9.2 Town of Alabama

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Alabama. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster in order to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the town participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Town of Alabama's risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities used in the town, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.2.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

The following individuals were identified as the hazard mitigation plan's primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Janet Sage Title: Supervisor Phone Number: 716-474-1259 Address: 2218 Judge Rd, Oakfield NY 14125 Email: dsage4@rochester.rr.com	Name: Bob Kehlenbeck Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 585 948-5970 Address: 1358 Ham Rd, Basom NY 14013 Email: alahwy@rochester.rr.com
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Bob Kehlenbeck Title: Highway Superintendent Phone Number: 585 948-5970 Address: 1358 Ham Rd, Basom NY 14013 Email: alahwy@rochester.rr.com	

9.2.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Alabama is in the northwest corner of Genesee County. The town is bordered to the north by Orleans County, to the west by Erie and Niagara Counties, to the south by Pembroke, to the southeast by Batavia, and to the east by Oakfield. The Tonawanda Creek and Oak Orchard Creek flow through the town. The town has a total area of 42.8 square miles. The town includes the hamlets of Alabama, Basom, Indian Falls, Meadeville, South Alabama, West Alabama, and Wheatville. The Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge is partially in the northern part of the town, the Tonawanda Indian Reservation is in the southwest portion of the town, and the Towanda Swamp is in the northwest corner of the town.

The estimated 2017 U.S. Census American Community Survey population was 1,783, a decrease from the 2010 Census (2,352). Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 11.4 percent of the population is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

History and Cultural Resources

The Town of Alabama was established in 1826 from a portion of the Town of Pembroke and the Town of Shelby. The town originally was called the Town of Gerrysville, and in 1828, the town assumed its current name. The Oak Orchard Acid Springs (Alabama Sour Springs), found in the northern part of the town, were once thought to be useful to treat chronic diseases. The town saw 200 visitors daily in the 1800's, in addition to water bottling and exportation to other cities.

Growth/Development Trends

The following table summarizes recent residential/commercial development since 2008 to present and any known or anticipated major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development that were identified in the next five years within the municipality. The map in Figure 9.2-1 illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.

Table 9.2-1. Growth and Development

Property or Development Name	Type (e.g., Res., Comm.)	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or Parcel ID)	Known Hazard Zone(s)	Description/Status of Development
Recent Development from 2008 to present					
Sunrise Farms (Poultry/eggs)	Agricultural/Industrial	18 barns	7795 Alleghany Rd	Wildfire	90% complete
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
Science Technology Advanced Manufacturing park STAMP	Hi Tech industrial park	1250 acres	Northwest corner of town	Haz-mat, construction, traffic	Infrastructure work started

** Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.*

9.2.3 Natural Hazard Event History Specific to the Municipality

Genesee County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events, as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment). A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the county and its municipalities. For the purpose of this plan update, events that have occurred in the county from 2007 to present were summarized to indicate the range and impact of hazard events in the community. Information regarding specific damages is included, if available, based on reference material or local sources. This information is presented in the table below.

Table 9.2-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Genesee County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
April 26-May 8, 2011	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, High Wind (DR-1993)	No	Following the passage of a strong cold front, strong synoptic winds developed across western New York. Gusts reached up to 83 mph.	Although the county sustained damages, the town did not report any damages.
November 17-19, 2014	Lake Effect Snow (DR-4204)	Yes	Heavy lake effect snow fell throughout the region in back to back events resulting in over 3 feet of snow and several deaths in the region.	Although the county sustained damages, the town did not report any damages.

Notes:
DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA).

9.2.4 Hazard Vulnerabilities and Ranking

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) have detailed information regarding each plan participant's vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the hazard vulnerabilities and their ranking in the Town of Alabama. For additional vulnerability information relevant to this jurisdiction, refer to Section 5.0.

Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential hazards for the Town of Alabama. The town agreed with the calculated risk rankings.

