



9.17 Village of Le Roy

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Le Roy. 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 to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the village participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Village of Le Roy’s risk and vulnerability, the different capabilities utilized in the village, and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.17.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Village of Le Roy’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Sharon Jeary Title: Clerk Phone Number: 585-768-2527 x2216 Address: 3 West Main Street Le Roy14482 Email: sjeary@villageofleeroy.org	Name: Greg Rogers Title: Mayor Phone Number: 585-768-2527 Address: 3 West Main Street Le Roy14482 Email: sjeary@villageofleeroy.org
Floodplain Administrator	
Name: Ann Podolak Title: Code Enforcement Phone Number: (585)-768-6910 Address: 3 West Main Street Le Roy14482 Email: apodolak.code@lerony.org	

9.17.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Le Roy is in the center of the Town of Le Roy in the eastern portion of Genesee County in Western New York State. The Village of Le Roy is located at the intersection of Routes 5 and 19 in the Town of Le Roy. Section 9.16 (Town of Le Roy) provides the town’s individual annex. The Town of Le Roy, in which the village is surrounded, is bordered by Pavilion to the south, Stafford to the west, Byron to the northwest, Bergen to the north, the County of Monroe to the northeast, and the County of Livingston to the southeast. Oatka Creek flows through the village. The village has a total area of 2.7 square miles. The estimated 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey population was 4,307, a decrease from the 2010 Census (4,391). Data from the 2016 U.S. Census American Community Survey estimates that 16.1 percent 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 village was first settled in 1797 and incorporated in 1834. The village was an early center of manufacturing of medicines and household chemicals. The village holds the Oatka Festival in the summer to celebrate the culture and history of the area that has taken place annually since 1989.

Growth/Development Trends

Table 9.17-1 summarizes major residential/commercial development that known or anticipated to take place prior to 2023. The map in Figure 9.17-1 illustrates the hazard areas along with the location of potential new development.





Table 9.17-1. 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					
Residential Acres	Res.	9 Structures	2, 3, 5 Fillmore	None	In Progress
Known or Anticipated Development in the Next Five (5) Years					
De Paul Properties	Senior Citizen Housing	60 Unites	Mill Street	May be in the SFHA	Planning Stages

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.17.3 Hazard Event History Specific to the Village of Le Roy

Genesee County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan. 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. The Village of Le Roy’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Genesee County. Table 9.17-2 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the village experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.17-2. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Genesee County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
January 9, 2008	High Wind	N/A	A powerful cold front crossed the region during early morning hours. The thunderstorms that accompanied the front produced damaging wind gusts measured to 75 mph.	High winds resulted in a short power outage. 2 Highway Department, 9 Police Department and 12 Fire Department storm related calls were made for service.
January 30, 2008	High Wind	N/A	Low pressure over upper Michigan tracked across the northern Great Lakes to Quebec. Winds increased to 25 to 40 mph with gusts measured to 75 mph.	Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages. 2 Police and 2 Fire Department storm related calls were made for service.
June 6, 2008	Hail	N/A	Thunderstorms moving through the region produced strong winds and hail.	Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages.
September 14, 2008	High Wind	N/A	The remains of Hurricane Ike moved over the area, resulting in high winds with gusts measured to 66 mph.	1 Highway Department, 6 Police Department, and 4 Fire Department storm related calls were made for service.
December 28, 2008	High Wind	N/A	A complex area of low pressure developed over the midsection of the nation and strengthened as it moved into the western Great Lakes region then into Quebec. Winds accompanying the system increased rapidly across the area ranging from 30 to 40 mph sustained. A peak gust	2 Highway Department, 5 Police Department, and 5 Fire Department storm related calls were made for service.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	Genesee County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			of 75 mph was recorded the Buffalo Airport.	
July 25, 2009	Tornado	N/A	A tornado crossed the town of Darien and village of Corfu in Genesee county. The tornado was rated an EF1 with wind speeds estimated close to 100 mph.	Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages.
May 8, 2010	High Wind	N/A	Deep low pressure passed over western New York with its trailing cold front rapidly sweeping east across the region. Winds increased within a few hours of the approaching front to gust speeds of 60 to 65 mph.	High winds resulted in a minor power outage and downed trees. 9 Police storm related calls were made for service.
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.	The village reported minor damages including downed trees and damage to the weather station. 4 Police storm related calls were made for service.
July 31, 2012	Flash Flood	N/A	A slow moving cold front caused thunderstorms resulting in heavy rains. Over parts of Genesee county, two to three inches of rain fell in less than two hours.	Flash flooding resulted in flooding at the Village Hall entrance. 3 Police storm related calls were made for service.
October 29, 2012	High Wind (DR-4085)	Yes	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains to western and north central New York. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph.	Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages. 2 Police storm related calls were made for service.
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 was impacted, the village did not report damages.
November 24, 2014	Flood	N/A	Up to six feet of snow which fell during two lake effect events the previous week melted as temperatures climbed into the 60s. Snow water equivalents ranged from four to six inches. The melting snow combined a limited rainfall to produce some urban and river flooding over the lake-effect snow affected area.	Although the county was impacted, the village did not report damages.
March 8, 2017	High Wind	N/A	Deep low pressure brought strong winds to the entire region with sustained winds up to 49 mph and wind gusts as high as 81 mph.	High winds resulted in damages to rooves, the generator, and trans damages. 19 Police storm related calls were made for service.

