8. TOWN OF BATAVIA

This jurisdictional annex to the 2025 Genesee County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Batavia 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 Batavia, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Batavia's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

8.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Batavia 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 8-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Gregory Post, Town Supervisor Address: 3833 West Main Street Road, Batavia, NY 14020 Phone Number: 585-343-1729 ext.200 Email: supervisor@townofbatavia.com	Name/Title: Steven Mountain, Town Engineer Address: 3833 West Main Street Road, Batavia, NY 14020 Phone Number: 585-343-1729 Email: smountain@townofbatavia.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Daniel Lang, Building Inspector Address: 3833 West Main Street Road, Batavia, NY 14020 Phone Number: 585-343-1729 ext.222 Email: dlang@townofbatavia.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Matthew Mahaney, Fire Inspector Method of Participation: Provided key information to assist in the development of the annex	
Name/Title: Jamie Waff, Water and Wastewater Crew Lead Method of Participation: Completed review of risk ranking	
Name/Title: Steven R. Tanner, P.E. Assistant Town Engineer Method of Participation: Completed review of risk ranking	
Name/Title: Raymond Tourt, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Completed review of risk ranking	

8.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Batavia is in the center of Genesee County. It surrounds the county seat of the City of Batavia. The Town is bordered to the north by the Towns of Oakfield and Elba, to the west by the Town of Pembroke, to the south by the Towns of Alexander and Bethany, and to the east by the Town of Stafford. It surrounds the county seat of the City of Batavia. The Town has a total area of 48.5 square miles. Tonawanda Creek flows west through the town. The Town includes the hamlets of Bushville, Five Corners, and West Batavia. The Town is governed by a Town Board and a Town Supervisor.

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. Estimates from the 2022 American Community System (ACS) indicate that 4.3 percent of the population is younger than 5 years of age, 27.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.3 percent is non-English speaking, 11.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.9 percent is considered disabled.

8.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Batavia 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 /or policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. The development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Batavia to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

8.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

Table 8-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 89 – Building Construction and Fire Prevention	State & Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This Chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the Town of Batavia. This Chapter is adopted pursuant to section 10 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this Chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions this Chapter.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 235 - Zoning	Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? For the purposes of promoting the public health, safety, and welfare; conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; securing safety from fire, flood, panic, and other dangers; providing adequate light and air; preventing the overcrowding of land and avoiding undue concentration of people; facilitating the practice of forestry; facilitating the adequate but economical provision of public improvements; and minimizing flood loses in areas subject to periodic inundation the Town Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size, and use of buildings and other structures and the use of land for trade, industry, residencies, recreation, or other purposes and for such purposes divides the Town into districts or zones.				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 204 – Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning and Building & Zoning
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is declared to be the policy of the Town Board to consider land subdivision plats as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the town. This means, among other things, that land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely, for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace; that proper provision shall be made for drainage, water supply, sewerage, and other needed improvements; that all proposed lots shall, be so laid out and of such size as to be in harmony with the development pattern of the neighboring properties; that the proposed streets shall compose a convenient system conforming to the Official Map, if such exists, and shall be properly related to the proposals shown on the Master Plan, if such exists, and shall be of such width, grade, and location as to accommodate the prospective traffic, to facilitate fire protection, and to provide access of fire-fighting equipment to buildings; and that proper provision shall be made for open spaces for parks and playgrounds.				
Site Plan Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
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?				

	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
In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to "caveat emptor," a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of $500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 112 – Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Building Inspector
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	Yes	Chapter 235 - Zoning	Local	Building Inspector
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? These provisions protect the quality of groundwater of the Tonawanda Creek aquifer. Town regulations include standards for the storage of hazardous materials and other activities that may threaten the quality of this significant source of drinking water.				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Master Plan, 2017	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Land Use Plan for the Town of Batavia aims to protect sensitive natural resources, guide more intensive development to areas with infrastructure and access to transportation and services, and balance demands for land				