Table 9.2-3. Hazard Risk/Vulnerability Risk Ranking

Hazard type	Estimate of Potential Dollar Losses to Structures Vulnerable to the Hazard [a, c]	Probability of Occurrence	Risk Ranking Score (Probability x Impact)	Hazard Ranking [b]
Civil Unrest	Damage estimate not available	Occasional	24	Medium
Drought	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	33	High
Earthquake[d, e]	RCV Exposed to D and E Soils: $130,519	Occasional	32	High
Epidemic	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	39	High
Extreme Temperature	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	39	High
Flood[d]	RCV Exposed to 1% Annual Chance Flood Event $16,739,000	Frequent	18	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	42	High
Severe Storm	100-year MRP: $0 500-year MRP: $0	Frequent	48	High
Severe Winter Weather	100-year MRP: $1,778,680 500-year MRP: $8,893,400	Frequent	51	High
Terrorism	Damage estimate not available	Rare	14	Medium
Transportation Accident	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	42	High
Utility Failure	Damage estimate not available	Frequent	45	High
Wildfire	Estimated RCV in WUI Hazard Area $153,452,000	Occasional	36	High

Notes:

a. Building damage ratio estimates based on FEMA 386-2 (August 2001).

b. The valuation of general building stock and loss estimates was based on custom inventory for the municipality.
High = Total hazard priority risk ranking score of 31 and above.
Medium = Total hazard priority risk ranking of 14-30.
Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 14.

c. Loss estimates for the severe storm and severe winter storm hazards are structural values only and do not include the value of contents.

d Loss estimates for the flood and earthquake hazards represent both structure and contents.

e. The HAZUS-MH earthquake model results are reported by Census Tract.

Critical Facilities

DEC Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for state projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a SFHA unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2 feet above the BFE. This statute is outlined at http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the state places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or

having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood event or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet these criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYSDHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents HAZUS–MH estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.

Table 9.2-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
Feeder Dam	Dam	X	X	T. Alabama-3
Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area Dam	Dam	X	X	T. Alabama-4

Source: Genesee County 2017; HAZUS-MH

The town noted that both dams are not owned or maintained by the town.

Identified Issues

The town identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The Town Hall lacks a backup power source.
- The town's Salt Barn is outdated and has tears in the roof cover.

9.2.5 Capability Assessment

This section identifies the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Planning and regulatory capability.
- Administrative and technical capability.
- Fiscal capability.
- Community classification.
- National Flood Insurance Program.
- Integration of mitigation planning into existing and future planning mechanisms.

Planning and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Alabama.

Table 9.2-5. Planning and Regulatory Tools

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Planning Capability				
Master Plan	Yes	County	-	-
Capital Improvements Plan	No	-	-	-

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Floodplain Management / Basin Plan	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
Stream Corridor Management Plan	No	-	-	-
Watershed Management or Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	County/Local	-	-
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	County/Local	-	Emergency Operation Plan
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Code Enforcement	Building Code of the State of New York
Zoning Ordinance	Yes, last updated March 2018	Local	Code Enforcement	Town of Alabama Zoning Law
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes, 2005	Local	Code Enforcement	Town of Alabama Land Subdivision Law
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 1982	Federal, State, Local	Code Enforcement	Town of Alabama Flood Damage Prevention Law
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	No	State, Local	Code Enforcement	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Planning Board	Planning Board
Stormwater Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	No	-	-	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	Real Estate Agents	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467

Tool / Program (code, ordinance, plan)	Do you have this? (Yes/No) If Yes, date of adoption or update	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Dept. /Agency Responsible	Code Citation and Comments (Code Chapter, name of plan, explanation of authority, etc.)
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	-	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Alabama.

Table 9.2-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Wendel Associates
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Wendel Associates
NFIP FPA	Yes	Highway Superintendent
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Fire Chief
Grant writer(s)	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Alabama.

Table 9.2-7. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community program available to the Town of Alabama.

Table 9.2-8. Community Classifications

Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	8B	2017, will improve with water project
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Natural disaster/safety programs in/for schools	No	-	-
Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-
Public education program/outreach (through website, social media)	No	-	-
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-

Note:

- Unavailable

The classifications listed above relate to the community's ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS class applies to flood insurance, while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance.

CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 being the best possible classification, and class 10 representing no classification benefit. Firewise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located beyond 1000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within 5 road miles of a recognized fire station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual.
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule.
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/.
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at http://www.stormready.noaa.gov/index.html.
- The National Firewise Communities website at http://firewise.org/.

Self-Assessment of Capability

The table below provides an approximate measure of the Town of Alabama's capability to work in a hazard-mitigation capacity and/or effectively implement hazard mitigation strategies to reduce hazard vulnerabilities.

Table 9.2-9. Self-Assessment Capability for the Municipality

Area	Degree of Hazard Mitigation Capability		
	Limited (If limited, what are your obstacles?)*	Moderate	High
Planning and regulatory capability	X-Staff/Funding	-	-
Administrative and technical capability	X-Staff/Funding	-	-
Fiscal capability	X-Staff/Funding	-	-
Community political capability	X-Staff/Funding	-	-
Community resiliency capability	X-Staff/Funding	-	-
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities	X-Staff/Funding	-	-

National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Bob Kehlenbeck, Highway Superintendent.

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The Town of Alabama does not maintain lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged or identify property owners who are interested mitigation. The town does not make Substantial Damage Determinations.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of Alabama.

Table 9.2-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies (1)	# Claims (Losses) (1)	Total Loss Payments (2)	# Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Severe Rep. Loss Prop. (1)	# Policies in 100-year Boundary (3)
TOWN OF ALABAMA	0	1	$0	0	0	0

Source: FEMA 2018

Notes: Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of February 28, 2018. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties
RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The FPA is the sole person responsible for floodplain administration. The town does not conduct NFIP specific administration services or outreach. Despite this, the town does not feel there are any barriers to running an effective program since the town lacks any flooding issues.

Compliance History

The Town of Alabama is in good standing with the NFIP. The town has not had a compliance audit or CAV.

Regulatory

No properties are within the floodplain within the town, though the planning board does consider efforts to reduce flood risk. Due to the lack of properties within the floodplain, the town has not considered joining the CRS program.

Integration of Hazard Mitigation into Existing and Future Planning Mechanisms

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, each community was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their community's progress in plan integration. A summary is provided below. In addition, the community identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures.

Planning

Comprehensive Plan: The Town of Alabama has a Comprehensive Plan (land-use plan). Updates of the plan will refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan but will not consider areas of natural hazard risk.

The Town of Alabama has an Open Space Development Plan called SMART Growth, as well as a Growth Plan. Although the town has Open Space and Growth Plans, the town does not have a re-development plan, economic growth plan, watershed or stream corridor management plan, or local waterfront revitalization plan. As part of the CMEP the town has Continuity of Operations/Community of Government plans that will serve to protect the local government and operation from natural hazard disruptions. The community does not have a Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Strategic Recovery Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could consider natural hazard risk during the update to the Comprehensive Plan.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

The town has a zoning ordinance and subdivision ordinance that guide development. The town's growth is controlled by the County's Growth Management Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town is working to develop a townwide water zoning district, which will protect the town's water supply and guide development.

Operational and Administration

The Town of Alabama does not have a municipal planner or contract planning firm. The Town of Alabama also does not have any other boards or committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. The Highway Superintendent performs the stormwater management functions in the community. The town does not have staff or a contracting firm who can perform substantial damage determinations or has experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. The staff also does not receive training or continuing professional education that supports natural hazard risk reduction. The municipality has a tree trimming program and roadside mowing program to deal with vegetation management. No town staff have job descriptions that specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects/actions or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk. Nor, does any of the staff or departments participate in associations, organizations, groups, or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could hire staff or contract with firms that can perform substantial damage determinations and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. Staff could receive training to support natural hazard risk reduction.

