



9.15 Town of Irondequoit

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Irondequoit that provides 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 to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people that can be implemented prior to a disaster. Information presented includes a general overview of the municipality, who in the Town participated in the planning process, an assessment of the Town of Irondequoit’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.

9.15.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Town of Irondequoit identified the hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months with input from many Town departments, including Public Works and Emergency Management. The Public Works Commissioner represented the community on the Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership, Steering Committee, 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.

The following table summarizes municipal officials that participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1, Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

Table 9.15-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Erin Magee, Public Works Commissioner Address: 2629 East Ridge Road Rochester, New York 14622 Phone Number: 585-336-6033 Email: Emagee@irondequoit.gov	Name/Title: Thomas Albert, Irondequoit Event Emergency Manager and Public Works Address: 2629 East Ridge Road Rochester, New York 14622 Phone Number: 585-353-9289 Email: Talber@irondequoit.gov
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Wes Pettee, AICP, Consultant-LaBella Associates Phone Number: 585-295-6656 Email: pettee@labellapc.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Erin Magee, Public Works Commissioner Method of Participation: Steering Committee member	
Name/Title: Thomas Albert, Irondequoit Event Emergency Manager and Public Works Method of Participation: Provided data and information, contributed to mitigation strategy, reviewed annex	

9.15.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Irondequoit is along the shore of Lake Ontario in northern Monroe County, and is a major suburb of the City of Rochester. The Town encompasses 15.2 square miles of land and 1.6 square miles of water. The Town of Irondequoit is surrounded by water on three sides, with Lake Ontario north, Irondequoit Bay east, and the Genesee River west. The Monroe County Flood Insurance Study (FIS) notes six unnamed streams within the Town. To the east of the Town of Irondequoit are the Towns of Webster and Penfield, to the southeast is the



Town of Brighton, and to the south and west is the City of Rochester. The Town of Irondequoit was established in 1839, when it separated from the Town of Brighton.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Irondequoit was 51,043, a 1.3 percent decrease from the 2010 Census (51,692). Data from the 2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates indicate that 4.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 13.9 percent have disabilities, and 7.8 percent are below the poverty threshold. 1 percent of households are non-English speaking. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.15.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Town of Irondequoit performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1, Section 6 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment includes the following analyses:

- An assessment of legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events.

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 the hazard mitigation analysis, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. The updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the Town of Irondequoit to identify opportunities for integration of mitigation concepts that can be incorporated into municipal procedures.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Irondequoit. The comment field provides information as to how the capability integrates hazard mitigation and risk reduction.

Table 9.15-2. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
<i>Codes, Ordinances, & Regulations</i>				
Building Code	Yes	Chapter 98 Building Construction and Fire Prevention	State and Local	Fire Marshal and Building Inspector
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> It is the intent of this chapter to provide for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of all laws, codes, ordinances, regulations and orders applicable to: (1) The location, design, construction, alteration, repair, equipment, maintenance, use, occupancy, removal and demolition of buildings, structures and appurtenances located in the Town.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
(2) Fire prevention and fire safety regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding, to a reasonable degree, of life and property from the hazards of fire, explosions or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 235 Zoning	Local	Planning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The purpose of this chapter, the regulations therein and the zoning districts, as outlined on the Zoning Map, are to provide for the orderly growth, in accordance with a Comprehensive Plan, to protect and conserve the value of property; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, flood or other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks and other public requirements; and to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public.</p>				
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 204 Subdivision of Land	Local	DCD
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Planning Board of the Town of Irondequoit in the County of Monroe and State of New York is authorized to approve plats and to enact rules and regulations in respect to procedures before it.</p>				
Site Plan Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 235 Zoning, Article XV Site Plan Review	Local and County	Planning Board
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The Town of Irondequoit considers the comprehensive review of site development plans for major principal land uses prior to the issuance of building permits to be an essential element of local land control. The site plan review and approval process outlined in this article is designed to ensure that proposed development projects are constructed based on accepted engineering, architectural and site design standards and principles. Site plan review allows developers and Town representatives to discuss and agree on the most appropriate methods of land development based on a variety of considerations and criteria. The site plan review process ensures that development proposals are analyzed for their impacts on local growth, public facilities and infrastructures, as well as surrounding land uses and natural features. The site plan review process also ensures that potential adverse impacts of development are minimized.</p>				
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 196 Stormwater Management	Local	DPW
<p><i>How does this reduce risk?</i></p> <p>The purpose of Article I Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sediment Control During Construction is to safeguard public health, protect property, prevent damage to the environment and promote the public welfare by guiding, regulating, and controlling the design, construction, use, and maintenance of any development or other activity which disturbs or breaks the topsoil or results in the movement of earth on land in the Town of Irondequoit. It seeks to meet those purposes by achieving the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Meet the requirements of minimum measures 4 and 5 of the SPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate stormwater sewer systems (MS4s), Permit No. GP-02-02 or as amended or revised; (2) Require land disturbance activities to conform to the substantive requirements of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for construction activities or as amended or revised; (3) Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from land disturbance activities in order to reduce flooding, siltation, increases in stream temperature, and streambank erosion and maintain the integrity of stream channels; (4) Minimize increases in pollution caused by stormwater runoff from land disturbance activities which would otherwise degrade local water quality; (5) Minimize the total annual volume of stormwater runoff which flows from any specific site during and following development to the maximum extent practicable; and (6) Reduce stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution, wherever possible, through stormwater management practices and to ensure that these management practices are properly maintained and eliminate threats to public safety. <p>The purpose of Article II Design and Management of Postconstruction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Measures is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing in the watersheds within the Town of Irondequoit. Therefore, the Town of Irondequoit establishes this set of water quality and quantity policies to provide reasonable guidance for the regulation of stormwater runoff and to, in addition to the above, safeguard persons, protect property, prevent damage to the environment in the Town of Irondequoit, and comply with the NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), for the purpose of protecting local water resources from degradation. It is determined that the regulation of stormwater runoff discharges from land development projects and other construction activities in order to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff is in the public interest and will prevent threats to public health and safety.</p>				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-