	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
conservation, agriculture, housing, recreation and economic development. This chapter describes the current uses of land in the Town and evaluates the Town's capacity to accommodate additional development. The chapters to follow offer i.e., natural resources, farmland, residential and business development, parks and government facilities.) As a policy document, Map 5: Future Land Use Plan guides Town decisions relating to zoning as well as investments in infrastructure and government services.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvements Plan	Local	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town of Batavia relies on a variety of revenue sources to finance the infrastructure, facilities and services that it maintains and provides to Town residents and businesses. The Town allocates funds to various departments and programs through an annual budgeting process.				
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	Yes	Comprehensive Master Plan, 2017	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Stormwater management utilizes a system of vegetative and structural measures to control the increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff that results from new development. Such measures must be designed as part of new development to ensure that stormwater is properly filtered before flowing into streams, and that the flow is managed to prevent flooding. Specific techniques include retention ponds, drainage swales, and artificial wetlands.				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Master Plan, 2017	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Comprehensive Plan identifies opportunities for acquisition of land and/or rights-of-way for future recreational opportunities. The Parks and Recreation section identifies existing public parks and private recreation areas, existing and potential trails, and areas or facilities that would be suitable for future public recreation uses.				
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	Yes	Comprehensive Master Plan, 2017	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town of Batavia has a strong tradition of welcoming commercial, office, industrial, warehouse, and other business development. Business and economic development contributes to the Town's tax base and provides employment for residents of the Town and neighboring communities. The Town of Batavia offers many advantages to businesses, including access to the NYS Thruway and State highways; public sewer, water and other infrastructure; rail transportation and proximity to the City of Batavia. In partnership with the Genesee County Economic Development Center, the Town's corporate and industrial parks have attracted substantial investment in manufacturing, retail, office and warehouse/ distribution businesses.				

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	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	Yes	Comprehensive Master Plan, 2017	Local	Planning and Zoning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Town's roads, sewer, water, energy, communications, and other infrastructure, as well as services provided by local governments and community organizations, support residents' quality of life, attract and retain businesses, and provide needed services to residents, businesses, and visitors. Coordination and collaboration between the Town and the governments and private entities responsible for building and maintaining infrastructure help to ensure that these facilities are designed to serve Town needs and are maintained in a cost-effective manner.				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2011	Local	Town Supervisor
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The agricultural and farmland protection plan was developed in conjunction with the public, landowners, and farmers to identify what the Town could do to support agriculture, protect farmland, and plan for the future of farming.				
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?				
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?				

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

8.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

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

Table 8-3. 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 and Zoning Department
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	Yes	Within the Comprehensive Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the Town's Comprehensive Plan, 20.5 percent of its land is vacant and may be available for future development.

8.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 8-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Town of Batavia Planning Board is responsible for numerous matters related to community planning, development, and land use. The Board conducts studies on land use, including development, housing, transportation, economic development, and zoning.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Adjustment (ZBA) holds public hearings and acts on applications for Special Permits, Variances, and Appeals. Most ZBA hearings are for Special Use Permit applications for residential or business uses not allowed by right. All meetings and public hearings of the ZBA are open to the public.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	Genesee County EDC
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintenance of 48.65 miles of town roads. Maintenance activities include culvert pipes and roadside drainage; plowing and salting; maintenance of trees and brush in rights of way; mowing of roadsides; sweeping roads and intersections; maintenance of Highway vehicles, buildings, and equipment.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Building Departments mission is to protect and promote public health, safety, morals and general welfare for all residents in the Town of Batavia. We strive to achieve these goals by guiding future growth and development in accordance with the comprehensive land use plan. Our aim is to provide adequate light, air and privacy, to promote safety from fire, flood and other dangers. We extend our services to protect and conserve the value of land in various districts and to prevent the pollution of streams, ponds and to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintenance of 48.65 miles of town roads. Maintenance activities include culvert pipes and roadside drainage; plowing and salting; maintenance of trees and brush in rights of way; mowing of roadsides; sweeping roads and intersections; maintenance of Highway vehicles, buildings, and equipment.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Genesee County Emergency Management
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying	No	The Town has a human resources department and manual but does not have any job descriptions specifically include

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk.
Other: Town Supervisor	Yes	The Supervisor's Office is responsible for monitoring and managing Town funds and resources as well as establishing and implementing policies and procedure set by the Town Board and State law. The purpose of the Supervisor's office is to provide and maintain quality services, programs, and facilities in the most cost effective and efficient manner. It is my goal to foster relationships with the citizens as well as the business community to keep Batavia a great place to live and raise our families and grow our businesses.
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineering Department
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineering Department
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineering Department
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineer
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineer and Building Inspectors
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineer Technician
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	Yes	Town of Batavia Engineer Technician
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Stuart Brown and Associates/Stuart Brown
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

8.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 8-5 summarizes financial resources available to Batavia.

