4. TOWN OF ALEXANDER

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

4.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 4-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: David Miller, Town Supervisor Address: 3350 Church Street, Alexander, NY 14005 Phone Number: (585) 591-2455 ext 102 Email: supervisor@townofalexander.com	Name/Title: Brian Farnsworth, Highway Superintendent Address: 3350 Church Street, Alexander, NY 14005 Phone Number: (585) 591-2455 ext 103 Email: highway@townofalexander.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Matthew Mahaney, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 3350 Church Street, Alexander, NY 14005 Phone Number: (585) 343-1729 ext.238 Email: mmahaney@townofbatavia.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Matthew Mahaney, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process by completing worksheets	

4.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Alexander lies along the south border of Genesee County in western New York State. It features land variations from 250 feet summits in the south to rolling valleys in the north. The Tonawanda Creek flows through the center of the Town. The Village of Alexander lies within the town at the crossroads of Route 98 and 20. Volume II, Chapter 5 (Village of Alexander) provides the Village's individual annex. In addition to the Village, several communities are in the Town: Brookville (hamlet), East Alexander (hamlet), North Alexander, Ray (hamlet), and West Bethany. The Town of Alexander has a total area of 35.5 square miles. Tonawanda Creek, a tributary to the

Niagara River, flows northward through the Town. The Town is bordered to the north by the Town of Batavia, to the south by Wyoming County, to the east by the Town of Bethany, and to the west by the Town of Darien.

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 14.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 10.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 3.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 10.4 percent is considered disabled.

4.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

4.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 4-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2006: NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This local law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) In this 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	Zoning Law	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promote and protect, to the fullest extent practicable, the environment of the Town and the public health, safety, and general welfare of the people. To accomplish this intent, in accordance with the Town's Comprehensive Plan, the Town Board finds it necessary and advisable to divide the area of the Town into districts or zones, and to regulate the following elements of land use and development.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2000: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? 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 therein 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 Alexander Land Separation Law.				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Law, Section 808	Local and County	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Planning Board is responsible with the review, approve, approve with modification, or disapprove a site plan in connection with any application for a zoning permit other than those for single family swellings and their accessory uses and/or buildings.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	LOCAL LAW NO. 1, 1987	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities. B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction. C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters. D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages. E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands. F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? New York Green is soliciting proposals on behalf of the Town and Village of Alexander for preparation of a Joint Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan.				
Capital Improvement 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
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

	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
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Public Health Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				

4.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 4-3. Development and Permitting Capability

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

4.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 4-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board is responsible for overseeing site plan ordinance and permitting.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board is responsible for overseeing, along with the Planning Board, the site plan ordinance and permitting.
Planning Department	Yes	Included with the Planning Board.
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 maintains all of the Town roads, buildings, and rights of way, including the removal of brush and trees.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building/Zoning Department is responsible for issuing permits, conducting inspections, enforcing the building and zoning code, and floodplain management.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Superintendent is responsible for maintenance programs that reduce risk to the Town.

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	the Town has a mutual aid agreement between the Town Board and Highway Superintendent.
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Office has planners and engineers with knowledge of land development and management.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Office has engineers trained in building construction practices.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Code Enforcement Office has engineers and planners that have understanding of natural hazards present within the Town.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	the Town Code Enforcement Office has assistance from the County's GIS team.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	NY Green
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

4.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 4-5 summarizes financial resources available to the Town.

Table 4-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

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

4.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 4-6. 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	Contracted
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	No	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

4.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 4-7. Community Classifications

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

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
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

4.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

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

Table 4-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

4.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

4.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# Policies	10
# Claims (Losses)	14
Total Loss Payments	$117,880.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties	3
# 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.

4.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 4-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Stroh, Railroad, Route 20, Peaviner, Old Creek and Cookson Roads are all areas prone to flooding within the Town.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No, not at this time.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No, not at this time.
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown, at this time.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No, not at this time.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Insurance Claims for houses, Highway Superintendent estimates road damage.

NFIP Topic	Comments
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Unknown, at this time.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None, at this time.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes, they address flood risk within the Town.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Highway Superintendent and Code Enforcement Office
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	None, at this time.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No, not at this time.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training and assistance for the floodplain administer to help support floodplain management program within the Town.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The Town provides building permit review.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Code Enforcement Office is responsible for making that determination.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	None, at this time.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Unknown, at this time.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: March 10, 2006 CAV: July 14, 2020
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	LOCAL LAW NO. 1, 1987
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Unknown, at this time.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Site Plan Review.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No, not at this time.