	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Environmental Protection Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 123 Environmental Quality Review; Chapter 142 Freshwater Wetlands; Chapter 149 Irondequoit Bay Harbor Management; Chapter 214 Trees; Chapter 235 Zoning, Article XI Environmental Protection Overlay Districts	Local	Town Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Chapter 123: The purpose of Chapter 123 is to implement for the Town of Irondequoit the provisions of the State Environmental Quality Review Act and Waterfront Revitalization and Coastal Resources Act, thereby incorporating environmental factors and consideration of coastal resources into existing planning and decision making processes. Chapter 142: It is declared to be the public policy of the Town of Irondequoit to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands regulated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for state-regulated wetlands and/or the United States Army Corps of Engineers for any federally regulated wetlands and the benefits derived therefrom, to prevent the despoliation and destruction of state-regulated and/or federal freshwater wetlands and to regulate the development of such wetlands in order to secure the natural benefits of state-regulated and/or federal freshwater wetlands consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the Town of Irondequoit. It is further declared to be the policy of the Town of Irondequoit to exercise its authority pursuant to Article 24 of the State Environmental Conservation Law, as amended or changed. Chapter 149: The purpose of this chapter is to establish standards, requirements and procedures for the environmental protection of the Irondequoit Bay sensitive natural areas and resources; improve and protect its water quality for desired uses which emphasize a healthy aquatic ecosystem; ensure that development around the bay occurs without impacting significant resources (e.g., environmental, historical, archeological, aesthetic features); regulate the operation of vessels and matters relevant to navigation and safety; minimize and resolve water surface use conflicts and conflicts among all users and stakeholders of the bay; improve public access to diverse recreational opportunities on Irondequoit Bay and make it an integral part of local and regional tourism development efforts. Chapter 214: It is the purpose of this chapter to regulate the planting of trees within the highways and public places of the Town of Irondequoit, to enhance the visual and aesthetic appearance of the community, to encourage a sense of open space and to provide for the protection, care and preservation of trees. Chapter 230: Chapter 230 aims to prevent littering in public parks, lakes, etc. Chapter 235 Article XI: The purpose of the environmental protection overlay districts established in this article is to provide special controls over land development located in sensitive environmental areas within the Town of Irondequoit. These districts and the regulations associated within them are designed to preserve and protect unique environmental features within the Town as much as possible, including, but not limited to, wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains and woodlots.				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 136 Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Director of Community Development
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> It is the purpose of this chapter 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:				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
<p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;</p> <p>B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</p> <p>C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;</p> <p>D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;</p> <p>E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and</p> <p>F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <p>All new construction is required to be elevated or protected to the 2 feet above base flood elevation level.</p>				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 53 Public Safety, Department of	Local	Public Safety Department
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Chapter 53 organizes the Department of Public Safety and grants powers and duties under the control of the Chief of Police.				
Climate Change Ordinance	Pending	In progress	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Planning Documents				
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Irondequoit Comprehensive Plan, 2014	Local	Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals and Conservation Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Town of Irondequoit developed its Comprehensive Master Plan in 2014 to identify pertinent local issues, including neighborhoods, parks and recreation, future land use, and community design. The plan includes identification of natural hazard risk areas and environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands, local waterfront, and steep slopes), as well as land use and zoning recommendations for managing risks and directing growth. Some recommendations included are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain a healthy balance of residential, commercial, and open space areas throughout the Town. 2. Promote sustainable development patterns and practices that will achieve the community's goals for walkability, environmental stewardship, and economic vitality. 3. Adopt a tree ordinance and train DPW staff on tree maintenance. 4. Preserve significant open spaces within the Town and park land for aesthetic and environmental reasons. 				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvements Plan	Local	Department of Public Works
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Capital Improvement Plan allows the Town to purchase equipment, maintain infrastructures.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Identifies locations to store ground debris until proper disposal after a disaster event.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Floodplain Management Plan	Local	Stormwater coalition - DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> Reviewing structures in a zone is protected against flood threat.				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plan	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Plan guides the maintenance and management of the Town stormwater system.				
Open Space Plan	Yes	Inventory of Town-owned land	Local	Conservation Board
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
The inventory of Town-owned land provides information on available land for development as well as restoration of potential floodplain function.				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	Yes	EPOD	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Maintaining woodlots and stream corridors to assure water can absorb into the ground.				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Contained within Comprehensive Plan	Local	DCD
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Shoreline Management Plan	Yes	Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations; Local Waterfront Revitalization Program	State, Local	DCD
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Community Forest Management Plan	Yes	Woodlots	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Properly maintaining canopy mitigates trees falling in windy conditions. Also assist with storm water runoff and absorption.				
Transportation Plan	Yes	Action Transportation Plan	County	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Plan limits access to hazard areas and guides growth to safe locations. The Town's transportation system is designed to function under disaster conditions (e.g. evacuation).				
Agriculture Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Tourism Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Business/ Downtown Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Other	Yes	Irondequoit Seneca Trail Feasibility Study, 2014; Biological Study of Irondequoit Bay, 2002	Local	Various
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
The Town of Irondequoit used the Irondequoit Seneca Trail Feasibility Study to assess benefits of developing a 3.6-mile, multi-use trail along the eastern side of the Genesee River, from St. Paul Boulevard through Seneca Park to the O'Rourke Bridge. The trail would link the existing El Camino Trail with the existing Irondequoit Lakeside Multi-Use Trail and proposed Genesee River Promenade Boardwalk. The study considered hazard impacts and factors that would impact the trail, such as steep slopes, flooding, wetlands, invasive species, and soil erosion. The project would offer a way to maintain open space and natural functions of an area while still allowing recreational activities.				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Individual / Department / Agency Responsible
The New York State Department of State (NYS DOS), the County of Monroe, the Town of Irondequoit, the Town of Penfield, and the Town of Webster were all identified as beneficiaries of this plan, which focuses on scientific data to support recommendations for land and water use in the Irondequoit Bay Harbor Management Plan. The study also serves as a benchmark for future studies on development and natural resource management in the local area. The study was deemed necessary because Irondequoit Bay and its environs constitute a major ecological resource in the region.				
Response/Recovery Planning				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Local	Supervisor's Office
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The CEMP covers short-term response and long-term recovery to address communications, evacuation, and housing necessary for identified hazards.				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Continuity of Operations Plan	Local	Supervisor's Office
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Continuity of Operations Plan establishes procedures to maintain critical government services.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	In progress	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	Town facilities	Local	HR, DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Local	DPW
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The Post-Disaster Recovery Plan outlines procedures for cleanup and recovery after hazard events.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Public Health Plan	County	HR, MC DOH
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i> The County Public Health Plan covers potential disease outbreak events.				
Other	No	-	-	-
<i>How does this reduce risk?</i>				

Development and Permitting Capability

The table below summarizes the capabilities of the Town of Irondequoit to oversee and track development.