Table 8-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

8.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 8-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Town Board
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	Yes	Fire Department has a Facebook
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	-

8.3.6 Community Classifications

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

Table 8-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	4	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	5 in hydrant areas, 9 in non-hydrant areas	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	Yes	Not Ranked	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable
— = Unavailable

8.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

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

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

Table 8-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Civil Unrest	Moderate
Dam Failure	Moderate
Drought	Weak
Earthquake	Moderate
Epidemic	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Weak
Flood	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Weak
Severe Storms	Weak
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Terrorism	Weak
Transportation Accident	Strong
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

8.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

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

8.4.1 NFIP Statistics

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

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

# of Losses	5
# Claims Paid	7
Total Net Payment	$41,856
# Repetitive Loss Properties	2
# 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 2025

Note: FEMA was only able to provide aggregate Repetitive Loss Claim Data to support this Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

8.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

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

Table 8-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas near the Tonawanda Creek
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown

NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Flood maps may not accurately show the flood risk. FEMA flood maps are currently being revised across the County.
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Building and Zoning Department
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes – FEMA, State, County, and regional resources.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, training.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the development would increase the structure's value by 50% or more of its existing value.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing, funding, and time.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 18, 2007 CAV: August 2, 2017
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 112 – Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	1987
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The program meets the minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	The planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk.

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

8.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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

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

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

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

Note: Permitting information was not available during the time of this plan update.

Table 8-12. 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 8-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Not Anticipated					

8.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

8.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 8-1 through Figure 8-2. 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 Batavia has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