4.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2016				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2017				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2018				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2019				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	3	0	0	3
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 4-12. 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 4-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

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

4.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

4.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 4-1 through Figure 4-2. 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 the Town has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 4-1. Town of Alexander Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

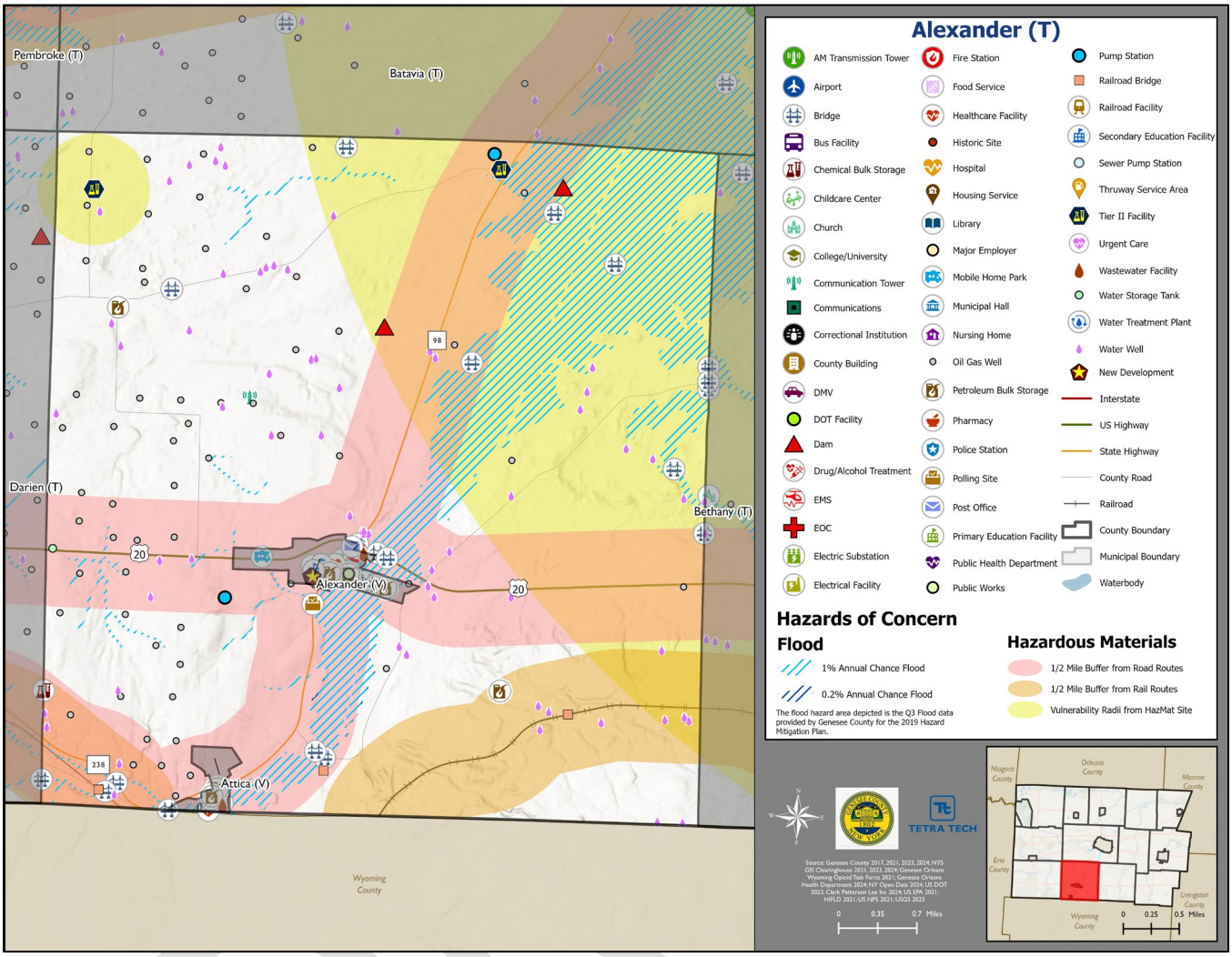
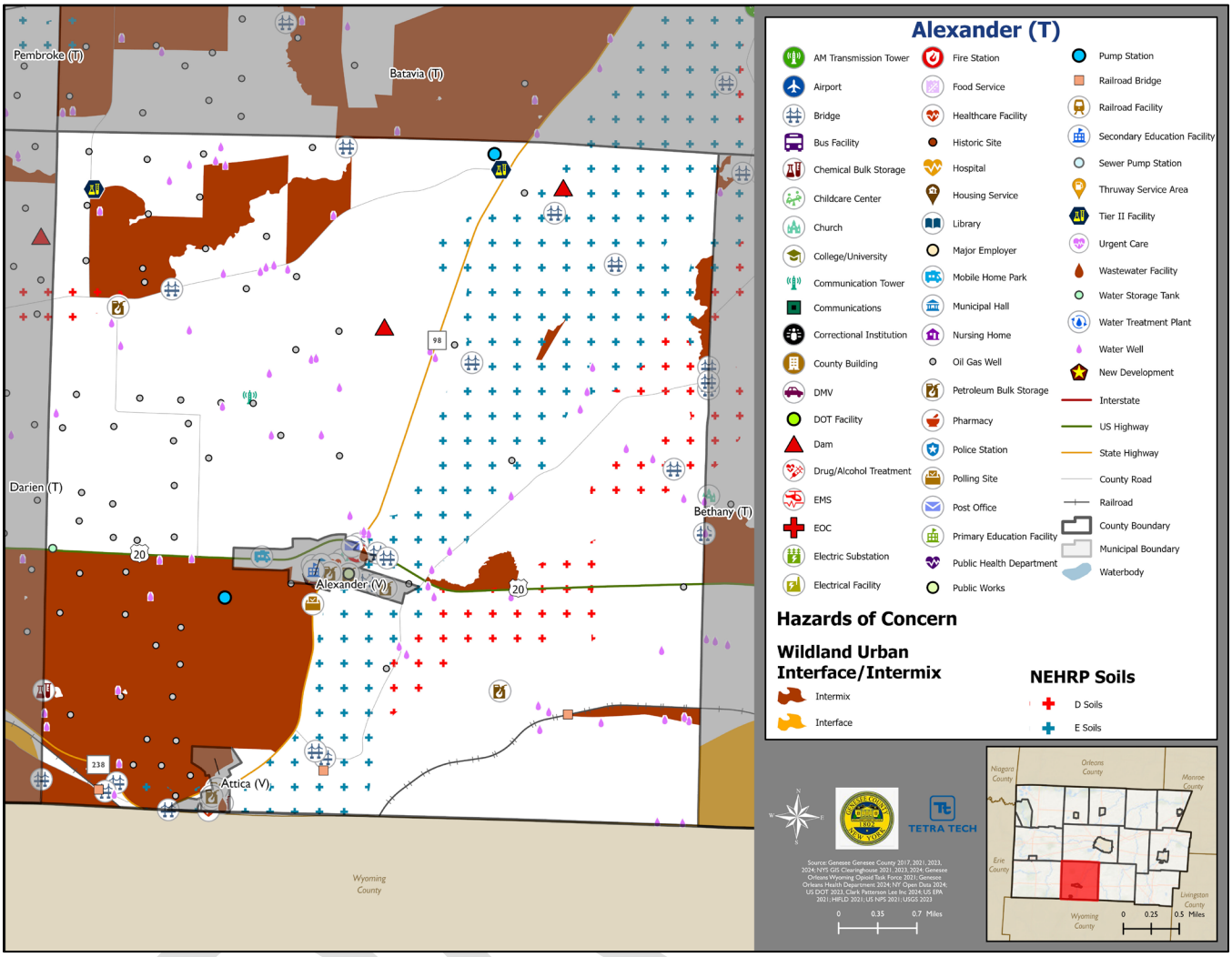