Table 9.15-3. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Yes/No	Comment:
Do you issue development permits?	Yes	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	N/A	Planning and Zoning Boards for review
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	SFHA
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	Yes	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	N/A	Community Development manages the inventory



Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Yes/No	Comment:
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	N/A	Built out.

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Irondequoit and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9.15-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board reviews applications for site development, land subdivisions, and Environmental Protection Overlay District permits as authorized in the Town code. It also advises the Town Board on zoning change and special use permit applications and develops short- and long-range land use planning policies.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals hears and decides appeals of code enforcement and building permit decisions, interprets the Town zoning code, and grants zoning variances and temporary and special use permits as appropriate and authorized by the Town code.
Planning Department	Yes	The Planning and Zoning division is responsible for overseeing various land use and zoning processes and activities, including the review of proposed subdivision of land and site development, modification of the Town’s land use regulations and zoning map, as well as the advancement of environmental stewardship efforts. Planning and Zoning staff manage applications to the Planning Board, Town Board, and Zoning Board of Appeals, and they assist the Conservation Board with the performance of its activities and duties. The Planning and Zoning division maintains, and assists in periodic updates of, the Town Master Plan and official Zoning Map, and prepares and maintains records of Planning and Zoning proceedings and decisions. Members of this division also coordinate with other Town departments and with county, state, and federal agencies as needed.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	Yes	The Conservation Board is charged with preserving the Town’s natural environment. It reviews and provides recommendations on all proposed legislation and development applications with potential for significant environmental impacts.
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for maintaining Irondequoit’s public infrastructure, which includes residential streets, sidewalks, trees located in the right of way, stormwater conveyance system, sanitary sewer systems, and parks. The Department is also responsible for the planning and execution of capital improvement projects that preserve our infrastructure and improve our community within



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
		the Town of Irondequoit. Public Works also maintains the Stormwater Management Plan and the geographic information system (GIS) for the Town.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	<p>The Building Department ensures that residential and commercial properties comply with the building regulations set forth in Chapter 98 of Town Code and the NYS Uniform Code. A building permit is required for a wide range of construction and property improvement activities, including, but not limited to, framing, insulation, plumbing, electric, foundation work, structural additions/alterations (e.g. addition or removal of walls, changes to size of exterior openings) and/or occupancy of new space (e.g. basement and attic remodeling, etc.).</p> <p>The Code Enforcement division ensures residential and commercial properties in Irondequoit meet the requirements stipulated in the Irondequoit Town Code and applicable New York State codes. Reports of potential code violations are inspected by a Code Enforcement unit staff member. If warranted, notices are issued to the property owner for any observed violations.</p>
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The EM and Public Safety Division handle any and all manmade or natural disasters within the Town. Working with the Police, Fire Departments, EMS, DPW, Town and private resources. This Division also handles the Safety training and equipment, near miss reporting and incident planning, execution, and debriefing.
Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals, etc.)	Yes	Notification system through IT staff to public via Town notification and internet sites
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Facilitated through the DPW Commissioner to designated Labor Foreman and crews
Mutual aid agreements	No	-
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Yes	Developed and maintained by Human Resources
Other	No	-
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Department of Community Development (DCD)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Town Engineer, DPW
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	DPW, DCD, Town Engineer
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	DPW
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	DCD, DPW
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	DCD DPW



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Police - DPW
Grant writer(s)	Yes	DCD
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.15-5. 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	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Yes
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes – Storm sewer maintenance truck

Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Town of Irondequoit.

Table 9.15-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public Relations Officer assigned by the Supervisor’s Office
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	Director of Communications
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	Covid-19 information and fire prevention information is found on the Town website.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	The Preservation Commission works to preserve and protect historic sites and structures.



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Media outlets, Town websites
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Administered by the School District
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events? • If yes, please describe.	Yes	The Environmental Science Services Administration Weather Bureau Station in Rochester has provided flood forecasting to the Town of Irondequoit, thus helping to prevent damage from flooding within the community. Irondequoit Cable Access Television (ICAT) includes Channel 1301 and 1303 on Spectrum.

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of Irondequoit.

Table 9.15-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (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	Fire District Specific	
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	Yes	Registered	N/A
Storm Ready Certification	No	(Monroe County is StormReady)	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

N/A Not applicable

- Unavailable

Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2014). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the jurisdiction’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 9.15-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate





Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Hazardous Materials	Moderate
Infestation and Invasive Species	Weak
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Moderate

9.15.4 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP. The Floodplain Administrator is responsible for maintaining this information and is listed in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team table at the beginning of this annex.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

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

Table 9.15-9. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties (FMA definition)	# RL Properties (NFIP definition)	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Irondequoit	72	11	\$28,451	1	-	0	35

Source: FEMA Region 2 2015

Note (1): Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and are current as of June 30, 2015. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties. Number of claims represents claims closed by June 30, 2015.

Note (2): Total building and content losses from the claims file provided by FEMA Region 2.

Note (3): Number of policies inside and outside of flood zones is based on latitude and longitude provided by FEMA Region 2 in the policy file. FEMA noted that for a property with more than one entry, more than one policy may have been in force, or more than one Geographic Information System (GIS) specification was possible. Number of policies and claims, and claims total, exclude properties outside Monroe County boundary, based on provided latitude and longitude coordinates.

