Timeline:	Medium			
Goals Met:	1, 2			
Benefits:	The Highway Garage will be fully functional and all of the equipment in the garage will be better protected.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable			
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable			
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Highway Garage is a critical and response for the Town.			
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will protect the Highway Garage from extreme storm events which will strengthen the Highway Departments response capabilities during a flood/storm event by limiting the need for response to the Department building.			
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of flood events. This action will protect the Highway Department from future increased flood risk in the floodplain.			
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	
	Reconstruct Highway (Garage	Not Cost effective	
	Remove the Highway (Garage	Loss of service if completely removed and not relocated. There is still a need for this structure.	



Action 2025-PembrokeT-07. Shared Services

Lead Agency:	Highway Department			
Supporting Agencies:	County, Neighboring Municipalities			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	□Civil Unrest □Dam Failure ☑Drought □Earthquake □Epidemic ☑Extreme Temperature ☑Flood		⊠ Hazardous M⊠ Severe Storm⊠ Severe Winte□ Terrorism⊠ Transportatio⊠ Utility Interrup⊠ Wildfire	n er Storm n Accidents
Description of the Problem:	During major snow events, clearing the state routes is difficult because road equipment is too big to fit between parked/trapped cars. This road clearing process then requires more extensive resources. As a result, the community must enforce road closures for a longer period when it takes longer than should be the case to clear the roads. People are not able to reach their work and school locations, and there is general impact on the local economy when people cannot transact normal business.			
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to neighboring jurisdictions to inquire about shared services for snow plowing and other severe storm events to ensure maximum protections from numerous hazard events, such as drought, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, severe storms, severe winter storms, transportation accidents, utility interruptions, and wildfires. The Town will then create MOU's with willing jurisdictions and will implement them during hazardous events.			
Estimated Cost:	Low			
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget			
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years			
Goals Met:	1, 2			
Benefits:	This action strengthens municipal shared services which ensures better protections for residents in all participating jurisdictions.			
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	All populations are better protected from hazard events.			
Impact on Future Development:	Future Development will be better protected by the municipal agreements that are had.		greements that are had.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities in all participating jurisdictions will be better protected.		tected.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the prot	tection of reside	ents which is a pr	iority for the Town.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of flood events. This action will protect the Highway Department from future increased flood risk in the floodplain.			
Mitigation Category	⊠Local Plans and Regulations □Structure and Infrastructure F		,	ems Protection (NSP) d Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☑ Preventative Measures (PR)☐ Property Protection (PP)☐ Public Information (PI)			urce Protection (NR) od Control Projects (SP) fervices (ES)
Priority	⊠High	□Medium		□Low
Alternatives:	Action			Evaluation
	No Action Rely on Federal help		Cur	rent problem exists
				OT has other priority roads to ad events to respond to
	Rely on State help	p		OT has other priority roads to and events to respond to



Action 2025-PembrokeT-08. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Building 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:	 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 		
Description of the Solution:	such inspections and determinations. 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 gu	uidance for Town officials to use.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in fre which also increases flooding and may lead 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	
	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-PembrokeT-09. 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			
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget			
Implementation Timeline:	1 year			
Goals Met:	3	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 □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:	No Action Rely on state or federal resources Resources may be go specific to the rise Use only a few methods for distribution Using only a few method hinder socially vulneral		Evaluation	
			Current problem exists	
			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-PembrokeT-10. Water Conservation 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:	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:		ordinance to outline water conservation efforts rainfall, extreme heat, and drought. The Town evelopment 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 drough 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 encouraç 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-PembrokeT-11. Transportation Plan

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, Town Administration, Genesee County Highway, NYSDOT		
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 several major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction including Interstate 90 and NYS Routes 33, 70, and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways or via the railway which spans the bottom portion of Town.		
Description of the Solution:			
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-PembrokeT-12. 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	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 □Structure and Infrastructure P		□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-PembrokeT-13. Murder Creek and Tonawanda 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 area surrounding Tonawanda and Murder roads and properties. Tonawanda and Murder threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. rains from severe storms, degradation from flo severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, and/or related improvements, should be considered.	Creeks may have bank erosion issues, Creek banks become eroded due to heavy od waters and compacted snow and ice from such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will assess the feasibility and cost-e such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes a flooding surrounding Murder Creeks and Tona and properties.	nd/or related improvements to prevent future	
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 Murder Creeks and Tonawanda Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Murder Creeks and Tonawanda 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-PembrokeT-14. Flood Prone Property Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Property 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:	Several homes along Tonawanda Creek in the hamlet of Cooksville have flooding issues due to being built too close to the creek. During periods of heavy rains, severe storms, and snow and ice melt associated with severe winter storms, the homes have an enhanced risk of being impacted by floodwaters. Flooded properties can place residents at risk.		
Description of the Solution:	Conduct outreach to flood-prone property owners and provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, collect required property-owner information, and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating residential homes in the flood prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	2		
Benefits:	Eliminates flood damage to homes and residences, which creating an open space for the municipality and increasing flood storage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Removing homes from the floodplain immediately removes the risk to life and property. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when it would otherwise be unaffordable.		
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Removing the risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, riverine flooding, and coastal flooding from sea level rise and storm surge events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs as a result of these events.		
Mitigation Category	□Local Plans and Regulations (LPF ⊠Structure and Infrastructure Proje	,	□ 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 □M	edium	□Low
Alternatives:	Levee around floodplain Costly, not enough roo Deployable flood barriers Requires deployment. Resider have adequate time to deploy,		Evaluation
			Current problem exists
			Costly, not enough room
			Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.



Action 2025-PembrokeT-15. 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 and levee 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 create a more resilient community. The Town v FEMA and other sources to integrate climate a Adaptation Planning: Guidance for Emergency will meet the minimum requirements set by the	vill also use available tools and resources from daptation planning such as FEMA's "Climate Managers" document. Updated building codes	
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 tha built to the safest standards based upon the be		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Integrating mitigation into building and zoning pasafe development of new construction.	protects existing infrastructure and guides the	
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-PembrokeT-16. 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:	Utility interruptions and power outages are frequently caused by the high winds, heavy rains, and snow and ice accumulations associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. 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	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, n	nay 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		