Funding

The municipality does not have an operating budget that includes line items for mitigation projects or activities. The town does not have a capital improvement budget and has not pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation-related projects. The town does not have any other mechanisms to fiscally support hazard mitigation projects.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town could apply for grant funding to support hazard mitigation projects.

Education and Outreach

The town does not have any public outreach mechanisms/programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, safe use of generators, emergency preparedness, and flood hazard information. The Town of Alabama Fire Department has a website (http://www.townofalabamafire.org/) and Facebook Page that discusses events and other information.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The town Fire Department website could include educational information regarding natural hazard risk management.

Sheltering, Evacuation, and Temporary Housing

Temporary housing, evacuation routes, and sheltering measures must be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

Temporary and Permanent Housing

The Town of Alabama identified the following site for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster:

- Town Highway: 1358 Ham Road. The site is 10 acres but would require a sewer hookup.

The town has identified the following potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired:

- Residential growth areas: These areas are currently private farmland in the town.

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Town of Alabama has designated the following emergency shelters:

- Alabama Fire Department: 2230 Judge Road. The Fire Department possibly accommodates pets, is ADA compliant, has backup power, and provides BLS medical services.
- Baptist Church: 2210 Judge Road. The Church possibly accommodates pets and is ADA compliant but does not have backup power or medical services.

The town has not designated evacuation routes or evacuation procedures. Routes and procedures would be determined at the time of an incident, in accordance with the County's CEMP.

9.2.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritization.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2008 Plan. The previous plan identified countywide municipal actions. The town reviewed the list of actions and included the actions that pertained to the Town of Alabama in the table below. The actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and above in Section 9.2.5 (Capability Assessment).

Table 9.2-11. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	2. Develop a coordinated plan for tree maintenance that allows for maintaining power and retaining community character. Tree limbs can be a problem in many severe weather events. For this reason, DPW and utility companies do preventative cutting of tree limbs to maintain utility lines. Municipalities that want to retain local character are often not happy with the results. This conflict between community character and tree maintenance needs to be resolved, and needs to comprehensively address tree planting, trimming and removal. A plan should also address the need to educate the public about tree maintenance in preparation for severe weather.	All	Overgrown trees in town cemetery causing safety hazard	County Planning	Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2 Town has active tree trimming program and replanting 3. Ongoing capability
	30. Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	Flood	Original problem not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	Ongoing capability	Cost Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		1. Discontinue 2. 3. Ongoing capability

Completed Mitigation Initiatives not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Alabama performed ongoing maintenance projects to reduce the impact of flooding but has not identified specific mitigation projects/activities that were completed but not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2008 Plan.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Alabama participated in a mitigation action workshop on June 18, 2018 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 'Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures' (March 2007) and FEMA 'Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards' (January 2013).

Table 9.2-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Alabama would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives could be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent on 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 municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low.' The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.2-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives.

Table 9.2-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	**Project Name**	Generator for Town Hall			**Priority**	High
T. Alabama -1	**Description of Problem**	The Town Hall requires a backup power source to maintain critical functions, including the town's court system. The town has previously applied for grant funding but has not been awarded the necessary funds to complete the project.			**Lead & Support Agencies**	Highway Superintendent
	Description of Solution	The Highway Superintendent will determine the appropriately sized generator. The town will purchase the generator and install with necessary electrical components.			**Estimated Benefits**	Critical services of Town Hall maintained during power outages.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	All Hazards	**Estimated Timeline**	6 months	**Estimated Cost**	$15,000
	Mitigation Category	SIP	**Critical Facility**	☒ Yes ☐ No	**Potential Funding Sources**	HMGP, PDM
	CRS Category	PP, ES	**EHP Issues**	None	**Goals Met**	2
Project Number	**Project Name**	New Cover for Salt Barn			**Priority**	High
T. Alabama -2	**Description of Problem**	The Town of Alabama's Salt Barn is outdated. The roof of the structure is now tearing, leaving the town's salt supply vulnerable. The salt supply needs to be maintained in order to keep roadways safe during the winter.			**Lead & Support Agencies**	Highway Superintendent
	Description of Solution	The town will remove the existing cover and replace it with a new cover.			**Estimated Benefits**	Salt supply protected from rain and snow.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	**Estimated Timeline**	Within 2 years	**Estimated Cost**	$63,000
	Mitigation Category	SIP	**Critical Facility**	☐ Yes ☒ No	**Potential Funding Sources**	HMGP, PDM, Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PP, ES	**EHP Issues**	None	**Goals Met**	2
Project Number	**Project Name**	Work with owner of the Feeder Dam to protect to the 500-year flood level.			**Priority**	High
T. Alabama -3	**Description of Problem**	The facility is in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.			**Lead & Support Agencies**	Town floodplain administrator, facilities manager
	Description of Solution	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 50-year level.			**Estimated Benefits**	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Flood	**Estimated Timeline**	Within 6 months	**Estimated Cost**	<$100
	Mitigation Category	EAP	**Critical Facility**	☒ Yes ☐ No	**Potential Funding Sources**	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PI	**EHP Issues**	None	**Goals Met**	1, 2, 3