RL FMA Definition Any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

RL NFIP Definition Any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978.

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The following table provides a summary of the NFIP program in the Town of Irondequoit.

Table 9.15-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? 	Yes, through permit data
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)? 	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction?	No





NFIP Topic	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state what projects are underway. 	
<p>How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction? 	<p>Substantial Damage determinations are made through the Fire Marshal's office. There have been no recent declarations.</p>
<p>How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded? 	<p>42 properties have been elevated in the Town through a mixture of REDI Grant funding and private funding.</p>
<p>Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If not, state why. 	<p>Yes</p>
<p>NFIP Compliance</p>	
<p>What local department is responsible for floodplain management?</p>	<p>Community Development</p>
<p>Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, what type of assistance/training is needed? 	<p>Yes, additional training would be a benefit.</p>
<p>Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)</p>	<p>Permit review, GIS, inspections, and services provided through the Town engineer</p>
<p>How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?</p>	<p>Through review by the Building Inspector</p>
<p>What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?</p>	<p>The Town requires a new floodplain administrator.</p>
<p>Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If so, state the violations. 	<p>None that are known</p>
<p>When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?</p>	<p>The most recent Community Assistance Visit was November 21, 2017 and no documented Community Assistance Contace.</p>
<p>What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended? 	<p>Chapter 136 of the Town Code, adopted September 15, 2008.</p>
<p>Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If exceeds, in what ways? 	<p>Meets minimum requirements</p>
<p>Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?</p>	<p>Local law Chapter 136. Planning and Zoning Boards consider mitigation.</p>
<p>Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?</p>	<p>Yes, the Town is interested in joining.</p>



9.15.5 Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing 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.

Evacuation Routes and Procedures

The Town of Irondequoit identified the following routes and procedures to evacuate residents prior to and during an event.

- Roads along the Bayshore which are dead ends, will be evacuated by marine units or by ice rescue crafts. The Sea Breeze area must go south or west as bridge is closed from April – November. For the Summerville area, if O’Rourke bridge is open, traffic must go south or east. Most traffic can go East 104, West 104 or South out of Town.

Sheltering

The Town of Irondequoit has identified the following designated emergency shelters within the Town.

Table 9.15-11. Designated Emergency Shelters

Site Name	Address	Capacity (# of people)	Accommodates Pets?	ADA Compliant?	Backup Power?	Types of Medical Services Provided	Other Services Provided
Irondequoit Community Center	450 Skyview Center Parkway S200	500	Yes	Yes	No	Basic first aid / AED	Full kitchen, does store food on site
Irondequoit Library	1290 Titus Avenue	250	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic first aid / AED	Kitchen sets
Irondequoit DPW	2629 East Ridge Road	1,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic First aid / AED	2 Full Kitchens
East Irondequoit Schools	2350 E Ridge Road	5000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Basic first aid / AED Nurse Office	Kitchen, Food on site, Showers
West Irondequoit Schools	260 Copper Road	5000	Yes	Yes	No	Basic first aid / AED Nurse Office	Kitchen, food storage, showers

Temporary Housing

Each jurisdiction must identify sites for placement of temporary housing units to house residents displaced by a disaster. The Town of Irondequoit has identified the following sites suitable for placing temporary housing units.

Table 9.15-12. Temporary Housing Locations

Site Name	Site Address	Capacity (number of sites)	Type	Infrastructure / Utilities Available (water, electric, septic, etc.)	Actions Required to Ensure Conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
The Town is working on agreements with the Fire Marshal’s office.					



Permanent Housing

Structures located in the regulatory floodplain might need to be relocated due to high flood risk or new properties must be built once severely damaged properties are demolished. Jurisdictions must identify suitable sites currently owned by the jurisdiction and potential sites under private ownership that meet applicable local zoning requirements and floodplain laws. The Town of Irondequoit has identified the following areas suitable for relocating homes outside of the floodplain.

Table 9.15-13. Permanent Housing Locations

Site Name	Site Address	Capacity (number of sites)	Type	Infrastructure / Utilities Available (water, electric, septic)	Actions Required to Ensure Conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
The Town is working on agreements with the Fire Marshal’s office.					

9.15.6 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.15-14 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 9.15-14. Recent and Expected Future Development

Type of Development	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)												
	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	4	0	8	0	4	0	5	0	6	2	Final statistics for 2022 were not available for this HMP update	
Multi-Family	1	0	2	0	2	0	11	0	0	0		
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	18	0	21	0	6	0	0	0	7	0		
Total New Construction Permits Issued	23	0	31	0	12	0	16	0	13	2		
Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures		Location (address and/or block and lot)		Known Hazard Zone(s)*		Description / Status of Development				
Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2017 to Present												
None identified												
Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years												
None anticipated												

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.15.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) provide detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. Section 5.2 (Methodology and Tools) and Section 5.4 (Hazard Ranking) provide detailed summaries for the Town of Irondequoit’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking discussed later in this section.



Hazard area extent and location maps provided below illustrate the probable areas impacted within the jurisdiction based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps were generated only for those hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Town of Irondequoit has significant exposure. The maps also show the location of potential new development, where available.

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Figure 9.15-1. Town of Irondequoit Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