Notes:

DR Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A Not applicable



9.17.4 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. This section provides a summary of exposure and impacts from significant hazards of concern as identified by the Village of Le Roy.

Hazard Risk Ranking

This section includes the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment). The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating town or village may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Genesee County as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Village of Le Roy. The Village of Le Roy has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table, as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the village indicated the following:

- The village noted that the probability of occurrence for drought should be changed from frequent to occasional and the hazard ranking should be changed from medium to low.

Table 9.17-3. Village of Le Roy Calculated Hazard 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		Occasional	14	Low
Earthquake ^{d, e}	RCV Exposed to D and E Soils	\$0	Occasional	16	Medium
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:	\$5,074,000	Frequent	18	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Damage estimate not available		Frequent	42	High
Severe Storm	190-year MRP:	\$0	Frequent	48	High
	500-year MRP:	\$0			
Severe Winter Weather	1% GBS:	\$3,222,220	Frequent	51	High
	5% GBS:	\$16,111,100			
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	\$106,493,000	Occasional	28	Medium

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 20-30+
 Low = Total hazard risk ranking below 20
- 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 Flood Risk

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 (NYS DHSES 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 9.17-4. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
Le Roy Post Office	Post Office	X	X	V. Le Roy-5
Oatka Creek Dam	Dam	X	X	-

Source: Genesee County 2017; HAZUS-MH

The village noted that the Oatka Creek Dam only has mechanical components and is not considered critical for the purpose of essential services. As a result, the Village of Le Roy did not develop a mitigation action to protect the facility to the 500-year flood level.

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Trees are aging and require attention to prevent falling branches from damaging property.
- Wolcott Street is prone to stormwater flooding.

9.17.5 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 Village of Le Roy.

Table 9.17-5. 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				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Local	Village Board	Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Local	Village Board	Capital Improvements Plan
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	Local	Police	Village of Le Roy Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Operation Plan	Yes	Local	Police	Village of Le Roy Emergency Management Plan
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
Other Plans:	No	-	-	-
Regulatory Capability				
Building Code	Yes	State & Local	Zoning CEO	NYS Building Code
Zoning Ordinance	Yes, 1990	Local	Zoning CEO	Chapter 215
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes, 1972	Local	Zoning CEO	Chapter 180
NFIP Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, 1993	Federal, State, Local	CEO	Chapter 112
NFIP: Cumulative Substantial Damages	No	-	-	-
NFIP: Freeboard	No	State, Local	CEO	State mandated BFE+2 for all construction, both residential and non-residential
Growth Management Ordinances	No	-	-	-
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Local	Zoning CEO	Chapter 215
Stormwater Management Ordinance	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.)
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	No	-	-	-
Natural Hazard Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	-	-
Real Estate Disclosure Requirement	Yes	State	-	NYS mandate, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467
Other (Special Purpose Ordinances [i.e., sensitive areas, steep slope])	No	-	-	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Village of Le Roy.

Table 9.17-6. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	CEO (Code Enforcement)
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	Police, Fire
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	Outside consultant
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	No	Outside consultant
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	Outside consultant
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	DEC
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	No	-
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Consultant
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-



Resources	Is this in place? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineering/Code Enforcement

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Village of Le Roy.

Table 9.17-7. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Table 9.17-8. 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	4	-
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	-	-



Program	Do you have this? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:
 N/A Not applicable
 - 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 at <https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/>.
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO’s Public Protection website at <https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/>.
- New York State Climate Smart Communities at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/56876.html>.
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities>.
- The National Firewise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>.

Self-Assessment of Capability

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

Table 9.17-9. 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	
Administrative and technical capability		X	
Fiscal capability		X	
Community political capability		X	
Community resiliency capability		X	
Capability to integrate mitigation into municipal processes and activities		X	

National Flood Insurance Program

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





NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Ann Podolak, Code Enforcement Officer

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The Village of Le Roy maintains lists/inventories of properties that have been flood damaged. The village has had properties that have experienced basement flooding due to stormwater related flooding in the past and is working to address this through Stormwater upgrades and curb installation.

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of Le Roy.