Table 9.2-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Work with owner of the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area Dam to protect to the 500-year flood level.			Priority	High
T. Alabama -4	Description of Problem	The facility is in the 100-year floodplain. The town does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves.			Lead & Support Agencies	Town floodplain administrator, facilities manager
	Description of Solution	The town will contact the facilities manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 500-year level.			Estimated Benefits	Provide outreach to the property owner and informing them of potential flood damage and possible solutions.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Flood	Estimated Timeline	Within 6 months	Estimated Cost	<$100
	Mitigation Category	EAP	Critical Facility	☒ Yes 💧 ☐ No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PI	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	1, 2, 3
Project Number	Project Name	Update flood damage prevention ordinance to include freeboard.			Priority	High
T. Alabama -5	Description of Problem	The town's flood damage prevention ordinance needs to be updated to include the 2' freeboard requirement.			Lead & Support Agencies	Town floodplain administrator
	Description of Solution	The town will update the flood damage prevention ordinance which includes the NYS 2' freeboard requirement			Estimated Benefits	Buildings built to state required standards.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Flood	Estimated Timeline	Within 6 months	Estimated Cost	<$100
	Mitigation Category	LPR	Critical Facility	☐ Yes ☒ No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PR	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	1

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

**Does this mitigation initiative reduce the effects of hazards on new and/or existing buildings and/or infrastructure? Not applicable (N/A) is inserted if this does not apply.*

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CAV	*Community Assistance Visit*
CRS	*Community Rating System*
DPW	*Department of Public Works*
FEMA	*Federal Emergency Management Agency*
FPA	*Floodplain Administrator*
HMA	*Hazard Mitigation Assistance*
N/A	*Not applicable*
NFIP	*National Flood Insurance Program*
OEM	*Office of Emergency Management*

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

FMA	*Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program*
HMGP	*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program*
PDM	*Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program*
RFC	*Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program (discontinued in 2015)*
SRL	*Severe Repetitive Loss Grant Program (discontinued in 2015)*

Timeline:

Short	*1 to 5 years*
Long Term	*5 years or greater*
OG	*On-going program*
DOF	*Depending on funding*

Costs:

Where actual project costs have been reasonably estimated:

Low	*< $10,000*
Medium	*$10,000 to $100,000*
High	*> $100,000*

Where actual project costs cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low	*Possible to fund under existing budget. Project is part of, or can be part of an existing on-going program.*
Medium	*Could budget for under existing work plan, but would require a reapportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the project would have to be spread over multiple years.*
High	*Would require an increase in revenue via an alternative source (i.e., bonds, grants, fee increases) to implement. Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed project.*

Benefits:

Where possible, an estimate of project benefits (per FEMA's benefit calculation methodology) has been evaluated against the project costs, and is presented as:

Low=	*< $10,000*
Medium	*$10,000 to $100,000*
High	*> $100,000*

Where numerical project benefits cannot reasonably be established at this time:

