

Draft
Genesee & Wyoming Counties
Joint Flood Mitigation Plan



Town of Middlebury

Genesee & Wyoming Counties Joint Flood Mitigation Plan

Town of Middlebury

August 2003

This Report Was Prepared For:
Genesee County Emergency Management Office

This Report Prepared By:



GENESEE/FINGER LAKES
Regional Planning Council

50 West Main Street, Suite 8107
Rochester, New York 14618
585.454.0190 Fax 585.454.0191
gflrpc.org
gflrpc@gflrpc.org

and



2230 Penfield Road
Penfield, New York 14526
585.377.1450 Fax: 585.377.1266
luengineers.com

Acknowledgments

The Genesee and Wyoming County Joint Flood Mitigation Plan project is greatly indebted to the many individuals and organizations who contributed their time, expertise, and resources during the development of this Flood Mitigation Plan. Their tireless efforts will greatly benefit future protection of the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds for years to come.

Significant contributions to this report include the following:

Eric Detwiler, Lu Engineers
James Duval, Genesee County Planning
Robert Hanrahan, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Matt Griffiths, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Jason Haremza, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Gabe Judkins, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management Office
James MacKecknie, Lu Engineers
Pam Notar, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning
Arthur Principe, Lu Engineers
David Reckahn, Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District
Francis Reese, Lu Engineers
James Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management Office
Courtne Simmons, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Economic Development & Planning
George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District
Meredith Wilf, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council
David Zorn, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

Table of Contents

1 – Introduction	1-1
2 – Background	2-1
2.1 - History and Land Use	
2.2 – Population, Housing, and Socioeconomic Characteristics	
2.3 – Sources of the Flooding Problems	
2.4 – A Brief History of the Flooding Problems	
2.5 - Federal, State and Local Regulation	
2.5.1 Federal Regulation	
2.5.2 State Regulation	
2.5.3 Local Land Use Regulation and Control in the Flood Zone	
2.6 - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participation	
3 – Planning Process	3-1
3.1 - Flood Mitigation Planning Committee	
3.2 – Coordination Among Relevant Agencies	
3.3 – Public Involvement and Outreach	
3.4 – Review, Revision, and Adoption of the Plan	
4 – Flood Hazards/Risk Assessment	4-1
4.1 – FIRM Determined Base Flood Elevation	
4.2 – Additional Flooded Areas	
4.3 - General Flood Hazards	
4.3.1 Structural Damage	
4.3.2 Floodplain Development and Impervious Surface	
4.3.3 Debris	
4.3.4 Siltation	
4.3.5 Culvert Maintenance and Sizing	
4.3.6 Dam Issues	
4.4 - Streambank Erosion	
4.5 - Roads and Bridges	
4.6 - Specific Flood Hazards	
4.6.1 Priority Sites	
4.6.2 Other Sites	
4.6.3 Critical Facilities	
4.7 – Flood Warning System	
4.8 - Parcel Survey	
4.8.1 Floodplain Survey Methodology	
4.8.2 Survey Analysis	
5 - Flood Mitigation Action Plan Goals and Objectives	5-1
6 – Flood Mitigation Action Steps	6-1
6.1 - General Flood Mitigation Action Steps	

6.2 - County-Wide Flood Mitigation Action Steps

6.3 - Community Flood Mitigation Action Steps

Appendix A – Municipal Resolutions	A-1
Appendix B – Planning Committee and Minutes	A-2
Appendix C – Municipal Interviews	A-19
Appendix D – Public Information Meetings	A-21
Appendix E – Priority Site Methodology	A-22
Appendix F - Parcel Survey	A-23

List of Table, Figures and Maps

Tables

- 2.1 Land Area, Watershed Area, and Floodplain Area
- 2.3 Land Use Regulation and Control in Wyoming County
- 2.4 National Flood Insurance Program Participation in the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Watersheds
- 2.5 NFIP Information in Wyoming County

- 4.1 Additional Flooded Areas in Wyoming County
- 4.2 Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Dams in Wyoming County

Figures

- 2.2e Population Projections – Town of Middlebury
- 2.3e Percent of Housing Units by Type – Town of Middlebury
- 4.5a 1954 Aerial Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury
- 4.5b 1963 Aerial Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury
- 4.5c 1974 Aerial Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury
- 4.5d 1985 Aerial Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury
- 4.5e 2002 Aerial Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury

Maps

- 1.1 Location of Genesee and Wyoming Counties in New York State
- 2.1 Genesee and Wyoming Counties
- 2.2 Floodplain Landcover in the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Watersheds
- 2.3f Land Use in the Town of Middlebury in the Oatka Creek Floodplain
- 4.1 Flood Zones in Genesee and Wyoming Counties
- 4.2a Additional Flooded Areas - Oatka Creek Watershed, Wyoming County
- 4.2b Additional Flooded Areas - Tonawanda Creek Watershed, Wyoming County
- 4.3 Wyoming County Dams
- 4.4 Specific Flood Issues - Wyoming County

1 – Introduction

Wyoming County is located in western New York State (see [Map 1.1](#)). The communities along the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek in Genesee and Wyoming Counties have experienced several floods in the past, resulting in severe damage to residential, commercial, and public property as well as risks to the safety of residents and others. Beginning in 1999, meetings to discuss flooding problems and streambank erosion issues in the two counties along the two streams were held and attended by a number of local, county, and regional agencies.



Genesee and Wyoming Counties Emergency Management Offices, as lead agencies on behalf of the towns and villages, applied for, and was awarded a Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Mitigation Assistance - Planning Grant from the New York State Emergency Management Office.

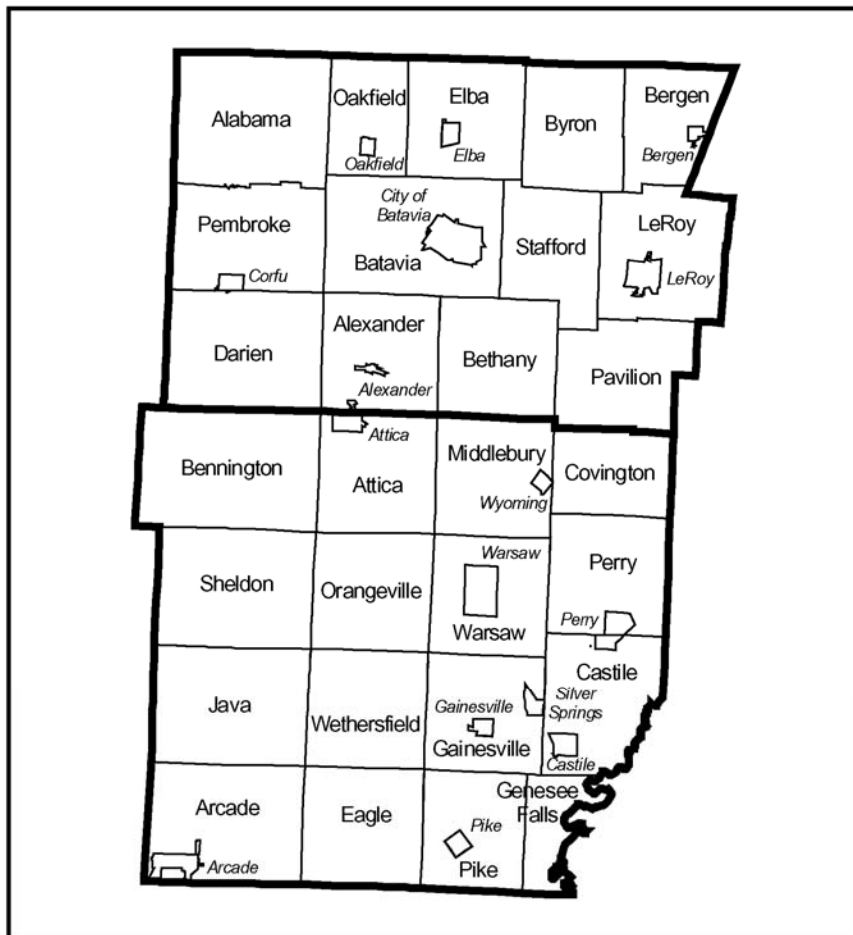
Beginning in November 2002 the Joint Flood Mitigation Planning Committee was formed (hereafter referred to as the Committee). The Committee expanded its membership to review flood risks and hazards, encourage public involvement, develop mitigation activities, and recommend action steps to alleviate flood-related problems in the municipalities along the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek in Genesee and Wyoming counties. This plan describes and summarizes the Committee's process, findings, and recommendations.