Figure 4-2. Town of Alexander Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2



4.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 4-14. Hazard Event History in Town of Alexander

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in the Town
February 15-16, 2016	N/A	N/A	Heavy snow accumulations occurred in Central New York, with portions of Genesee County reporting up to 14 inches of snow.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
March 8, 2017	N/A	N/A	Strong winds caused widespread power outages in Genesee County. Trees and power lines were downed. Power poles were snapped. The strong winds derailed a train in Batavia (Genesee County). Twelve out of thirty-one freight cars were blown off the tracks. 76-mile per hour winds were recorded in Genesee County. Minor injuries were reported to drivers in Alexxander. Winds damaged several buildings.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
January 30-31, 2019	N/A	N/A	Extreme cold temperatures were recorded in Genesee County, combined with wind gusts of between 35 to 50 miles per hour, wind chills dropped to as low as -26 degrees Fahrenheit.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	DR-4480-NY and EM-3434-NY, Biological	Yes	The coronavirus pandemic resulted in roughly 19,956 positive cases and the deaths of 211 County residents as of August 20, 2024.	The Town was subject to state mandated masking requirements and 6 ft social distancing.
November 18, 2022 – November 21, 2022	EM-3589-NY, Winter Storm	Yes	A lake effect storm occurred and dropped multiple feet of snow in western New York.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
December 23, 2022 – December 28, 2022	DR-4694-NY and EM-3590-NY, Winter Storm	Yes	A historic lake effect blizzard occurred northeast of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario during the Christmas holiday weekend. The combination of high winds in excess of 70 mph and heavy lake effect snow resulted in devastating impacts across western New York.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in the Town
July 10, 2024	N/A	N/A	The remnants of Tropical Storm Beryl impacted the County through the production of severe thunderstorms, heavy rains, strong winds, downed trees and power lines, and a confirmed EF-0 tornado in the Towns of Darien and Alexander.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
July 15, 2024	N/A	N/A	Strong thunderstorm developed and produced strong winds, heavy rain, and hail resulting in downed trees and power lines. The storms also produced an EF-0 tornado in the Town of Pavilion and flooded roadways, including NYS Route 5 where five feet of water accumulated at a railroad overpass in Le Roy.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

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

4.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. the Town 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 hazard ranking to the Dam Failure hazard from 'Medium' to 'Low' as it has only one Low Hazard dam and one Unknown-ranked dam.
- The Town increased its hazard ranking to the Drought hazard from 'Medium' to 'High' due to the number of and reliance on dry wells within the jurisdiction.
- The Town increased its hazard ranking to the Flood hazard from 'Medium' to 'High' due to the frequency of Town roads becoming flooded.