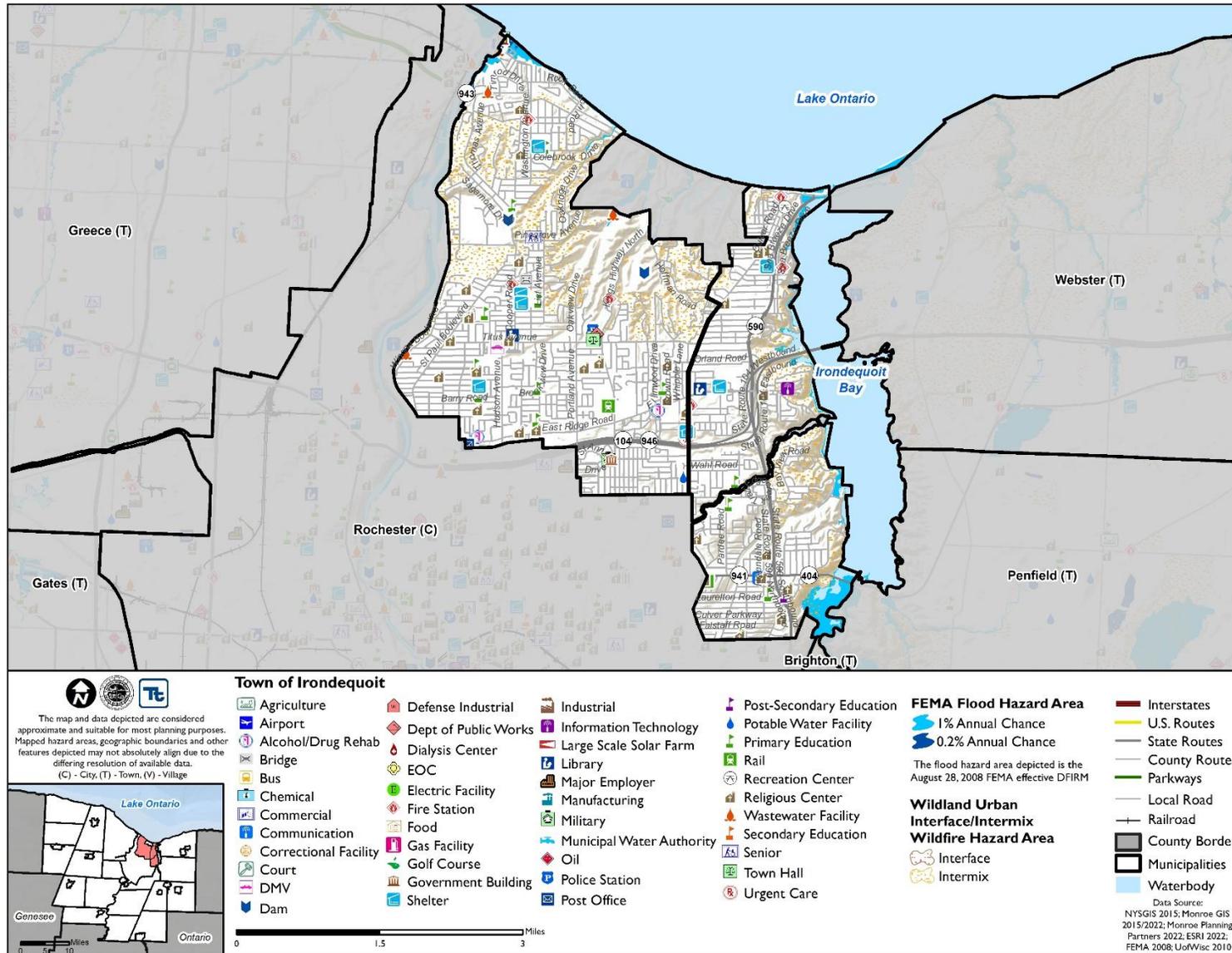
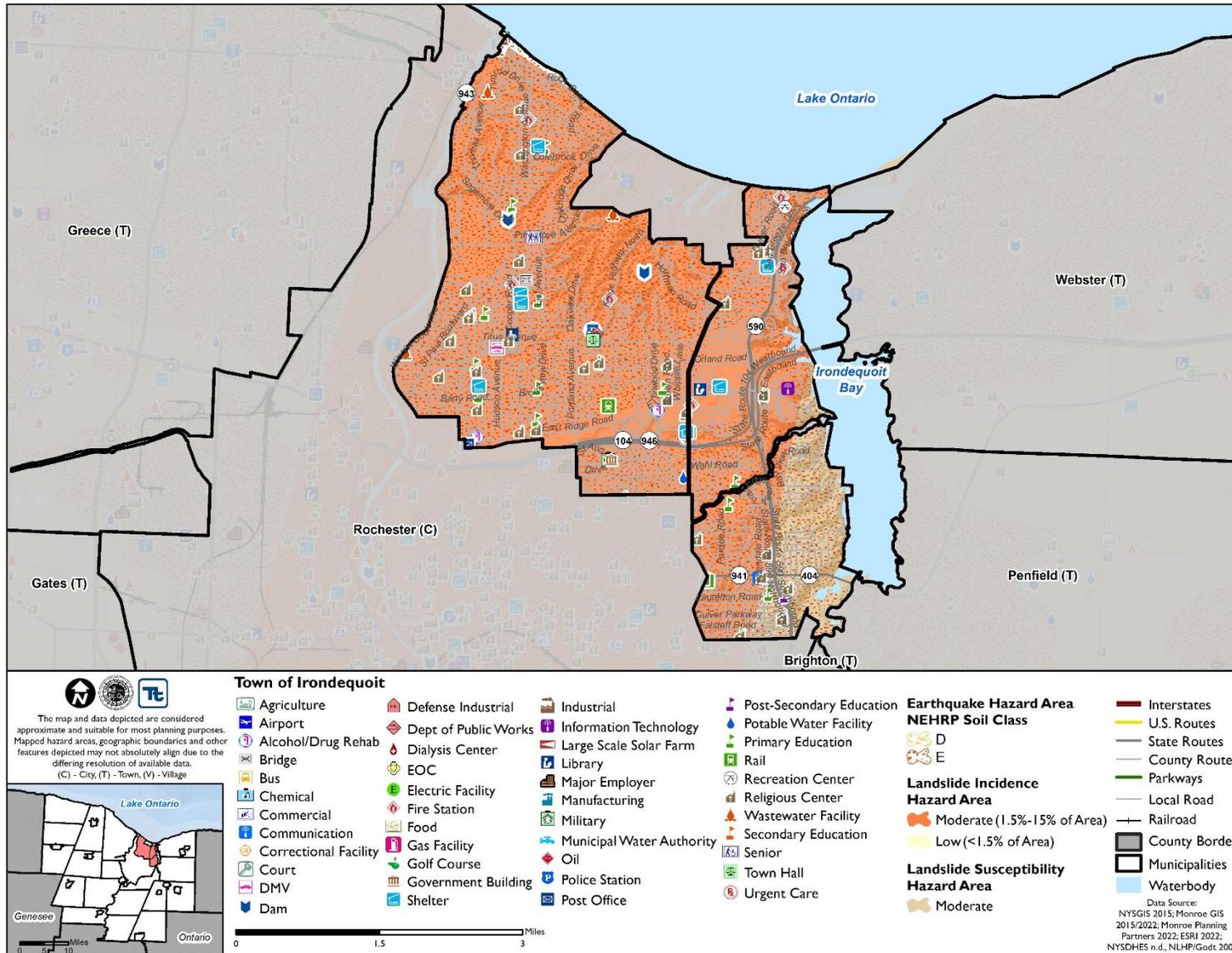




Figure 9.15-2. Town of Irondequoit Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2





Hazard Event History

Monroe County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events, as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (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.