2 – Background

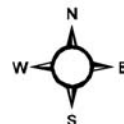
2.1 History and Land Use

Middlebury is located on northern border of Wyoming County (see [Map 2.1](#)). The town was formed from Warsaw on March 20, 1812. The name taken from Middlebury, Vermont. Middlebury has land in both the Oatka Creek and Little Tonawanda Creek watersheds. The town also contains 100 acres of tamarack swamp. The hamlet of Dale contains two salt brine facilities.

Map 2.1
Genesee & Wyoming Counties



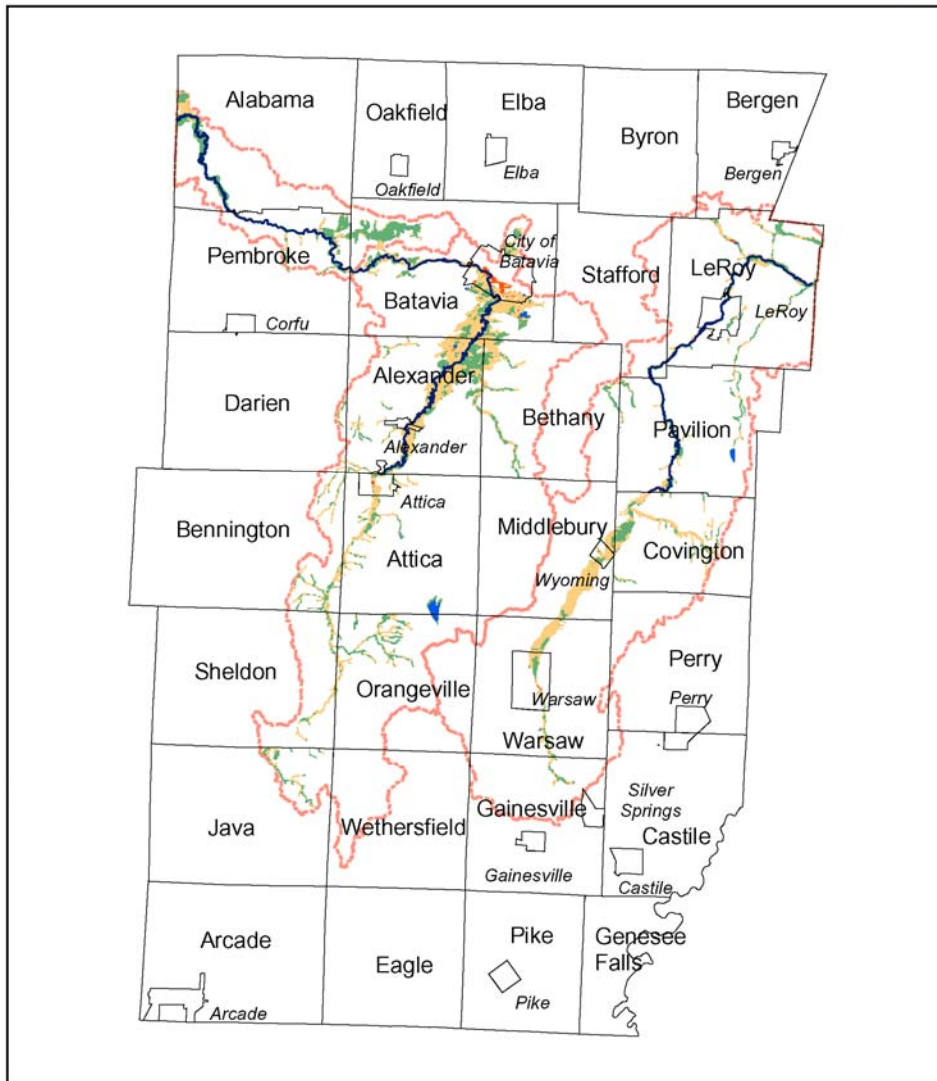
0 10 20 Miles



Map 2.2 illustrates the land cover in the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek 100-Year Flood Zones. Land cover in the 100-Year Flood Zone is largely fields and forest with the exception of small urbanized areas in the villages and the large urbanized area surrounding the City of Batavia. The majority of the fields are agricultural.