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

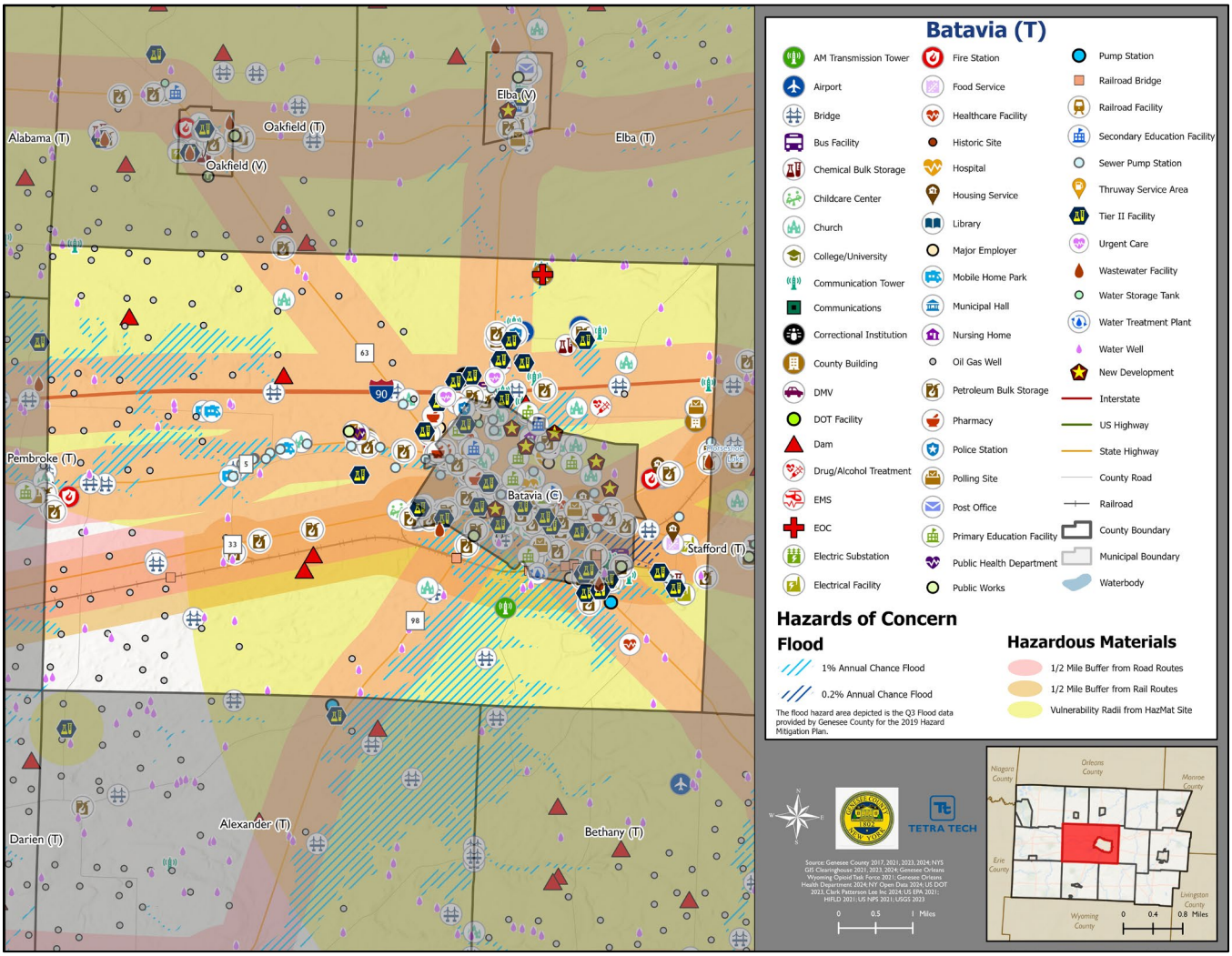
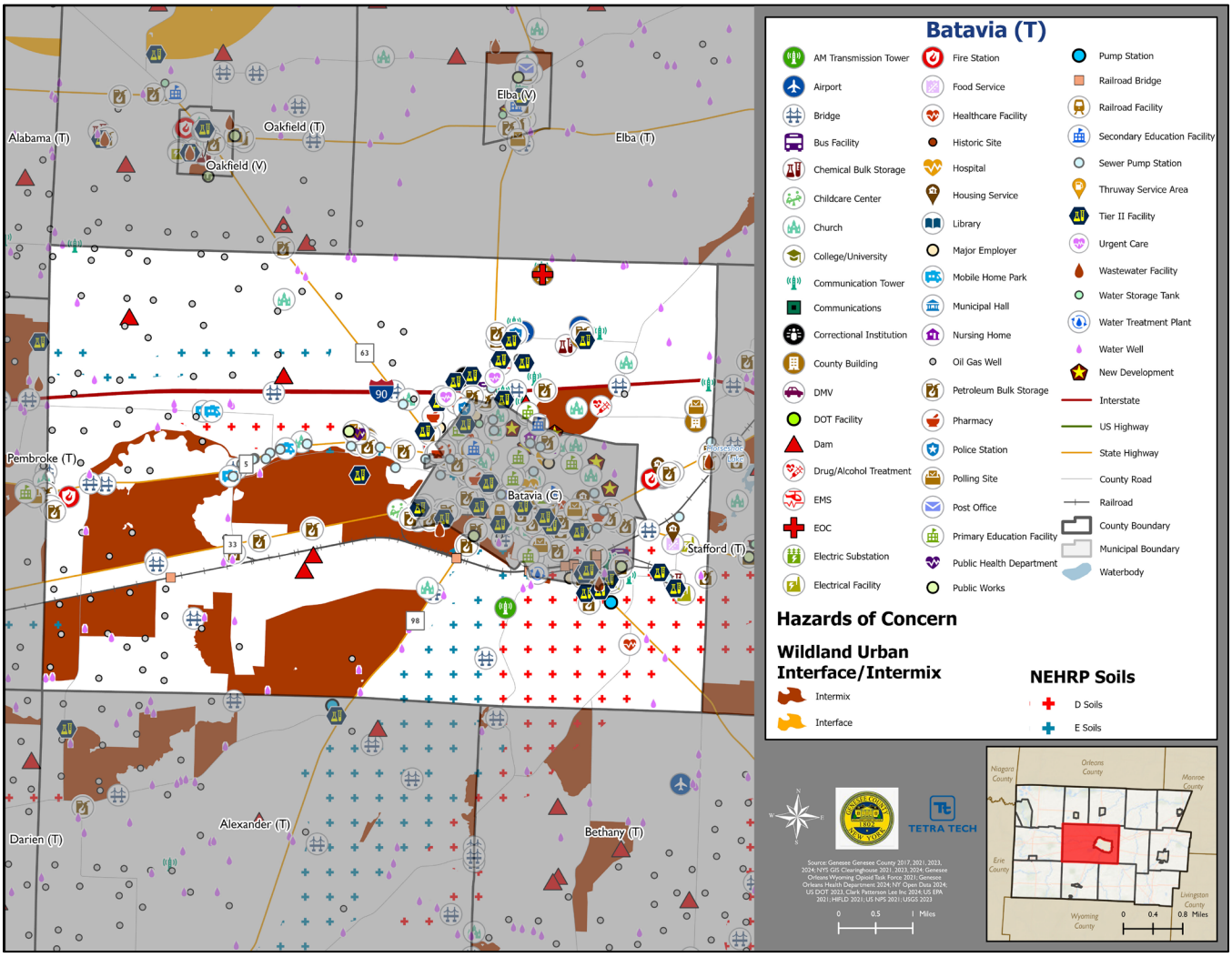


Figure 8-2. Batavia Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2



8.6.2 Hazard Event History

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

Table 8-14. Hazard Event History in Batavia

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

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

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

8.6.3 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 Batavia .