The Town of Irondequoit’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events [as presented in NOAA-National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)] is consistent with that of the County. Table 9.15-15 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the Town experienced during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources.

Table 9.15-15. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
December 24, 2016	DPW building Fire	No	A building heat detector alarm was activated in the “sander” garage south end. Upon arrival of the Fire Chief, he found active fire inside the garage. The fire extended north throughout the garage and into the truck maintenance garage. This also included damage to the communication center and administrative offices. The fire building was designated a complete loss.	DPW lost 99% of its sanitation fleet, 8 plow trucks and other stored equipment, files and communications including dispatch center. DPW also lost entire maintenance garage along with tools and equipment.
March 8, 2017	High Wind	No	Unusually deep low pressure moved from northwest Ontario across Hudson Bay. The low brought strong winds to the entire region with sustained winds up to 49 mph and wind gusts as high as 81 mph. A significant amount of damage resulted with 100,000 without power in Monroe County alone.	Damage to roofs, several trees with down wires and power outages
May 2- August 6, 2017	Flooding (DR-4348)	Yes	During the first six months of 2017, more than twice the normal amount of water accumulated on Lake Ontario. The lake reached a record level of 248.95 feet. Flooding began in early May and continued into early fall.	Damage to lakeshore properties and structures. Flooding on roads and state marine park, no damage to Town structures.
May-June 2019	Lakeshore Flood	No	Excessive runoff into the Ottawa River Basin in Canada restricted the outlet of Lake Ontario. This combined with above normal precipitation into the Lake Ontario Basin, record levels on the Great Lakes above Lake Ontario, and higher than normal flows into the lake from the Niagara River pushed the lake to well above normal levels.	Damage to lakeshore properties and structures. Flooding on roads and state marine parks, no damage to town structures, pump stations.
October 31, 2019	High Wind and Flooding	No	A deepening area of consolidated low pressure tracked across the region. This system brought record breaking Halloween rains, damaging wind gusts, and a small Lake Ontario seiche	Lakeshore and bayside properties, flooding of area roads causing issues with road structures, pump stations overwhelmed.
January 20, 2020 – Present	Covid-19 Pandemic (EM-3434)	Yes	Between March 1, 2020 and July 20, 2022, Monroe County reported 171,851	Personnel limitations due to illnesses and isolation regulations.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
	(DR-4480)		confirmed cases of COVID-19, and 1,660 total fatalities.	

Notes:

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

Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume 1, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Town of Irondequoit’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Volume 1, Section 5 (Risk Assessment). The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; and community capabilities to address the hazard and changing future climate conditions. Mitigation action development uses the inputs from the evaluation to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Volume 1, Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared with the 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 Town of Irondequoit. The Town of Irondequoit reviewed the County hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table and 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 Town indicated the following:

- The Town changed the hazard ranking for earthquake from low to medium, noting XXXX.
- The Town changed the hazard ranking for flood from low to medium, noting the exposure to lakeshore and bay flooding. New flood maps appear likely to expand the flood zones in the Town.
- The Town changed the hazard ranking for infestation and invasive species from low to medium, noting the incidence of invasive species along the shoreline and marine parks.
- The Town changed the hazard ranking for landslide from low to medium, noting the risk of landslides along the bayside and in gullies.
- The Town changed the hazard ranking for wildfire from low to medium, noting exposure in Durand and the bay parks.

Table 9.15-16. Hazard Ranking Input

Disease Outbreak	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Hazardous Materials
Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low





Infestation and Invasive Species	Landslide	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Wildfire
Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking) and modified as appropriate during review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

NYSDEC 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’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, New York 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 0.2-percent annual chance 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 9.15-17. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
None identified					

Source: FEMA 2008; Monroe County GIS 2022

Identified Issues

After review of the Town of Irondequoit’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, jurisdiction specific vulnerabilities, hazard area extent and location, and current capabilities, the Town of Irondequoit identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The Irondequoit Community Center is an emergency shelter for the Town and can house 500. The facility currently lacks backup power. The facility is privately owned.
- The Titus Avenue culvert to Belemeade Creek is undersized and can contribute to flooding and flood damages.
- Turnover in staff and department heads can result in lowering of institutional knowledge and lack of capability to address hazard events.
- The Belemeade Creek experiences overflowing of the area due to undersized draining capability.*
- Seneca Road bayside and Huntington Hills have steep slopes that require stabilization to prevent landslides.
- The east end of Shore Drive is low lying and prone to flooding.
- The Town Senior Center is a critical facility but lacks backup power.
- The Town lacks a Substantial Damage Response Plan to identify and address substantial damages from flood and other hazard events.
- The Town is interested in the Community Rating System program.



- Monroe County coastal municipalities are currently undergoing a FIRM update which may result in changes in building requirements.
- The Town is working to establish locations for the placement of temporary and permanent housing.

**This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Monroe Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.*

9.15.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2017 HMP. Actions that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of this plan update and are included in the tables with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such and previously presented in the ‘Capability Assessment’ earlier in this annex.