Map 2.2

Floodplain Land Cover in the Oatka & Tonawanda Creek Watersheds



Data Sources:
Land Cover - G/FLRPC
Watersheds - NRCS
Creeks - NYS DEC
Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

Land Cover

- Water
- Urban / Built-Up
- Forest
- Field



0 10 20 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

- Watersheds
- Creeks
- Municipalities

All municipalities in Genesee and Wyoming Counties along the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek have federally determined flood elevations with the exception of the Town of Middlebury. Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council determined a base flood elevation for the Town of Middlebury in the Oatka Creek Watershed using a technique of interpolation. Approximately 96% of the Town of Middlebury is in the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Watersheds (see [Table 2.1](#)). An analysis of land use in the flood zone is based on the real property centroid land use classification. The centroid is the approximate center point of a real property parcel. In the Town of Middlebury there are a total of 23 real property centroids that intersect the Oatka Creek flood zone. The approximate percent of the main land uses are as follows: 61% agricultural, 4% residential, and 30% vacant (see [Map 2.3i](#)).

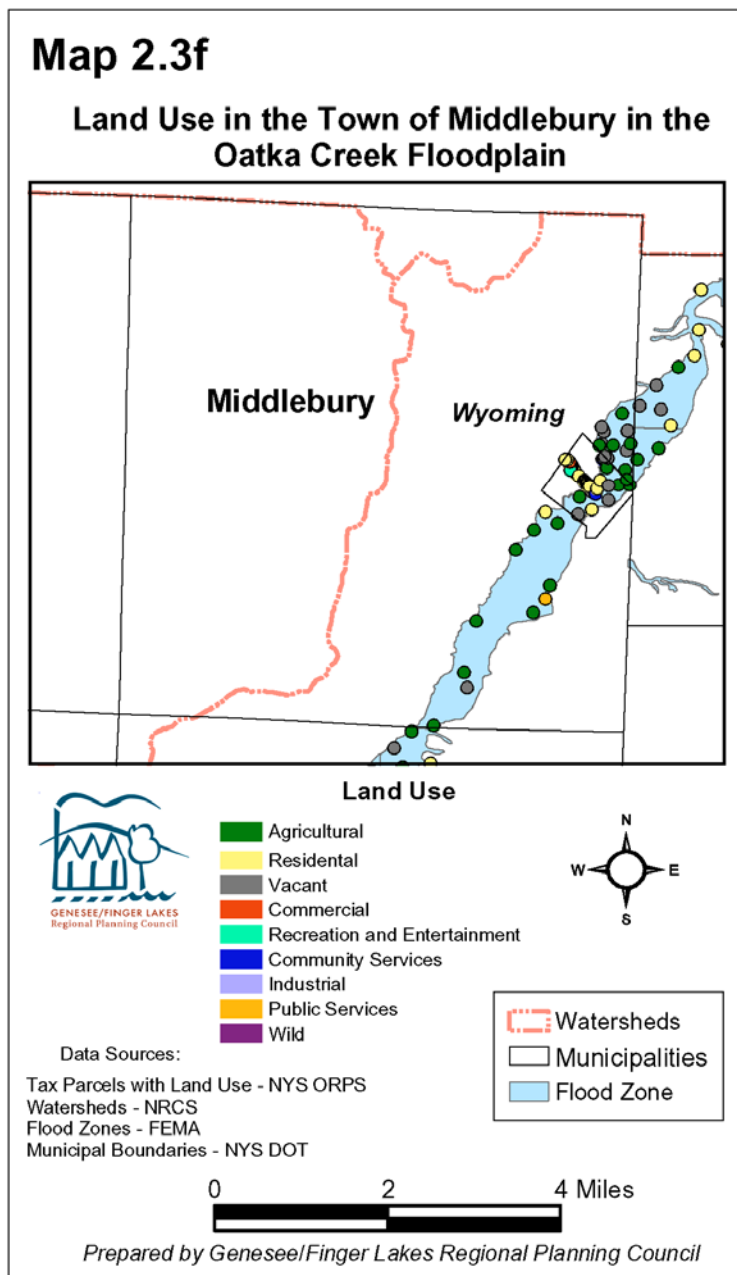


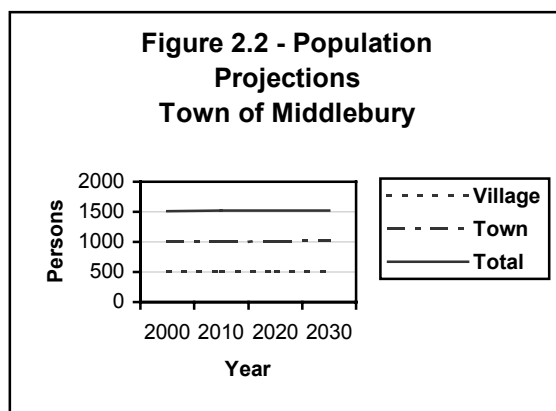
Table 2.1 - Land Area, Watershed Area, and Floodplain Area in Wyoming County