Table 9.17-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Le Roy	8	2	\$4,879	0	0	5

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 Code Enforcement Department is responsible for floodplain administration. The FPA stated they feel adequately supported and do not feel there are any barriers to running an effective floodplain management program.

Compliance History

The Village of Le Roy is in good standing in the NFIP. The most recent compliance audit or CAV took place on September 23, 2014.

Regulatory

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance: The Village of Le Roy’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 113 of the municipal code) is written to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- 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.
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

The village is not a member of 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, which is also indicated below.

Planning

Existing Integration

Comprehensive Plan: The Village of Le Roy has a Comprehensive Plan which will be updated soon. The plan currently does not include areas of natural hazard risk or refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan: The Village of Le Roy's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan refers to the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Village of Le Roy is in the process of initiating a Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan. The village does not have a Stormwater Plan, Re-Development Plan, Growth Plan, Economic Development Plan, Open Space Plan, Watershed or Stream Corridor Management Plan, Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) Plan, Post-Disaster Recovery Plan, Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan, or Strategic Recovery Plan.

Opportunities for Future Integration

New or updated planning documents could refer to the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan and include information on natural hazards.

Regulatory and Enforcement (Ordinances)

Existing Integration

Zoning Ordinance: The Village of Le Roy's Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 215 of the municipal code) and zoning districts as outlined on the Zoning Map are to provide for orderly growth and development; to lessen congestion in streets; to secure safety from fire, flood, and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding; to avoid undue concentration of population; to conserve, enhance, and perpetuate special historic sites, places and buildings; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, sewer, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements; and to promote the health, safety, morals or general welfare of the public. The ordinance was written with reasonable consideration, among other things, to the character of each district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses and with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of land.

Subdivision Ordinance: The Village of Le Roy's Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 180 of the municipal code) was adopted for the purpose of providing for the future growth and development of the village and affording adequate facilities for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, and welfare of its population and to establish rules for the processing, design, and construction of subdivisions.

The Village of Le Roy's municipal zoning, subdivision regulations, and site plan review process require developers to take additional actions to mitigate natural hazard risk.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The village could incorporate natural hazards and hazard mitigation into local ordinances.



Operational and Administration

Existing Integration

The Village of Le Roy does not have a Planning Board, Zoning Board of Adjustments, or other Boards or Committees that include functions with respect to managing natural hazard risk. NFIP Floodplain Management functions are performed by the Code Enforcement Officer. The village has staff or contracts with firms that have experience with developing Benefit-Cost Analysis, can perform substantial damage estimates, and have experience in preparing grant applications for mitigation projects. Village staff do not receive training or continuing professional education which supports natural hazard risk reduction. No staff have job descriptions that specifically include identifying and/or implementing mitigation projects/actions or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk and no staff participate in associations, organizations, groups, or other committees that support natural hazard risk reduction and build hazard management capabilities.

Opportunities for Future Integration

Staff could receive training to support hazard mitigation efforts.

Funding

Existing Integration

The municipal /operating budget includes line items for mitigation projects for the Oatka Creek and is capable of addressing other mitigation projects in the budget. While the village has a Capital Improvements Budget, it does not include mitigation related projects. The village has not recently pursued or been awarded grant funds for mitigation related projects.

Opportunities for Future Integration

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

Education and Outreach

Existing Integration

The Village of Le Roy does not have any outreach or education programs involving natural hazard risk management. The Village of Le Roy operates a municipal website in conjunction with the Town of Le Roy (<http://www.lerony.org/>) which has various information and community news.

Opportunities for Future Integration

The village website could include educational information regarding natural hazard risk management. The village could develop outreach and education programs involving 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 Village of Le Roy has not identified sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating houses of the floodplain and/or building new homes once



properties in the floodplain are acquired. The village will rely on the county to identify sites for displaced residents, as described in Section 9.1 (Genesee County Annex).

Evacuation and Sheltering Needs

The Village of Le Roy does not have a designated emergency shelter, evacuation routes, or evacuation procedures. Evacuation routes and shelters will be identified at the time of an emergency, in accordance with the County CEMP.

9.17.6 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2008 Plan. 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 may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.17-11. 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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
	1. Encourage municipalities to develop environmental protection overlay districts (EPODs) for sensitive areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, bluffs, wetlands, and habitat for local development review procedures. Identifying and locating such physical characteristics will provide a framework for determining the suitability of a site for a proposed land use. Municipalities might find a template to be helpful in developing such districts.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	SCWD	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	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 general public about tree maintenance in preparation for severe weather.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Planning	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	4. Develop detailed maps showing the locations of utility lines, including	All	Original problem was not identified	County Planning	Complete			1. Discontinue 2.