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

Table 4-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Civil Unrest	Low
Dam Failure	Low
Drought	High
Earthquake	Low
Epidemic	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Medium
Flood	High
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Terrorism	Low
Transportation Accident	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 4-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 4-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Bauer 3	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-01	-
Drainage Ditch	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Putney 1	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-01	-
Tannery Brook	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tannery Brook	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tonawanda Creek Overflow	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tonnewanta Marsh Dam & Dikes	Dam	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-16	-
Tributary Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Tributary Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Tunnery Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-15	-
Well	Water Well	X	X	2025-AlexanderT-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

4.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area:
  - Bauer 3 (Oil Gas Well)
  - Putney 1 (Oil Gas Well)
  - Water Well
- The Highway Garage is in the 1% annual chance floodplain at 3437 Railroad Avenue. The garage sits within 100 feet of Tonowanda Creek, but the diesel fuel tank (hazardous material) sits approximately 50 feet from the creek. The site was inundated three times in the past year. In all instances, the fuel tanks were inundated, rendering the fuel unusable. The situation requires that Highway Department staff spend time on cleaning up the garage premises before, during, and after a disaster event when they should be doing disaster preparation and reinforcement work on town highways. The garage sits between two bridges, so when the bridges are unusable, the garage sits on what becomes an island
- The main sewer line from the Village of Alexander Wastewater Treatment Plant is on ground that is being eroded by overflow from Tonawanda. Creek. In November 2017, the sewer line was 9 feet from the creek, but now it's only four feet from the water. The town is concerned that private property might be exposed to debris from sewer lines, but it is even more concerned that a breakage in the line will cause debris to flow through the town.
- The Fire Department's banquet facility does not have backup power. The facility can serve as a shelter and place of refuge in the event of a power outage. Without backup power, the facility cannot operate property and provide services to the community.
- The Town currently does not have an outreach program that helps informs residents of the floodplain regulations in the town or how the residents can reduce future flood damage.
- The current elevation requirements for residential properties is two feet above the base flood elevation. While this is the standard, it does consider climate change projections. By having a higher standard, it will provide further protection against flood events in the town.
- The current requirements for new development do not require hazard-resistant construction. New construction in the Town meets the minimum standards but may not withstand stronger winds or heavier snow loads.

- The current building codes in the Town do not require buildings to withstand earthquakes up to magnitude 6.5. While strong earthquakes are not frequent in the Town, they can occur and cause significant damage.
- The Town does not have overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers or surface water supply sources in municipal development. This can cause a problem during drier temperatures and reduce the amount of drinking water provided to residents.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town does not currently maintain a list of properties damaged by flooding or a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation.
- The Town does not have access to updated information on climate change projections for planning and emergency management purposes.
- The Town lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage. The Gullies which are upstream are the source of debris for the Town. This area is predominantly privately owned.
- 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:
  - Drainage Ditch
  - Tannery Brook
  - Tannery Brook
  - Tonawanda Creek Overflow
  - Tonawanda Creek
  - Tonawanda Creek
  - Tonawanda Creek
  - Tributary Tonawanda Creek
  - Tributary Tonawanda Creek
  - Tunnery Creek
- The Town has one low-hazard dam and one unknown-hazard dam within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There

are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:

- Stroh Road
- Railroad Avenue
- Route 20
- Peaviner Road
- Old Creek Road
- Cookson Road

- 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.
- The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 3 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

4.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

4.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 4-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 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.

4.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 4-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 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..Alexander-1	Relocate the Public Works Department	Flood	Town of Alexandria Highway Department; support from the town School District, and the Town of Attica	The Highway Garage is in the 1% annual chance floodplain at 3437 Railroad Avenue. The garage sits within 100 feet of Tonawanda Creek, but the diesel fuel tank (hazardous material) sits approximately 50 feet from the creek. The site was inundated three times in the past year. In all instances, the fuel tanks were inundated, rendering the fuel unusable. The situation requires that Highway Department staff spend time on cleaning up the garage premises before, during, and after a disaster event when they should be doing disaster preparation and reinforcement work on town highways. The garage sits between two bridges, so when the bridges are unusable, the garage sits on what becomes an island	1. In Progress 2. Fuel Tanks were sold and new Fuel Farm built at 3145 Broadway Rd, Alexander, NY 14005 in 2021 which is located out of the flood plain. Land was purchased at 3145 Broadway Rd, Alexander, NY 14005 to be site of future highway barn	1. Include 2. The Town Highway Department will continue to work on relocating the Highway Garage out of the 1% annual chance floodplain to reduce damages to the garage and fuel tanks. This will in turn, free up staff to monitor roads instead of preparing for work site damage during a flood event. The land which will house the new Highway Garage has already been purchased and work to relocating the building will begin. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-2	Potential Sewage Leakage through the Town from the Village of Alexander WWTP	Flood, Ice Jam	Town of Alexander Public Works. Working with Village of Alexander Public Works	The main sewer line from the plant is on ground that is being eroded by overflow from Tonawanda. Creek. In November 2017, the sewer line was 9 feet from the creek, but now it's only six feet from the water. The town is concerned that private	1. No Progress 2. The sewer line is now 4 ft from the Creek due to erosion and streak movement.	1. Include 2. The Town Public Works Department will conduct a feasibility study on the main sewer line to try and mitigate future damages and sewage leaking into the nearby creek. The main sewer line was originally 9 ft away from the creek but due to erosion is now only 4 ft from the

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 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.
				property might be exposed to debris from sewer lines, but it is even more concerned that a breakage in the line will cause debris to flow through the town.		creek. The Town Public Works Department will work with the Village of Alexander Public Works Department to carry out the most feasible option once it is identified through the feasibility study. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-3	Alexander School District Elementary School Retention Pond	Flood	CSD Maintenance and SWCD. Support from the School Board and the Town of Alexandria Planning Department	During periods of creek overflow, the lower level of the classroom floods, taking in between 1-6" of water, thereby putting 380 students and staff at risk. Twelve years ago, a retention pond was built on the property and pipes from the school drained water into the pond. This construction was done to a less than adequate level given budget limitations. School officials have had to replace wet carpet, books and furniture; the water is weakening the school foundation; and residual mold and mildew poses a health threat to all building occupants. The facility serves as an emergency shelter during times of disaster and, as such, must be kept in good usable condition.	1. Completed 2. In 2023 a capital project was done by the school. As part of the project the lower level of the elementary school was redone. A break in the line going under the school was found and repaired. Since that fix was made there have been no further issues of flooding at the school.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Completed action
T.Alexander-4	Backup Generator for	All hazards	Town Fire Department	The fire department's banquet facility does not have backup	1. In Progress	1. Include