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Table 9.15-18. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Next Steps Project to be included in 2023 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2023 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
TIR-1	Automate the swing bridge at the mouth of Irondequoit Bay with Lake Ontario, or install a new bridge, to decrease the annual opening and closing cycle time, and any shifting required by an emergency. Town of Irondequoit will be the lead in a study to explore automating or replacing the bridge.	All Hazards		Town of Irondequoit, State, County, USCG	No Progress			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue No longer a priority
TIR-2	Complete the Urban Forest tree inventory (currently at 15 percent completion), and implement appropriation prioritization of tree maintenance.	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		Town DPW	Complete			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Complete
TIR-3	Complete the German Village Slope Stabilization Project (currently at 25 percent completion)	Landslide, Flood		Town DPW	Complete			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Complete
TIR-4	Acquire and install a generator at the Town Library	All Hazards		Town DPW	Complete	\$100,000.00		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Complete
TIR-5	Acquire and install a generator at the Town Senior Center	All Hazards		Town DPW	No Progress			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Include in 2023 HMP



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Next Steps Project to be included in 2023 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2023 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost	Level of Protection	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3.
TIR-6	Acquire and install generators at the Town Parks	All Hazards		Town DPW	No Progress	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. No longer a priority
TIR-7	Continue discussions and develop plans for debris clearance and storage of woody debris from hazard events.	Severe Storms, Flood		Town DPW	Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TIR-8	Update Town Code to enforce snow removal operations from right-of-way. Consider other debris removal changes to reduce right-of-way debris clearance.	Severe Storms, Flood		Town DPW	Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete
TIR-9	Expand disaster management information and preparedness information on Town website. Continue to enhance education and outreach to residents to inform them if their properties are in known hazard areas, and actions they can take to protect their properties.	Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flood, Infestation, Landslide, Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms, Wildfire, HazMat, Utility Failure		Town DPW, DCD	Complete	Cost		1. Discontinue
						Level of Protection		2.
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		3. Complete



Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation initiatives completed in Table 9.15-18, the Town of Irondequoit identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Completed Newport Hill stabilization.
- Completed installation of backup gas fed generators.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Town of Irondequoit participated in a mitigation action workshop in October 2022 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).

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

Table 9.15-19. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Disease Outbreak	X				X	X				X
Drought	X				X	X				X
Earthquake	X				X	X				X
Extreme Temperature	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Flood	X	X			X	X			X	X
Hazardous Materials	X				X	X				X
Infestation and Invasive Species	X				X	X				X
Landslide	X		X		X	X		X		X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Wildfire	X				X	X				X

Note: Mitigation categories are described below the Mitigation Initiatives Table (Table 9.15-20).

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



Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2023-Town of Irondequoit-001	Irondequoit Community Center Backup Power	1, 3, 4	Extreme Temperature, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	<p>Problem: The Irondequoit Community Center is an emergency shelter for the Town and can house 500. The facility currently lacks backup power. The facility is privately owned.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Engineer will work with the facility manager to identify the proper sized generator to power the facility and assist with applying for grant funding to install a generator at the facility.</p>	Yes	None	Within 5 years	OEM, Engineer, facility manager	Staff time for Town	Facility manager assisted in potential generator installation	Town budget (generator may be funded privately or by applying for FEMA funding through HMGP, BRIC)	High	EAP, SIP	PI, ES
2023-Town of Irondequoit-002	Titus Avenue Culvert	3	Flood, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: The Titus Avenue culvert to Belemeade Creek is undersized and can contribute to flooding and flood damages.</p>	No	May require permitting	Within 5 years	Engineer, DPW	High	Reduction in flooding, flood damages to culvert and roadway	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Town budget	High	SIP	SP





Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				<p>Solution: The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the Titus Avenue culvert to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town DPW will then complete the necessary upsizing for the culvert.</p>										
2023-Town of Irondequoit-003	Staff Training	1, 4	All Hazards	<p>Problem: Turnover in staff and department heads can result in lowering of institutional knowledge and lack of capability to address hazard events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Administration will require trainings department heads and key role positions on the various hazards facing</p>	No	None	1 year	Administration	Staff time	Increased capability to mitigate and respond to hazard events	Town budget	High	LPR	PR, ES





Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				the Town and the methods used to mitigate or respond to hazard events.										
2023-Town of Irondequoit-004	Belemeade Creek Retention Pond	3	Severe Storm, Flood	<p>Problem: The Belemeade Creek experiences overflowing of the area due to undersized draining capability.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will complete installation of a retention pond for Belemeade creek to prevent storm water infiltration on roads/homes.</p>	No	None	6 m- 1 year	DPW	\$ 75,000.00	Accommodate storm water flow without damage to residential neighborhoods and infrastructure	ARPA fund	High	SIP	SP
2023-Town of Irondequoit-005	Slope Stabilization of Seneca Road bayside and Huntington Hills	5	Landslide	<p>Problem: Seneca Road bayside and Huntington Hills have steep slopes that require stabilization to prevent landslides.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will complete slope stabilization of the area.</p>	No	None	8 months	DPW	\$500,000.00	Restable hillside and protect utilities and road	ARPA Fund	High	NSP	NR





Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2023-Town of Irondequoit-006	Shore Drive	3	Flood	<p>Problem: The east end of Shore Drive is low lying and prone to flooding.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Engineer will conduct an engineering assessment to determine the elevation to raise the roadway to prevent recurrent flood damage. The Town DPW will then oversee the necessary improvements.</p>	No	None	Within 5 years	Engineer, DPW	High	Reduction in flooding on Shore Drive	BRIC, HMGP, Town budget	High	SIP	PP
2023-Town of Irondequoit-007	Town Senior Center Generator	3	Extreme Temperature, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	<p>Problem: The Town Senior Center is a critical facility but lacks backup power.</p> <p>Solution: The Engineer will evaluate the Town Senior Center to determine the proper size generator necessary to power the building. Public Works will</p>	Yes	None	Within 5 years	Engineer, Public Works	High	Protect public health and safety, and ensure continued operation of critical facility and essential functions during power outages.	FEMA HMGP and BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget	High	SIP	ES



Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				oversee installation of a fixed generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Town Senior Center. Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.										
2023-Town of Irondequoit-008	Substantial Damage Response Plan	1	All Hazards	<p>Problem: The Town lacks a Substantial Damage Response Plan to identify and address substantial damages from flood and other hazard events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Response Plan and exercise the plan regularly.</p>	No	None	Within 2 years	OEM, FPA	Town budget	Increased disaster response capabilities	Town budget	High	LPR	ES
2023-Town of	Evaluate CRS Program	1	Flood	<p>Problem: The Town is interested in the</p>	No	None	2 years	FPA, Administratio	Staff time	CRS program	Town budget	High	LPR	PR





Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
Irondequoit-009				<p>Community Rating System program.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will evaluate the potential for the Town to join the CRS program. The Town will coordinate with NYS DEC and FEMA. If deemed to be advantageous, the Town will join the program.</p>				n, NYS DEC, FEMA		potential evaluated				
2023-Town of Irondequoit-010	FIRM Updates	1, 2, 4	Flood,	<p>Problem: Monroe County coastal municipalities are currently undergoing a FIRM update which may result in changes in building requirements.</p> <p>Solution: The municipality will review preliminary mapping from FEMA and provide input and feedback on the preliminary maps. Once the</p>	No	None	Within 2 years	FEMA, FPA	Staff time	Improvement in best available data, increased public awareness	Municipal budget	High	LPR, EAP	PR, PI



Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				maps are finalized, the municipality will adopt the FIRM through an updated Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The municipality will assist FEMA in outreach concerning the new maps and conduct outreach on any potential changes to building/insurance requirements.										
2023-Town of Irondequoit-011	Temporary and Permanent Housing	1, 3	All Hazards	<p>Problem: The Town is working to establish locations for the placement of temporary and permanent housing.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will establish agreements with the Fire Marshal's office for the placement of temporary and permanent</p>	No	None	1 year	OEM, FPA, Fire Marshal's Office	Staff time	Establish locations for the placement of temporary and permanent housing	Municipal budget	High	LPR	ES, PP



Table 9.15-20. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				housing when necessary.										

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
- EHP Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
- 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
- BRIC Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities 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.

Critical Facility:

Yes Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

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.*

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The prioritization criteria provided in Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) identify 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria 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 actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the HMP update.

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Table 9.15-21. 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
2023-Town of Irondequoit-001	Irondequoit Community Center Backup Power	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-002	Titus Avenue Culvert	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-003	Staff Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-004	Belemeade Creek Retention Pond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-005	Slope Stabilization of Seneca Road bayside and Huntington Hills	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-006	Shore Drive	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-007	Town Senior Center Generator	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-008	Substantial Damage Response Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-009	Evaluate CRS Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-010	FIRM Updates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	High
2023-Town of Irondequoit-011	Temporary and Permanent Housing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High

Note: Volume 1, Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).



9.15.9 Action Worksheets

The following action worksheets were developed by the Town of Irondequoit to aid in the submittal of grant applications to support the funding of high priority proposed actions.

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Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Titus Avenue Culvert		
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-002		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The Titus Avenue culvert to Belemeade Creek is undersized and can contribute to flooding and flood damages.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the Titus Avenue culvert to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town DPW will then complete the necessary upsizing for the culvert.		
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:	At least a 5-year event; will be determined once project is complete	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flooding, flood damages to culvert and roadway
Useful Life:	30 years	Goals Met:	3
Estimated Cost:	High	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 5 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, CHIPS, Town budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineer, DPW	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation, Stormwater Management
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Remove road	\$20,000	Roadway cannot be removed
	Relocate road to another location	N/A	Not possible
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Titus Avenue Culvert	
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-002	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	0	
Property Protection	1	Project will protect roadways from flooding, culvert damages
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The project is technically feasible
Political	1	
Legal	0	The Town may require permitting to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Severe Storm, Flood
Timeline	0	Within 5 years
Agency Champion	1	Engineer, DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	10	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Shore Drive		
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-006		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	The east end of Shore Drive is low lying and prone to flooding.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct an engineering assessment to determine the elevation to raise the roadway to prevent recurrent flood damage. The Town DPW will then oversee the necessary improvements.		
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 to the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	Anticipated 6" to 12" elevation	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Reduction in flooding on Shore Drive
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	1, 2
Estimated Cost:	High	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Project
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 5 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, Town budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineer, DPW	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard mitigation planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Remove flood prone roadway	N/A	Loss of access to neighborhoods, increased emergency risk
	Buyout properties that exist along flood prone roadways	Very High	Costly, loss of large portion of community
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Evaluation and Prioritization		
Project Name:	Shore Drive	
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-006	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will protect emergency access
Property Protection	1	Project will protect roadway from flood damage
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The project is technically feasible
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Town has the legal authority to complete the project
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm
Timeline	1	Within 2 years
Agency Champion	1	Engineer, DPW
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Town Senior Center Generator		
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-007		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	The Town Senior Center is a critical facility but lacks backup power.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Engineer will evaluate the Town Senior Center to determine the proper size generator necessary to power the building. Public Works will oversee installation of a fixed generator and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the Town Senior Center. Public Works will be responsible for maintenance and testing of the generator following installation.		
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:	N/A	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Protect public health and safety, and ensure continued operation of critical facility and essential functions during power outages.
Useful Life:	20 years	Goals Met:	3
Estimated Cost:	High	Mitigation Action Type:	Structure and Infrastructure Projects (SIP)
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 5 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 year	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP and BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Municipal Budget
Responsible Organization:	Engineer, Public Works	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation, Emergency Management
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Install solar panels	\$100,000	Weather dependent; need large amount of space for installation; expensive if repairs needed
	Install wind turbine	\$100,000	Weather dependent; poses a threat to wildlife; expensive repairs if needed
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			





Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Town Senior Center Generator	
Project Number:	2023-Town of Irondequoit-007	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Project will protect critical services of critical facilities
Property Protection	1	Project will protect buildings from power loss.
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	The project is technically feasible
Political	1	
Legal	1	The Town has the legal authority to complete the project.
Fiscal	0	Project requires funding support.
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All Hazards
Timeline	0	Within 5 years
Agency Champion	1	Engineer, Public Works
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	