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. Batavia 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 Drought hazard was increased from a 'Medium' to 'High' hazard due to industrial use of groundwater supply.
- The Extreme Temperature hazard was increased from 'Medium' to 'High' due to recent temperature fluctuations.
- The Hazardous Materials hazard was increased from 'Medium' to 'High due to the materials which travel through the Town via highway and rail, and the high-pressured gas mains which are below grade.
- The Transportation Accident hazard was decreased from 'High' to 'Medium' as the Town has alternate routes of travel should a transportation accident occur on any of its roadways. Furthermore, the local airport is small and not limited by any traffic.

- The Wildfire hazard was decreased from 'Medium' to 'Low' as much of the Town's land is agricultural or developed, limiting the potential for wildfires.

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

Table 8-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Civil Unrest	Low
Dam Failure	Medium
Drought	High
Earthquake	Low
Epidemic	Medium
Extreme Temperature	High
Flood	Medium
Hazardous Materials	High
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Terrorism	Low
Transportation Accidents	High
Utility Interruption	High
Wildfire	Low

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

Critical Facilities

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

Table 8-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
98 98 41031095	Railroad Bridge	X	X	2025-BataviaT-02	-
A1055696	Communication Tower	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
BATAVIA S&G (472)	Tier II Facility	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
BL -19970917KA	AM Transmission Tower	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Crawford Dam	Dam	X	X	2025-BataviaT-03	-
DIEGELMAN BROS, INC	Petroleum Bulk Storage	-	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
FIRST STUDENT INC #20911	Petroleum Bulk Storage	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Georgia-Pacific Corrugated, LLC	Tier II Facility	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Grice 1	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Hanson Aggregates New York, LLC	Petroleum Bulk Storage	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
NYS Thruway Authority Garages	Public Works	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Pond View Manors, LLC	Mobile Home Park	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Seamans 1	Oil Gas Well	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Sewer Pump Station	Sewer Pump Station	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Sewer Pump Station	Sewer Pump Station	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Sewer Pump Station	Sewer Pump Station	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-BataviaT-02	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-BataviaT-02	-
Tonawanda Creek	Bridge	X	X	2025-BataviaT-02	-
Water Pump Station	Pump Station	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Well	Water Well	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
Well	Water Well	X	X	2025-BataviaT-01	-
West Main Pump Station No. 1	Sewer Pump Station	X	X	2025-BataviaT-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

8.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Batavia's hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Batavia 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:
  - A1055696 (Communication Tower)
  - BATAVIA S&G (472) (Tier II Facility)
  - BL -19970917KA (AM Transmission Tower)
  - DIEGELMAN BROS, INC (Petroleum Bulk Storage)
  - FIRST STUDENT INC #20911 (Petroleum Bulk Storage)

  - Georgia-Pacific Corrugated, LLC (Tier II Facility)
  - Grice 1 (Oil Gas Well)
  - Hanson Aggregates New York, LLC (Petroleum Bulk Storage)
  - NYS Thruway Authority Garages
  - Pond View Manors, LLC (Mobile Home Park)
  - Seamans 1 (Oil Gas Well)
  - Sewer Pump Stations
  - Water Pump Station
  - Water Well
  - West Main Pump Station No. 1
- 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:
  - 98 98 41031095 Railroad Bridge
  - Tonawanda Creek Bridge
- The Town has six low-hazard dams within its jurisdiction. Despite their low hazard, these structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- The area surrounding Tonawanda Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tonawanda Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- The Town faces risk from epidemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The 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.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Highway Garage, Emergency Town Hall, West Main Pump Station No. 3, West Main Pump Station No. 1, King Lift Station, AgPark Pump Station, and Ellicott Booster Station do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility interruptions, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.

- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Current culverts are only designed to handle the 10-year storm event and range in size from 12” to 36”. Approximately 100 culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.
- Drainage ditches throughout the Town are deteriorated and clogged with sediment and debris from flooding associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. Many of the drainage ditches are undersized and are prone to overflow.
- Flooding takes place in the neighboring City of Batavia on Route 98 and Walnut Street. When Route 98 floods, a local detour is necessary within the Town of Batavia. The area impacted by flooding is an evacuation route.
- Municipalities need to inventory and purchase their own sandbags for flood events but municipal officials would like to have a better sense of how and when the county will help. The Army Corps of Engineers has sandbags that can be used in emergencies but would like each municipality to purchase their own sandbags to better handle situations alone.
- Outdated building codes put new construction at risk during hazard events, as high winds can cause damage to structures, snow loads can impact roofs, and older construction materials may lead a structure to be more susceptible to earthquake, severe storm, severe winter storm, and wildfire damages. Swift flowing waters from floods or dam and levee failures can cause structures to buckle or come off its foundation due to the immense pressure.
- The Town has several major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction, including NYS Routes 98, 33, 33A, and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways. The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation and transportation accident 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.
- The Town may be impacted by drought, as potable water wells could become depleted by unnecessary use. Drought puts a strain on agriculture, recreational use, and daily use of water. The Town does not have a water conservation ordinance to encourage and support water conservation efforts. Extreme temperatures may enhance the impacts of drought by causing the rapid evaporation of moisture from potable wells and floral and fauna.
- Water resources in Town require protections to prevent contamination of aquifers and surface water supplies and ensure the natural environment remains pristine. Zoning regulations can prevent future development in areas near potable water supply.
- 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 2 repetitive loss properties, but other properties may be impacted by flooding as well.

8.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

8.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 8-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 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.

8.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

Table 8-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Batavia-1	Install generator at Town Hall	Supervisor	Critical facilities in the town require protections from power loss to protect critical functions.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-2	Install generator at Highway Garage	Supervisor	Critical facilities in the town require protections from power loss to protect critical functions.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-3	Install generator at Emergency Town Hall	Supervisor	Critical facilities in the town require protections from power loss to protect critical functions.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-4	Generator for West Main Pump Station No. 3 and elevation	Supervisor	The West Main Pump Station No. 3 at 3528 Main Street lacks a backup power source. The Pump Station requires protections from power loss to protect critical functions. The Sewer Pump Station is in the 100-year floodplain and is exposed to flooding.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-5	Generator for West Main Pump Station No. 1 and elevation	Supervisor	The West Main Pump Station No. 1 at 3926 West Main Street Road has an outdated backup generator. The Pump Station requires protections from power loss to protect critical functions. The Pump Station is in the 100-year floodplain and is exposed to flooding.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-6	Generator for King Lift Station and elevation	Supervisor	The King Lift Station at 4150 West Main Street Road has an outdated backup generator. The Sewer Lift Station requires protections from power loss to protect critical functions. The Sewer Lift Station is in the 100-year floodplain and is exposed to flooding.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Batavia-7	Generator for AgPark Pump Station	Supervisor	The AgPark Pump Station at 5020 Ag Park Drive West has an outdated backup generator. The Sewer Lift Station requires protections from power loss to protect critical functions.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-8	Generator for Ellicott Booster Station and elevation	Supervisor	The Ellicott Booster Station at 4910 Ellicott Street Road lacks a backup generator. The Sewer Lift Station requires protections from power loss to protect critical functions. The Sewer Lift Station is in the 100-year floodplain and is exposed to flooding.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-9	Townwide Culvert Pipes	Supervisor	Culverts in the town are undersized and deteriorated, leading to stormwater flooding. Current culverts are only designed to handle the 10-year storm event and range in size from 12” to 36”. The town has approximately 100 culverts that are in need of replacement.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-10	Townwide Drainage Ditch Improvements	Supervisor	Drainage ditches throughout the town are deteriorated and clogged with sediment and debris. Many of the drainage ditches are undersized and are prone to overflow.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-11	Route 98 and Walnut Street bypass	Supervisor	Flooding takes place in the neighboring City of Batavia on Route 98 and Walnut Street. When Route 98 floods, a local detour is necessary within the Town of Batavia. The area impacted by flooding is an evacuation route.	1. No Progress 2. Financial constraints	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Batavia-12 (former 26)	Add state-mandated freeboard requirement to the flood damage prevention ordinance.	Floodplain Administrator	New Flood Insurance Rate Maps should indicate the base flood elevation. If new maps are not available, the base flood elevation should be designated by an engineer prior to development.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-13 (former 27)	Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the County Highway Department, County Emergency Management, and the town where the county can help distribute sand in flood emergencies.	County EMO, Town to support	A clear understanding of sandbagging responsibilities and options is needed, as well as an increase in the number of available sandbags.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-14 (former 44)	Strengthen building codes to protect against earthquake damage.	Codes	Earthquakes are possible in New York.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
T. Batavia-15 (former 51)	Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures.	Codes, Planning Board	Water sources require protections.	1. No Progress 2. Town prioritized other projects	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable