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	Alexander Fire Department's Banquet Facility			power. The facility can serve as a shelter and place of refuge in the event of a power outage. Without backup power, the facility cannot operate property and provide services to the community	2. Challenges with funding availability. Fire Department applied for grant to purchase backup generator in 2025	2.The Town Fire Department will explore funding opportunities to install a backup generator for the Fire Department Banquet Facility. This will allow the facility to remain open during hazard events and serve as a shelter for community members in need. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-5	Floodplain Outreach Program	Flood	Town Board, Floodplain Administrator	The town currently does not have an outreach program that helps informs residents of the floodplain regulations in the town or how the residents can reduce future flood damage.	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with staff availability and time.	1. Include 2. The Town Board will work with the Floodplain Administrator to develop and implement an outreach program to help inform residents of the floodplain regulations and how residents can reduce future flood damage. This will help to increase public awareness and preparedness for flooding. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-6	Increase Residential Elevation Standards	Flood	Code and Zoning Enforcement Officers, Town Board	The current elevation requirements for residential properties is two feet above the base flood elevation. While this is the standard, it does consider climate change projections. By having a higher standard, it will provide further protection against flood events in the town.	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with staff time availability.	1. Include 2. The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to work on amending the zoning code to include an increase in elevation requirements for residential properties to 4 ft above the BFE. This will protect against flood damage to residential homes and help to prepare community members to a changing climate. 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T.Alexander-7	Hazard-Resistant Construction for New Development	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Municipal Budget	The current requirements for new development do not require hazard-resistant construction. New construction in the Town meets the minimum standards but may not withstand stronger winds or heavier snow loads.	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with funding availability.	1. Include 2. The Town Board will work with the Town CEO to update current requirements on new development by requiring hazard resistant construction. The New construction code for the Town meets minimum standards but may not withstand stronger winds or heavier loads. This action will provide protection from these stronger events and reducing future damages to new construction. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-8	Earthquake Building Codes	Earthquake	Code and Zoning Enforcement Officers, Town Board	The current building codes in the town do not require buildings to withstand earthquakes up to magnitude 6.5. While strong earthquakes are not frequent in the town, they can occur and cause significant damage.	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with funding availability and staff time.	1. Include 2. The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to update new building requirements to withstand earthquakes up to a magnitude of 6.5. Although strong earthquakes are not frequent in the Town, they can occur and cause significant damage. This action will provide protection from these larger earthquake events. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-9	Protection of Aquifers and Surface Water Supplies	Extreme Temperature, Drought	Code and Zoning Enforcement Officers, Town Board	The town does not have overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers or surface water supply sources in municipal development. This can cause a problem during drier temperatures and reduce the amount of drinking water provided to residents.	1. In Progress 2. Challenges with scheduling and time.	1. Keep in the 2024 HMP. 2. The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to make public water available to residents. Currently only 66% of residents have access to public water systems. The Town will continue to work on forming a water district which will be tasked on servicing water to the remaining 33%

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
						of the populations which does not have access to public water supply. 3. Not applicable
T..Alexander-10	Floodplain Administrator Training	Flood	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The floodplain administrator for the town is currently not a certified floodplain manager and lacks training to be able to fully provide floodplain administration for the town.	1. No Progress 2. Challenges with staff availability and funding.	1. Include 2. The Town CEO will work with the Floodplain Administer to explore training options and availability for the Floodplain Administer to attend FEMA trainings. This will increase the education and knowledge of the Floodplain Manager to implement an effective and efficient floodplain management program for the Town. 3. Not applicable
T.Alexander-11	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Code Enforcement, Flood Damage Prevention Officer	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Town of Alexander 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.	1. No Progress 2. Other Town priorities	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

4.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AlexanderT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-AlexanderT-02	Relocate Highway Department	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**	High
2025-AlexanderT-03	Feasibility Study on Village of Alexander Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewer Line	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-04	Backup Generator for Alexander Fire Department's Banquet Facility	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-05	Floodplain Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-06	Zoning Code Amendments for Elevation Standards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-AlexanderT-07	Hazard-Resistant Construction for New Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-AlexanderT-08	Earthquake Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-AlexanderT-09	Public Water Supply Access	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-10	Floodplain Administrator Training	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**10**	Medium
2025-AlexanderT-11	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	**12**	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-AlexanderT-12	Flood Mitigation List Database	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	**10**	Medium
2025-AlexanderT-13	Climate Change Resources	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**13**	High
2025-AlexanderT-14	Disaster Debris Management Plan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
2025-AlexanderT-15	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-AlexanderT-16	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-AlexanderT-17	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-18	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	**12**	High
2025-AlexanderT-19	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-AlexanderT-20	Repetitive Loss Properties	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**11**	High