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
	electric, sewer, telephone, gas, and water. During emergency situations, these maps will give road/repair crews immediate access to the location of this vital infrastructure. At present, there is a general reliance on memory and personal knowledge for this information.		in the 2008 HMP.			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
	5. Run annual seminars with NYSEMO officials for local officials who are interested in obtaining more information on the hazard mitigation grant application process.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	6. Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events. Locations of shelters and command centers are situation dependent, and not well-suited to brochures. However, emergency All contact numbers and general facts on where to get emergency information during the event could be distributed. In particular, these materials need to communicate what the designated emergency radio stations are for county emergency situations. Also, the American Red Cross, FEMA, and Cornell Cooperative Extension have extensive fact sheets, manuals and web-based resources available that could be publicized and distributed.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	In Progress	Cost		1. Include in 2019 HMP
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
	7. Encourage the protection of wetlands and aquifers wherever possible. Wetlands	All	Original problem was not identified	SCWD	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.



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
	are capable of absorbing large amounts of flood water, slowing and reducing downstream flow, and filtering water of both sediment and pollutants. Many people are not aware of the critical role that wetlands play in the natural system. Development in or near wetlands is regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation. Integrating the wetlands permit process with education and enforcement would improve wetlands protection.		in the 2008 HMP.			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project to be included in 2019 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2019 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	8. Encourage the revision of local laws to include measures for erosion and sediment control. Erosion and sediment control is critical in managing flooding and water supply contamination. The County and all municipalities are encouraged to follow the New York State guidelines and standards in developing effective erosion and sediment control practices.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	SCWD	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	9. Coordinate and communicate sheltering plans, and develop additional community buildings as emergency or evacuation shelters and/or command centers. The Red Cross has a sheltering plan for emergency situations, and all municipal and county efforts to create shelters should be done in communication with the Red Cross. If a municipality wants the Red Cross to open a shelter, a request must be made to the Red Cross, as a shelter cannot be initiated without municipal permission. School Districts should be encouraged to update	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete



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.
	their sheltering capabilities through the NYS Department of Education’s General Construction program, which offers a 75-90% payback.							
	10. Develop a countywide compatible GIS system that allows the county and all the municipalities to share information in emergencies, including water and sewer data. Set up a real-time display in the County Emergency Management Office.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Planning	Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
	18. Prepare a countywide inventory of manure storage facilities. This inventory will be used for assisting emergency service personnel in preparing for and in the event of an accident involving manure.	All	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	SWCD	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	21. Municipal officials should consider participating in the Community Rating System (CRS), a program that rewards communities for performing extra flood plain activities beyond the minimum requirements for the National Flood Insurance Program. The CRS awards points to participating communities, which reduce the flood insurance premiums paid by the residents of that community. None of the municipalities in Genesee County are currently participating in the voluntary CRS program through FEMA. The County Emergency Management Office can coordinate a seminar to inform local officials of this program.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority



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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
	22. Establish a procedure to transfer development rights from floodplain areas into designated receiving areas. A Transfer of Development Rights Program allows the buying and selling of a property's development rights on a voluntary, market-driven basis. Providing local governments and landowners with the ability to transfer development rights will assist with coordinated inter-municipal planning.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Planning	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	23. Municipal officials should begin implementing the municipal flood/drainage mitigation programs included within the Genesee County Flood Mitigation Plan, which describes in considerable detail the location and nature of flooding problems in the Tonawanda Creek and Oatka Creek watersheds. Municipalities that do not have a flood/drainage mitigation program in the Flood Mitigation Plan should prepare one, using the Flood Mitigation Plan as a guide.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Planning	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	25. Raise awareness of and enforce existing floodplain regulations. All municipalities in Genesee County currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and should therefore have flood regulations.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	26. Raise minimum residential elevations required in flood prone areas. New Flood	Flooding	Original problem was not identified	Municipalities	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2.



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	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success			
	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.		in the 2008 HMP.			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	No longer a priority
	27. Develop a coordinated sandbagging plan between the County Highway Department, County Emergency Management, and select municipalities, where the county can help distribute sand in flood emergencies. 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 also has sandbags that can be used in emergencies, but would like each municipality to purchase their own sandbags in order to better handle situations alone. A clear understanding of sandbagging responsibilities and options is needed, as well as an increase in the number of available sandbags.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.	No longer a priority	
	28. Assist flood prone homeowners/businesses to relocate out of flood zones. Based on the updated FIRMs, each municipality should identify flood-prone properties and offer to work with the land owners to accomplish the relocation.	None	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.	No longer a priority	
	29. Assist flood prone homeowners/businesses who do not want	None	Original problem was not identified	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		