Low	*Long-term benefits of the project are difficult to quantify in the short term.*
Medium	*Project will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property, or project will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.*
High	*Project will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.*

Mitigation Category:

- *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 manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.*
- *Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also 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*

CRS Category:

- *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 also 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*

Critical Facility:

- Yes 💧 - *Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain*

Table 9.2-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Mitigation Action/Project Number	Mitigation Action/Initiative	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community	Total	High / Medium / Low
T. Alabama-1	Generator for Town Hall	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
T. Alabama-2	New Cover for Town of Alabama Salt Barn	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
T. Alabama-3	Work with owner of the Feeder Dam to protect to the 500 year flood level.	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	Medium
T. Alabama-4	Work with owner of the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area Dam to protect to the 500 year flood level	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	Medium
T. Alabama-5	Update flood damage prevention ordinance to include freeboard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
T. Alabama-6	Training for Floodplain Administrator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).

9.2.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.2.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

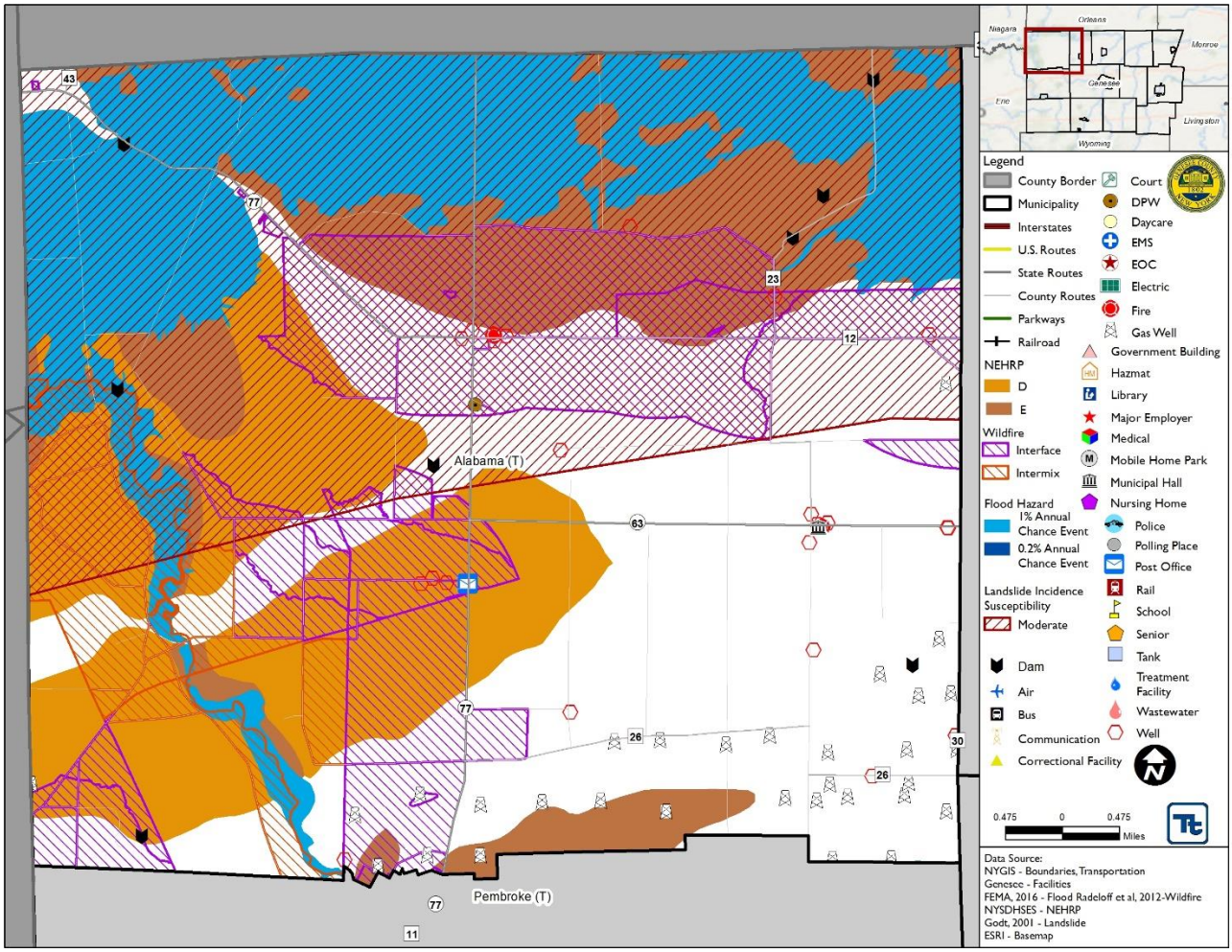
The Town of Alabama followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Town of Alabama departments, including the Town Supervisor and Highway Superintendent. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Genesee County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements 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.

Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through planning partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix B (Meeting Documentation).

9.2.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps were generated for the Town of Alabama that illustrate the probable areas impacted within the municipality. 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 only have been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Town of Alabama has significant exposure. A map of the Town of Alabama hazard area extent and location is provided on the following page. This map indicates the location of the regulatory floodplain, as well as identified critical facilities within the municipality.

Figure 9.2-1. Town of Alabama Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Town of Alabama Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Generator for Town Hall		
Project Number:	T. Alabama-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall requires a backup power source to maintain critical functions, including the Town's court system. The town has previously applied for grant funding but has not been awarded the necessary funds to complete the project.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Superintendent will determine the appropriately sized generator. The town will purchase the generator and install with necessary electrical components.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes ☐	No ☒	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	No power loss	**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	Critical services maintained
Useful Life:	30 years	**Goals Met:**	2
Estimated Cost:	$15,000	**Mitigation Action Type:**	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	6 months
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 month	**Potential Funding Sources:**	HMGP, PDM
Responsible Organization:	Highway Superintendent	**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	

Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Problem continues.
	Install Solar Panels.	$30,000	Weather dependent.
	Install Microgrid.	$250,000	Costly. Still might have power outages.

Progress Report (for plan maintenance)	
Date of Status Report:	
Report of Progress:	
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:	

Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Generator for Town Hall	
Project Number:	T. Alabama-1	
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety	1	Critical services protected.
Property Protection	1	Town Hall protected from power loss.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project requires grant funding assistance.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All hazards.
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Highway Superintendent.
Other Community Objectives	1	Protection of critical facilities.
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	

Town of Alabama Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	New Cover for Salt Barn		
Project Number:	T. Alabama-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Alabama Salt Barn is outdated. The roof of the structure is now tearing, leaving the town's salt supply vulnerable. The salt supply needs to be maintained in order to keep roadways safe during the winter.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The town will remove the existing cover and replace it with a new cover.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes ☐	No ☒	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes ☐	No ☒	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	Salt supply protected from rain and snow	**Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):**	Salt supply protected from rain/snow
Useful Life:	20 years	**Goals Met:**	2
Estimated Cost:	$63,000	**Mitigation Action Type:**	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	**Desired Timeframe for Implementation:**	Within 2 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 month	**Potential Funding Sources:**	HMGP, PDM, Municipal budget
Responsible Organization:	Highway Superintendent	**Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:**	

Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	**Action**	**Estimated Cost**	**Evaluation**
	No Action	$0	Problem continues.
	Repair tears in the current cover.	$5,000	The cover is prone to continued tears as it is past a reasonable useable life.
	Replace current structure with hard structure.	$150,000	Costly. Not necessary.

Progress Report (for plan maintenance)	
Date of Status Report:	
Report of Progress:	
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:	

Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	New Cover for Salt Barn	
Project Number:	T. Alabama-2	
Criteria	**Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)**	**Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate**
Life Safety	1	The project will allow roadways to continue to be safely maintained during winter conditions.
Property Protection	1	The Salt Barn will be protected.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The town has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project will require grant funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm.
Timeline	1	Within 2 years.
Agency Champion	1	Highway Superintendent.
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	