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level. There are three facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area: • Bauer 3 (Oil Gas Well) • Putney 1 (Oil Gas Well) • Water Well	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility to conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget, Facility Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low
Alternatives:	Action: No Action	Evaluation: Current problem exists

	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-02. Relocate Highway Department

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 Highway Garage is in the 1% annual chance floodplain at 3437 Railroad Avenue. The garage sits within 100 feet of Tonawanda Creek, but the diesel fuel tank (hazardous material) sits approximately 50 feet from the creek. The site was inundated three times in the past year. In all instances, the fuel tanks were inundated, rendering the fuel unusable. The situation requires that Highway Department staff spend time on cleaning up the garage premises before, during, and after a disaster event when they should be doing disaster preparation and reinforcement work on town highways. The garage sits between two bridges, so when the bridges are unusable, the garage sits on what becomes an island	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Highway Department will continue to work on relocating the Highway Garage out of the 1% annual chance floodplain to reduce damages to the garage and fuel tanks. This will in turn, free up staff to monitor roads instead of preparing for work site damage during a flood event. The land which will house the new Highway Garage has already been purchased and work to relocating the building will begin.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Medium	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Highway Garage will be out of the floodplain and protected from future floods.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Highway Garage is a critical facility because it is essential for public road maintenance and response for the Town.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will protect the Highway Garage from future flooding which will strengthen the Highway Departments response capabilities during a flood 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 (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
Raise the Highway Garage	Costly and not effective long-term for the usage of the garage.
Remove the Highway Garage	Loss of service if completely removed and not relocated. There is still a need for this structure.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-03. Feasibility Study on Village of Alexander Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewer Line

Lead Agency:	Town of Alexander Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village of Alexander 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 main sewer line from the plant is on ground that is being eroded by overflow from Tonawanda Creek. In November 2017, the sewer line was 9 feet from the creek, but now it's only four feet from the water. The town is concerned that private property might be exposed to debris from sewer lines, but it is even more concerned that a breakage in the line will cause debris to flow through the town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Public Works Department will conduct a feasibility study on the main sewer line to try and mitigate future damages and sewage leaking into the nearby creek. The main sewer line was originally 9 ft away from the creek but due to erosion is now only 4 ft from the creek. The Town Public Works Department will work with the Village of Alexander Public Works Department to carry out the most feasible option once it is identified through the feasibility study.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD following study	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, FEMA HMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Long	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	The Creek will be protected from wastewater leakage and the community will not be exposed to toxic sewage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are more at risk to exposure to toxic sewage due to medical needs. This action would limit the exposure to these peoples to toxic sewage which may leak out into the creak from the sewer line.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the vicinity will have a reduction of risk.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The water systems lifeline will be strengthened and less likely to incur a halt in operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would increase the capabilities of the Wastewater Treatment Plant for the Village and Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard events, such as severe storms and flooding, which may result in additional erosion from the Tonawanda Creek.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove the sewer line	Costly and loss of service.
Close the Wastewater Treatment Plan	Not an option, loss of service and there is still a need for the wastewater treatment facility.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-04. Backup Generator for Alexander Fire Department's Banquet Facility

Lead Agency:	Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Fire 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 fire department's banquet facility does not have backup power. The facility can serve as a shelter and place of refuge in the event of a power outage. Without backup power, the facility cannot operate property and provide services to the community.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Fire Department will explore funding opportunities to install a backup generator for the Fire Department Banquet Facility. This will allow the facility to remain open during hazard events and serve as a shelter for community members in need.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, FEMA HMA	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	The Fire Department will have access to a backup generator during hazard events which result in power failure.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Fire Department will be able to better respond to needs, especially those which are socially vulnerable, such as the elderly or disabled, in times of hazard events by having sustained power during power outages. The facility may be used as shelter by these peoples during time of need as well.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The Fire Department is a critical facility for the Town during hazard events. This action would ensure they remain fully operational by supplying backup power. It also will act as a shelter and remain as a safe place to do for the community during power outages and hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the Town's shelter capabilities for the community during time of need.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard events, such as severe storms and flooding, which may result in increased power outages. This action will ensure the fire department is able to remain operations to support community needs.	
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
Microgrid	Not a reliable source of energy during all hazard events.
Install solar power	Costly and not always reliable under all hazard events.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-05. Floodplain Outreach Program

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The town currently does not have an outreach program that helps informs residents of the floodplain regulations in the town or how the residents can reduce future flood damage.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will work with the Floodplain Administrator to develop and implement an outreach program to help inform residents of the floodplain regulations and how residents can reduce future flood damage. This will help to increase public awareness and preparedness for flooding.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	3	
Benefits:	The community will have more information to better prepare and respond to hazard events that occur within the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable people, such as the elderly or disabled, are more at risk to hazard events. This action will provide updated information so that these peoples may be able to better prepare for hazard events to lessen their risk to future events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the public knowledge and the Town's public outreach engagement.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard events, such as severe storms and flooding. This action will provide updated climate change information to residents so they can better prepare for future events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Rely on state outreach and education	Not always locally pertinent and may not be reliable that all residents receive this information.
Rely on federal outreach and education	Not always locally pertinent and may not be reliable that all residents receive this information.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-06. Zoning Code Amendments for Elevation Standards