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	
	to relocate out of a designated flood zone with upgrading their properties to make them more flood-resistant.		in the 2008 HMP.			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.	No longer a priority
	30. Continue participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	None	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.	No longer a priority	
	31. Disclose risks of flood zones to property owners. Both existing and prospective property owners should be informed if a piece of property is located within the 100-year flood zone. A strategy should be implemented to inform potential property owners, possibly by encouraging home inspectors to provide this information to potential property owners in a pre-purchase home inspection. Also, a large map of flood zones and/or flood overlay zones could be prominently posted in a public area of the municipal offices. Existing property owners should also be informed of mitigation strategies that can be used to lessen the impact of flooding.	None	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.	No longer a priority	
	32. Provide information for municipal officials and property owners about the possibility of buying out or raising repetitive loss properties.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	SWCD	No Progress	Cost		1.	Discontinue
Level of Protection							2.		
Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success							3.	No longer a priority	



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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
	34. Develop a plan to correct stream bank erosion. Identify problem areas and coordinate all the necessary partners to correct stream bank erosion areas where needed and appropriate.	Flooding	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	SWCD	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	36. Replace faulty flood control devices. The Munson Street dam in Le Roy needs to be replaced or removed.	Flooding, Dam Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Dam Owners	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	37. Encourage the construction of underground utilities and the retrofitting of above ground utilities to underground. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule. Legislate that utilities be buried in new development, and develop model ordinances and policies to be used in achieving this goal. Develop creative financing strategies or income-eligible programs to assist with the implementation of this concept.	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	In Progress			1. Include in 2019 HMP 2. 3.
	38. Develop and maintain an inventory of critical facilities with backup power generators. This list should be reviewed and updated on an annual basis as upgrades are made to these facilities.	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority
	39. Obtain backup power generators and/or provide backup emergency electric	Ice Storm, Winter Storm,	Original problem was not identified	County EMO	Complete			1. Discontinue 2.



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.
	service, possibly through a grant program, particularly to critical facilities and evacuation shelters. The following county facilities need backup power support o New County Courthouse o Old County Courthouse o County Building One o Office of the Aging o County Airport o County Animal Shelter	Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	in the 2008 HMP.			Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
	41. Enhance the emergency notification system by encouraging the purchase of NOAA Weather Radio Receivers for critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, and adult care facilities. Over 850 National Weather Service transmitters send out alerts across the country to warn people when their safety is threatened. Alerts are sent out to tell people that they need to take some action in order to protect themselves. The National Weather Service also uses this system to broadcast weather 24 hours a day. By pushing a button, a radio user can hear current weather conditions and forecasts for the area, any time of the day or night. Cost is between \$50-70 per radio.	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2.
	42. Require the use of hazard resistant construction. For wind storms, minimize the creation of windborne debris by appropriately designing, manufacturing and installing architectural features using wind resistant design and construction. For winter storms, utilize construction	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost Level of Protection		1. Discontinue 2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority



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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
	practices that can handle heavy snow loads.							
	43. Establish a strategy to encourage structural retrofits to assure roofs, walls and windows meet minimum wind-load and snow-load design factors. This has proven to greatly reduce damage even with a total lack of code enforcement.	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	44. Adopt and enforce building codes that will enable newly built/remodeled structures to withstand earthquakes up to magnitude 6.5, which are possible in Western New York.	Ice Storm, Winter Storm, Severe Storm, Tornado, Utility Failure	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	45. Carry out a pre-event inspection of key buildings, bridges, and dams for seismic vulnerability. Based on this inspection, develop a seismic protection plan for these facilities.	Earthquake	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	46. Inform the public of the earthquake hazard in Genesee County through a public outreach program. Discuss the impact of the 1929 Attica event and study the effects a similar earthquake would have if it occurred today.	Earthquake	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	49. Require containment construction for structures not currently mandated to meet code. Structures that go through renovations or alterations are obligated to use fire prevention measures in the structural changes. However, buildings	Fire	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority



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
	that are not renovated do not need to meet code, but instead remain a hazard.							
	50. Require fire sprinklers in all new or substantially remodeled multi-family housing, regardless of distance from a fire station.	Fire	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	51. Develop overlay zoning districts to protect aquifers and surface water supply sources in local development review procedures. Identifying and locating such physical characteristics will provide a framework for determining the suitability of a site for a proposed land use. Municipalities might find a template to be helpful in developing such districts.	Water Supply Contamination	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	52. Enforce separation of water wells from manure storage. In a county with significant agricultural areas, manure storage locations could significantly affect local water supplies. All livestock farms should participate in an Agricultural Environmental Management program, and utilize best practices, including good nutrient management.	Water Supply Contamination	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	Municipalities	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	53. Develop a program to provide free testing of water wells. Many county residents still remain on well water, and would benefit from an opportunity to test the water. Cornell Cooperative Extension in Ontario County developed such a program, and could be used as a resource.	Water Supply Contamination	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Health	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority



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.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
	55. Encourage municipalities to develop wellhead protection plans to buffer or protect wellheads from water contamination. Wellhead protection prevents drinking water from becoming polluted by managing potential sources of contamination in the area which supplies water to a public well. The public health of Genesee County residents would be protected and the expense of treating polluted water or drilling new wells would be avoided through wellhead protection efforts. Municipalities that provide public water from a groundwater system would be well-served by a wellhead protection plan. A plan would be implemented through local law revisions and updates.	Water Supply Contamination	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Health	No Progress			1. Choose an item. 2. 3. No longer a priority
	58. Ensure protection of water resources and water supplies in the vicinity of facilities housing hazardous materials.	Hazardous Materials	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Health	Complete			1. Discontinue 2. 3. Complete; MCWA leasing village's system
	59. Inventory chronic traffic signal problems and areas where new signals are needed in order to effectively increase transportation safety. In some cases, new traffic signals need to be obtained and installed, where needed and appropriate. In other cases, chronic traffic signal problems need to be repaired and maintained. The state and the municipalities own the signals, not the	Transportation Accidents	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Highway	No Progress			1. Discontinue 2. 3. No longer a priority



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
	county, but chronic signal problems within the county can be found in the 911 logbook where all calls are reported and recorded.							
	60. Carry out a countywide survey of dangerous intersections. Several dangerous intersections in the county need improvements to make them safer, and these intersections should be first analyzed and then prioritized based on traffic safety data. Improvements could consist of better lighting and/or signage, the addition of turning lanes, installing traffic signals, or the complete reconstruction of an intersection to improve lines of sight and reduce steep grades.	Transportation Accidents	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County Highway	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
	63. Educate the public on wildfire dangers, especially how wildfires can start, how and why they spread, and the difficulties of extinguishing them.	Wildfire	Original problem was not identified in the 2008 HMP.	County EMO	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

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

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Village of Le Roy 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: e.g., 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 9.17-12 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Le Roy would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and can 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 9.17-13 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives.



Table 9.17-12. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

V. Le Roy-1	Project Number	Generator for Wolcott Street School.			Priority	High
	Description of Problem	2-6 Trigon Park Leroy NY 14482 Wolcott St. school (elementary school) in the village of Leroy generator is insufficient to handle a power outage during an incident. It presently only handles the emergency hallway lighting and some of the cafeteria. The school is designated as shelter and has insufficient backup generator during past power outages. The generator does not power the whole facility this was even more apparent during the last power outage at the end of June in 2018.			Lead & Support Agencies	LeRoy CSD Facilities Department
	Description of Solution	Install a new generator with new hookups and a new pad that operates the whole facility.			Estimated Benefits	The ability to shelter people at a minimum from the town and village of Leroy without having to send them to a different shelter due to power outage.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Estimated Timeline	1 year	Estimated Cost	\$250,000
	Mitigation Category	SIP	Critical Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	HMGP, State Ed, bond
	CRS Category	ES	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	2
V. Le Roy-2	Project Number	Wolcott Street Stormwater upgrades.			Priority	High
	Description of Problem	The roadway is impacted by stormwater flooding during heavy rain events. Flooding on the road has led to flooding concerns for several houses as flooding has spilled onto properties and flooded basements.			Lead & Support Agencies	Highway Department
	Description of Solution	The village will reconstruct the sanitary sewers and storm sewers. The roadway will be graded and repaved to facilitate stormwater flow. Curbs will be installed to prevent runoff onto neighboring properties.			Estimated Benefits	Reduction in Stormwater flooding, reduction in flood risk to homes on Wolcott Street.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Severe Storm, Flood	Estimated Timeline	Within 1 year	Estimated Cost	\$2 million
	Mitigation Category	SIP	Critical Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget, HMGP, CDBG
	CRS Category	SP	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	2
V. Le Roy-3	Project Number	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.			Priority	High
	Description of Problem	Public needs to be better educated about hazards.			Lead & Support Agencies	Police Chief
	Description of Solution	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events. Locations of shelters and command centers are situation dependent, and not well-suited to brochures. However, emergency All contact numbers and general facts on where to get emergency information during the event could be distributed. These materials need to communicate what the designated emergency radio stations are for county emergency situations. Also, the American Red Cross, FEMA, and Cornell Cooperative Extension have extensive fact sheets, manuals, and web-based resources available that could be publicized and distributed.			Estimated Benefits	Public will be better educated on hazards and make better decisions because of outreach efforts.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	All Hazards3	Estimated Timeline	Within 6 months	Estimated Cost	\$1,000