Project Number	Project Name	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
T. Batavia-16 (former 52)	Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage.	Codes	Manure storage locations could significantly affect local water supplies.	1. No Progress 2. No longer a needed action	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. No longer a needed action

8.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

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

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

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Civil Unrest	X									X
Dam Failure	X				X					X
Drought	X				X					X
Earthquake	X				X					X
Epidemic	X			X			X			X
Extreme Temperature	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	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Terrorism	X									X
Transportation Accidents	X	X			X	X			X	X
Utility Interruption	X	X								X
Wildfire	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 8-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-BataviaT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-02	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-03	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-04	Tonawanda Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-05	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	**12**	High
2025-BataviaT-06	Epidemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-07	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	**12**	High
2025-BataviaT-08	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-BataviaT-09	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-10	Drainage Ditches	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**11**	High
2025-BataviaT-11	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-BataviaT-12	Sandbag Flood Preparation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
2025-BataviaT-13	Review and Revise Building Codes	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	**10**	Medium
2025-BataviaT-14	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	**11**	High

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-BataviaT-15	Water Conservation Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**13**	High
2025-BataviaT-16	Zoning Regulations for Water Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**13**	High
2025-BataviaT-17	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-BataviaT-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 numerous facilities located in the Town identified to be in the flood hazard area: • A1055696 (Communication Tower) • BATAVIA S&G (472) (Tier II Facility) • BL -19970917KA (AM Transmission Tower) • DIEGELMAN BROS, INC (Petroleum Bulk Storage) • FIRST STUDENT INC #20911 (Petroleum Bulk Storage) • Georgia-Pacific Corrugated, LLC (Tier II Facility) • Grice 1 (Oil Gas Well) • Hanson Aggregates New York, LLC (Petroleum Bulk Storage) • NYS Thruway Authority Garages • Pond View Manors, LLC (Mobile Home Park) • Seamans 1 (Oil Gas Well) • Sewer Pump Stations • Water Pump Station • Water Well • West Main Pump Station No. 1	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will notify the critical facility owners and managers of the facility's location in the flood hazard area. The Town will encourage each facility to conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner or manager will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	

Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)		☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**		**Evaluation**
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Relocate facility		Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events		Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.

Action 2025-BataviaT-02. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department, Planning Board	
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: • 98 98 41031095 Railroad Bridge • Tonawanda Creek Bridge	
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Genesee County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	This action strengthens the transportation lifeline, which may encourage new development in the area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures useability and reliability of bridges which are an essential transportation lifeline.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.	
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-03. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☒Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☐Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has six low-hazard dams 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-BataviaT-04. Tonawanda Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Planning Board, Town Administration, Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	DEC, Genesee County Engineering, Genesee County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The area surrounding Tonawanda Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tonawanda Creek has bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Tonawanda Creek and to protect the Wastewater Treatment Facility.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Tonawanda Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Tonawanda Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☒Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☒Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-05. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Building Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☐Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must: • Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. • Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. • Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. • Require permits for floodplain development. The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damge_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Evaluation**	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events	

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-06. Epidemic Education and Outreach

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

Alternatives:

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-07. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

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

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-08. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Managers, Town Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☐Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☒Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Highway Garage, Emergency Town Hall, West Main Pump Station No. 3, West Main Pump Station No. 1, King Lift Station, AgPark Pump Station, and Ellicott Booster Station do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility interruptions, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct studies to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Town will then purchase and install the generators and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-09. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department, Town Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Engineering, Genesee County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☒Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Current culverts are only designed to handle the 10-year storm event and range in size from 12” to 36”. Approximately 100 culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will complete engineering surveys of the undersized culvert pipes that runs under roadways to determine the proper size necessary to provide drainage capacity. The Town and County will complete the necessary upsizing for the culvert pipes.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-10. Drainage Ditches

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department, Town Engineering	
Supporting Agencies:	Genesee County Engineering, Genesee County Public Works	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☒Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Drainage ditches throughout the Town are deteriorated and clogged with sediment and debris from flooding associated with severe storms and severe winter storms. Many of the drainage ditches are undersized and are prone to overflow.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will complete engineering surveys of the undersized drainage ditches that run throughout the Town to determine the proper size necessary to provide an appropriate drainage capacity and will clear the sediment and debris from the ditch prior to the upsize. The Town and County (where necessary) will complete the necessary upsizing for the drainage ditches.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	2	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the locations that are at greatest risk of flooding or overtopping helps the Town to prioritize area's that repetitively flood.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes drainage ditch sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	☐Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☐Preventative Measures (PR) ☐Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☒High	☐Medium ☐Low

Alternatives:

Action	Evaluation
No Action	Current problem exists
Remove ditches	Drainage issues will persist or be made worse unless additional infrastructure is put in place
Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.