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Floodplain Administrator	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current elevation requirements for residential properties is two feet above the base flood elevation. While this is the standard, it does not consider climate change projections. By having a higher standard, it will provide further protection against flood events in the town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to work on amending the zoning code to include an increase in elevation requirements for residential properties to 4 ft above the BFE. This will protect against flood damage to residential homes and help to prepare community members to a changing climate.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	Residential homes will be better protected from flood damage and help to prepare the community to a changing climate.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly of disabled, are especially vulnerable to flood impacts. This action will ensure their homes are better protected against future flooding concerns so that they may be better prepared to respond to flood events when they occur.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future residential development will be protected against flooding by requiring a 4 ft freeboard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard events such as flooding and severe storm. This action will protect the residential community from flood damages projected to increase in the future.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Remove residential housing	Not an option because it would result in a large, displaced population and would be more costly.
	Install flood walls around each residential building	Costly and the Town does not have jurisdiction to build a flood wall on private property. The problem of flooding may still exist.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-07. Hazard-Resistant Construction for New Development

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current requirements for new development do not require hazard-resistant construction. New construction in the Town meets the minimum standards but may not withstand stronger winds or heavier snow loads.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will work with the Town CEO to update current requirements on new development by requiring hazard resistant construction. The New construction code for the Town meets minimum standards but may not withstand stronger winds or heavier loads. This action will provide protection from these stronger events and reducing future damages to new construction.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	New development will be able to withstand stronger winds during severe storm events and heavier snow loads from severe winter storms by adhering to the new building code requirements for hazard-resistant construction.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are at more risk to the impacts of severe storms or severe winter storms. This action will ensure that new development is able to withstand these impacts and better protect these peoples from these hazard events when they occur.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be able to withstand high winds, and heavier snow loads by adhering to the new building code requirements for hazard-resistant construction.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The capabilities of the Town will be enhanced by buildings be able to withstand high wind and snow impacts, resulting in less destruction to residential and commercial structures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of future natural hazard events, such as severe storms and severe winter storms. This action will ensure new development is able to withstand future impacts from these hazards.	
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
Demolish and reconstruct older building which do not meet new codes	Not an option, costly and there is a result of loss of service these buildings provide to the community.
Construct high wind shelters	Costly and the problem still persists that new development is at risk to these hazards and have the potential to be destroyed.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-08. Earthquake Building Codes

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☒Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current building codes in the town do not require buildings to withstand earthquakes up to magnitude 6.5. While strong earthquakes are not frequent in the town, they can occur and cause significant damage	
Description of the Solution:	The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to update new building requirements to withstand earthquakes up to a magnitude of 6.5. Although strong earthquakes are not frequent in the Town, they can occur and cause significant damage. This action will provide protection from these larger earthquake events.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, Staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	New development will be better protected against future earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.5.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are at a higher risk to earthquake impacts due to medical needs and access to evacuation means. This action would ensure new developments are able to withstand higher magnitude earthquakes so that these peoples will be better protected if such event occurs.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be better protected against higher magnitude earthquakes and will be able to withstand impacts.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the Town's capabilities to respond following an earthquake event by lessening the number of structures that are demolished or destroyed during a higher magnitude earthquake.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the frequency and severity of natural hazard events. This action will mitigate future earthquakes within the Town.	
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
	Demolish and reconstruct older building which do not meet earthquake codes	Not an option, costly and there is a result of loss of service these buildings provide to the community.
	Construct earthquake shelters	Costly and the problem still persists that new development is at risk to higher magnitude earthquakes and have the potential to be destroyed.

Action 2025-AlxanderT-09. Public Water Supply Access

Lead Agency:	Zoning Officer	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☒Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☒Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The town does not have overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers or surface water supply sources in municipal development. This can cause a problem during drier temperatures and reduce the amount of drinking water provided to residents.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town CEO will work with the Town Board to develop overlay districts in order to protect the aquifers and surface water supply sources during future municipal development. This will make public water available to residents during drier, drought seasons. Currently only 66% of residents have access to public water systems. The Town will also work on forming a water district which will be tasked on servicing water to the remaining 33% of the populations which do not have access to public water supply.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Long	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	This action will result in more water supply during drier, drought seasons and will include more sustainable water supply management for the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are more at risk to drought impacts. By establishing a water district to oversee the sustainable usage of water supply for the Town, these peoples will have better access to water during drier, drought seasons.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Aquifers and surface waters are a critical lifeline for the Town during droughts. The action to develop an overlay district will protect and ensure these lifelines are still sustained.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen the Town's water management capabilities and sustainable water usage.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazards, such as drought. This action will work to mitigate increased future drought impacts to the Town.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Install more wells	A study needs to be conducted to determine feasibility and sustainability measures of this option. Could result in faster depletion of the aquifer system.
Install rain barrels at residential and commercial buildings	Not a means to supply enough water for all water needs of the community.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-10. Floodplain Administrator Training