	Mitigation Category	EAP	Critical Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PI	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	3
Project Number	Project Name	Encourage the construction of underground utilities and the retrofitting of above ground utilities to underground. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule.			Priority	High
V. Le Roy-4 (former 37)	Description of Problem	Utility lines are prone to interruption due to being exposed to wind and ice.			Lead & Support Agencies	Codes Department
	Description of Solution	Legislate that utilities be buried in new development and develop model ordinances and policies to be used in achieving this goal. Develop creative financing strategies or income-eligible programs to assist with the implementation of this concept.			Estimated Benefits	Reduction in power outages.
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	Estimated Timeline	Within 6 months	Estimated Cost	\$2,000
	Mitigation Category	SIP, LPR	Critical Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PR	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	1, 2
Project Number	Project Name	Encourage the Le Roy Post Office to protect to the 500-year flood level			Priority	Medium
V. Le Roy-5	Description of Problem	The facility is in the 100-year floodplain. The village does not have jurisdiction over the facility and cannot mitigate themselves			Lead & Support Agencies	Floodplain administrator
	Description of Solution	The village 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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
V. Le Roy-6	Description of Problem	The village's flood damage prevention ordinance needs to be updated to include the 2' freeboard requirement.			Lead & Support Agencies	Floodplain administrator
	Description of Solution	The village 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PR	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	1



V. Le Roy-7	Project Number	Training for Floodplain Administrator			Priority	High
	Description of Problem	The Village's Floodplain Administrator requires training.			Lead & Support Agencies	Floodplain administrator
	Description of Solution	The village will support sending the Floodplain Administrator to available trainings from FEMA and NYS.			Estimated Benefits	FPA trained to fulfill job duties
	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Flood	Estimated Timeline	Within 1 year	Estimated Cost	<\$100
	Mitigation Category	LPR	Critical Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Potential Funding Sources	Municipal budget
	CRS Category	PR	EHP Issues	None	Goals Met	1, 3

Notes:

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

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

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.

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 9.17-13. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
V. Le Roy-1	Generator for Wolcott Street School	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
V. Le Roy-2	Wolcott Street Stormwater upgrades	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
V. Le Roy-3 (former 6)	Develop and distribute brochures, fact sheets and web-based information related to hazard events.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
V. Le Roy-4 (former 37)	Encourage the construction of underground utilities and the retrofitting of above ground utilities to underground. Develop a strategy to incrementally bury utilities in existing development on a schedule.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
V. Le Roy-5	Encourage the Le Roy Post Office to protect to the 500-year flood level	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	Medium
V. Le Roy-6	Update flood damage prevention ordinance to include freeboard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
V. Le Roy-7	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).





9.17.7 Future Needs To Better Understand Risk/Vulnerability

None at this time.

9.17.8 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Village of Le Roy followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process). This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Village departments, including: the Clerk and Mayor. The Clerk 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.

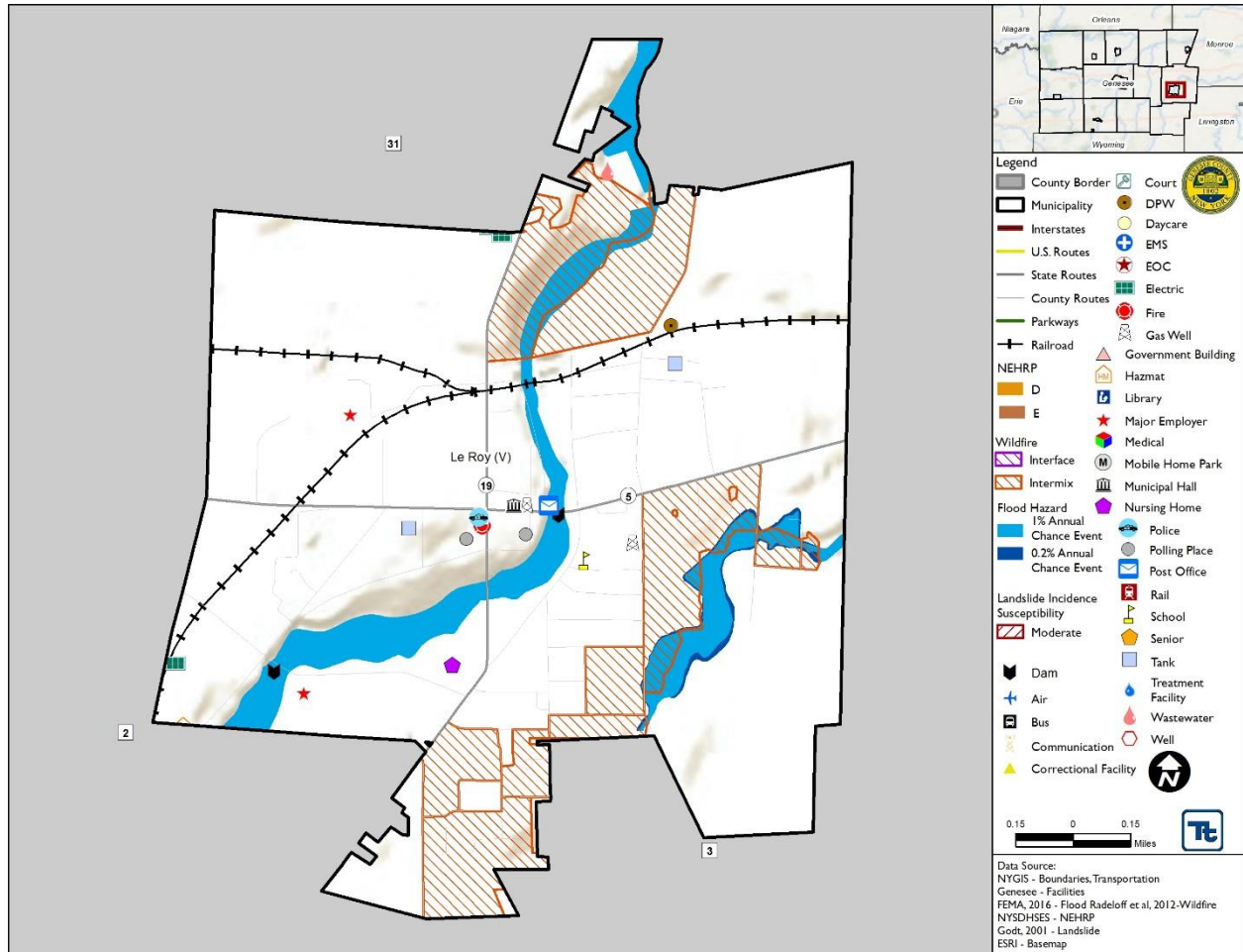
Additional documentation on the municipality's planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix B (Meeting Documentation).