Action 2025-BataviaT-11. 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:	Flooding takes place in the neighboring City of Batavia on Route 98 and Walnut Street. When Route 98 floods, a local detour is necessary within the Town of Batavia. The area impacted by flooding is an evacuation route.	
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 and is in relation to an evacuation route.	
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-BataviaT-12. Sandbag Flood Preparation

Lead Agency:	Town Administration		
Supporting Agencies:	Zoning and Planning Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☒Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Municipalities need to inventory and purchase their own sandbags for flood events, but municipal officials would like to have a better sense of how and when the county will help. The Army Corps of Engineers has sandbags that can be used in emergencies but would like each municipality to purchase their own sandbags to better handle situations alone.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Genesee County and the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain sandbags that can be used in emergency high precipitation and flooding events. The Town will ensure they inventory sandbags on a routine basis so that they are always available for emergency use.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	Sandbags will reduce flood risk to the Town and may also reduce the number of transportation accidents that are related to flooded roadways.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better flood preparation and ensures that roadways stay clear enough for emergency response vehicles.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in better flood prevention, which may encourage development in areas that would otherwise be of flood concern.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be impacted by flooding events, and this action aims to reduce the impacts from flood.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through flood reduction with sandbags.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.		
Mitigation Category	☒Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒Preventative Measures (PR) ☒Property Protection (PP) ☐Public Information (PI)	☐Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒High	☐Medium	☐Low

Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Elevate Roadways to not experience flooding	Not a cost-effective solution with roadways that may only periodically experience flooding concerns
	Install additional storm drainage	May not fix flooding concerns along some roadways

Action 2025-BataviaT-13. Review and Revise Building Codes

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

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-14. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Town Administration, Genesee County Highway, NYSDOT	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, Superintendent of Water/Sewer/Streets	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☒Civil Unrest ☒Dam Failure ☒Drought ☒Earthquake ☒Epidemic ☒Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☒Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☒Terrorism ☒Transportation Accidents ☒Utility Interruption ☒Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has several major roads which traverse through the jurisdiction, including NYS Routes 98, 33, 33A, and 5. Transportation accidents are apt to occur on these roadways more than local roads. Further, hazardous materials may be transported on the major roadways. The Town does not have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation and transportation accident 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 and transportation accident 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:	Within 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-BataviaT-15. Water Conservation Ordinance

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

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

Action 2025-BataviaT-16. Zoning Regulations for Water Protection

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board, Zoning Board, NYS DEC	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	☐Civil Unrest ☐Dam Failure ☐Drought ☐Earthquake ☐Epidemic ☐Extreme Temperature ☒Flood	☐Hazardous Materials ☒Severe Storm ☒Severe Winter Storm ☐Terrorism ☐Transportation Accidents ☐Utility Interruption ☐Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Water resources in the Town are at risk for contamination, including aquifers and surface water supplies. The Town currently does not have enough zoning regulations in place to prevent development in areas that are located near the potable water supply.	
Description of the Solution:	Water resources in Town require protections to prevent contamination of aquifers and surface water supplies and ensure the natural environment remains pristine. Zoning regulations can prevent future development in areas near potable water supply. The Town will work to implement additional zoning regulations to prevent new development from potentially hindering the Town's potable water sources.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2	
Benefits:	This action will support the safe, continued use of potable water to ensure there is adequate drinking water available to support residents. Furthermore, the zoning regulations will assist in ensuring agriculture practices have water available to support the grower's livelihood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Populations will have access to clean, potable water sources at all times.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure that potable water is accessible to critical facilities and lifelines.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will ensure potable water is available within the jurisdiction during time of drought by preserving the Town's potable water source.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Higher temperatures are expected to increase the amount of moisture that evaporates from land and water. These changes have the potential to lead to more frequent and severe droughts, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of wildfires and the Town's dependence on potable water.	
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 Issued Warnings	Problem persists; DEC notification would be too late
Haul Water	Time consuming and not cost effective

Action 2025-BataviaT-17. Repetitive Loss Properties

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:	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 2 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.