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
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:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Annual budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 3	
Benefits:	Providing the Floodplain Administrator 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:	Floodplain Administrators that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	The Floodplain Administrator will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will create the opportunity for the Floodplain Administrator to provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Floodplain Administrator who attends the trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☒Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐High	☒Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Leave the NFIP	Not an option, loss of insurance premiums for residents.
	Rely on state assistance	Not an option, problem still persists.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-11. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administer	
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works, OEM	
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 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.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years to develop the plan; ongoing to maintain and update the plan	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	This plan will provide a process in making Substantial Damage Determinations and allow the municipality to make these determinations and meet NFIP requirements more quickly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Substantially damaged structures are required to be rebuilt to be compliance with current codes. Socially vulnerable populations may not have the financial means to make these improvements. This action may allow for the identification of potential resources to address substantial damages to structures owned by socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all existing, current, and future development in the municipality.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A Substantial Damage Management Plan would include all critical facilities and lifelines in the municipality.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves disaster recovery capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action provides additional planning for disaster recovery.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐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 resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
Rely on federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events

Action 2025-AlexanderT-12. Flood Mitigation List Database

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Manager	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning 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 does not currently maintain a list of properties damaged by flooding or a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Floodplain Manager will work with the Town Planning Department to a list of properties previously damaged by flooding. Additionally, the Town will also work to develop a list of residents who are interested in flood mitigation.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	The Town will have access to updated information properties previously damaged by flooding and those who are willing to mitigate against flooding. This will help the Town in providing resources to property owners and also applying for future funds to mitigate flooding.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or disabled, are at a higher risk to flood impacts. This action will result in targeted outreach and mitigation assistance for these peoples to be protected against flooding impacts.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The Town will have increased outreach and mitigation capabilities for residents.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will impact the severity and frequency of natural hazard events such as flooding. This action will protect against future flooding concerns.	
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 outreach efforts and data	Not locally reliable and the data may not be available for the Town.
Rely on federal outreach efforts and data	Not locally reliable and the data may not be available for the Town.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-13. Climate Change Resources

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Planning, Genesee County Emergency Management, FEMA, Regional Agencies	
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 does not have access to updated information on climate change projections for planning and emergency management purposes.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with FEMA resources to have Town staff educated and trained on current climate change information that will help in planning and emergency management practices.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget, staff time	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1, 3	
Benefits:	The Town staff will have increased knowledge and understanding for climate change impacts to the community and will incorporate this information into Town planning and emergency management practices.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Planning practices for future development will be based on the best available climate change projections and data due to staff having adequate resources and training from FEMA.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The emergency management and planning capabilities for the Town will be strengthened and more resilient to current climate change data.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change will impact the severity and frequency of natural weather-related disasters. This action will ensure that the Town staff has access to the most current resources/training to incorporate this information into the Town planning practices.	
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 residents to seek out resources	Not accessible to all residents and difficult for many residents to find updated climate change information on their own. This information may still not be incorporated into planning practices.
Use 2017 NOAA SLR and climate change data	May not be as accurate as the 2022 SLR technical report. There is still a lack of training opportunities for Town staff on how to incorporate this data into planning practices.

Action 2025-AlexanderT-14. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department, Building/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:	The Town lacks a Disaster Debris Management Plan to address post disaster cleanup. Without a plan in place, there are no identified resources in place to properly address debris and do not have identified locations for debris storage. The Gullies which are upstream are the source of debris for the Town. This area is predominantly privately owned.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas. The Town will also conduct outreach to land owners in the Gully to explore potential mitigation strategies to limit debris build up.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Short	
Goals Met:	1	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable	
Impact on Capabilities:	The action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-15. Bridge Evaluations

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

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-16. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☒Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has one low-hazard dam and one unknown-hazard dam within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2, 5	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-17. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Building/Zoning, Engineering	
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:	Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded roadways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including: • Stroh Road • Railroad Avenue • Route 20 • Peaviner Road • Old Creek Road • Cookson Road	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include: • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.	
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists

Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-AlexanderT-18. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

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

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-19. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee Office of Emergency Management	
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 does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Genesee County Office of Emergency Management. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will 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. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-AlexanderT-20. Repetitive Loss Properties

Lead Agency:	Building/Zoning	
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:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims. The Town has 3 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct outreach to the impacted properties and will provide information on mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the Town will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/purchase/moving/elevating of the affected properties that experience frequent flooding. The parameters for this initiative would be funding, benefits versus cost, and willing participation of property owners.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA FMA, FMA SWIFT, Town Budget, County Budget, Property Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	This action would foster comprehensive floodplain management by removing at risk properties from the flood hazard area or elevating properties to reduce the flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Collecting data regarding homeowners that reside within flood prone areas provides an opportunity to introduce location-specific opportunities for assistance. Socially vulnerable populations may be able to have houses elevated or acquired when otherwise unaffordable.	
Impact on Future Development:	Increased outreach to homeowners within a flood prone area will limit construction in areas that are prone to hazard events. Homes may be acquired, which will remove those structures from the floodplain and prevent future development on those sites.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Removing structures from the floodplain decreases the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Outreach which promotes the removal of risk from the immediate floodplain via acquisition of properties will free up resources for search and rescue and other emergency operations as needed. This action will enhance the Town's current NFIP capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the frequency and severity of severe rainfall, flash flooding, and riverine flooding events. Removing structures from the floodplain will reduce the response and recovery costs as a result of these events and decrease the loss of human life as a result of these events. Elevating structures will reduce the recovery costs.	
Mitigation Category	☐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
Levee around floodplain	Costly, not enough room.
Deployable flood barriers	Requires deployment. Residents may not have adequate time to deploy, especially those who are elderly or disabled.