9.17.9 Hazard Area Extent and Location

Hazard area extent and location maps have been generated for the Village of Le Roy 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 considered to be adequate for planning purposes. Maps have only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Village of Le Roy has significant exposure. A map of the Village of Le Roy 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 9.17-1. Village of Le Roy Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Village of Le Roy Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Generator for Wolcott Street School.		
Project Number:	V. Le Roy-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	2-6 Trigon Park Leroy NY 14482 Wolcott St. school (elementary school) in the village of Leroy generator is insufficient to handle a power outage during an incident. It presently only handles the emergency hallway lighting and some of the cafeteria. The school is designated as shelter and has insufficient backup generator during past power outages. The generator does not power the whole facility this was even more apparent during the last power outage at the end of June in 2018.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Install a new generator with new hookups and a new pad that operates the whole facility.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(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:	500 year event	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	The ability to shelter people at a minimum from the town and village of Leroy without having to send them to a different shelter due to power outage.
Useful Life:	30 years	Goals Met:	2
Estimated Cost:	\$250,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1.5-2 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, state ed, bond
Responsible Organization:	Leroy CSD Facilities Department	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Facilities assessment plan
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Have the power company bury the power lines	High	Responsibility of power company. Higher cost and longer-term benefit.
	Solar with power capture system	High	Not enough property for it to be beneficial and to power the whole facility.
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 Wolcott Street School.	
Project Number:	V. Le Roy-1	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Protects occupants of school during hazard events.
Property Protection	1	Critical functions of the school protected.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	The project will require grant funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Leroy CSD Facilities Department
Other Community Objectives	1	Protect critical facilities
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Village of Le Roy Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Wolcott Street Stormwater upgrades.		
Project Number:	V. Le Roy-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Severe Storm, Flood		
Description of the Problem:	Wolcott Street is a major artery for the village and runs from Route 5 to Route 19. The Wolcott Street School, library, and a park are located on the Road. The roadway is impacted by stormwater flooding during heavy rain events. Flooding on the road has led to flooding concerns for several houses as flooding has spilled onto properties and flooded basements.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The village will reconstruct the sanitary sewers and storm sewers. The roadway will be graded and repaved to facilitate stormwater flow. Curbs will be installed to prevent runoff onto neighboring properties. Work will be broken into two phases, one phases for each section of roadway. This will allow for continued traffic access on the roadway.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the 100-year floodplain?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(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:	Stormwater components to 25 year flood	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in Stormwater flooding, reduction in flood risk to homes on Wolcott Street
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	2
Estimated Cost:	\$2 million	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	2 years	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal budget, HMGP, CDBG
Responsible Organization:	Village of Leroy Highway Department	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Stormwater Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Elevate the roadway	\$1 million	Flooding of homes along Wolcott Street likely to continue/worsen
	Elevate properties that have been impacted by Stormwater flooding	\$200,0000	Stormwater flooding on major roadway continues
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Wolcott Street Stormwater upgrades.	
Project Number:	V. Le Roy-2	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Protects the roadway and neighboring homes from flooding.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	The public is supportive of the project.
Legal	1	The village has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	The project will require grant funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storm, Flood
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Highway Department
Other Community Objectives	1	Protect critical facilities
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	