		Total Area*	Watershed	Total Area in Tonawanda and/or Oatka Watersheds	Percent of Municipality in the Watersheds	Total Area in Tonawanda and/or Oatka Flood Zone	Percent of Municipality in the Flood Zone
Attica	Town	35.93	Tonawanda	35.93	100.0%	1.08	3.00%
Attica	Village (part)	1.48	Tonawanda	1.48	100.0%	0.28	18.71%
Bennington	Town	55.15	Tonawanda	8.89	16.1%	0.62	1.13%
Covington	Town	26.07	Oatka	20.09	77.1%	1.67	6.40%
Gainesville	Town	35.62	Oatka	13.09	36.7%	0.16	0.45%
Middlebury	Town	35.6	Both	34.06	95.7%		
Orangeville	Town	35.56	Both	30.21	85.0%	0.85	2.40%
Sheldon	Town	47.27	Tonawanda	12.32	26.1%	0.40	0.84%
Warsaw	Town	35.4	Both	35.11	99.2%	0.98	2.77%
Warsaw	Village	4.14	Oatka	4.14	100.0%	0.38	9.24%
Wyoming	Village	0.67	Oatka	0.67	100.0%	0.28	41.12%

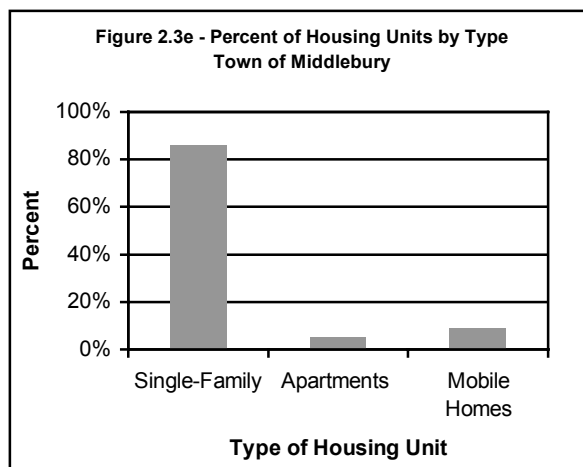
* Town figures include any villages contained within; all figures in square miles

2.2 – Population, Housing, and Socioeconomic Characteristics

The 2000 census stated that the population in the Village of Wyoming was 513 with an additional 995 people outside the village limits. Therefore, the total population for the Town of Middlebury in the year 2000 was 1,508. The following graph shows population projections done by the Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council. According to these projections, the population will remain steady.



The Town of Middlebury had a total of 548 available housing units. 86% of those housing units were single-family homes while the remaining 14% were made up of apartments and mobile homes. The following graph displays the distribution of housing units by type (US Census Bureau).



In 2000, there were 176 occupied housing units in the village and 354 more in the town. Of the 530 total occupied housing units, 88% were owner occupied. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$69,000.

Median household income in 1999 for the town was \$43,125 and \$38,750 for the village. Per capita income was \$17,032 for the town and \$14,925 for the village. 5.3% of the town's population and 6.0% of the village's population was below the poverty level.

2.3 – Sources of the Flooding Problems

Geography of the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds

The geography of the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek watershed basins include a varied physical terrain as well as a unique meteorological situation. These watersheds occupy substantial areas of Genesee and Wyoming Counties and generally flow from south to north.

The morphology of the terrain was heavily influenced by the latest period of glaciation, where substantial amounts of ice moved over the area in a north to south pattern. This movement left deep gashes in the land's surface in the direction of advance and retreat, forming the well-known Finger Lakes and other parallel valleys. Not only were the lakes left as artifacts of the glacial era, but the general stream and drainage pattern was established during this period. Surface water runoff today generally flows in a northerly direction to the Great Lakes, thus ultimately entering the North Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence River.

While this period of glaciation and its subsequent melt smoothed out the land east of Lake Erie and immediately south of Lake Ontario, the gradual foothills of the Appalachians located further south in Western New York continue to be characterized by prominent hills and deep valleys. Steep slopes and higher elevations are common in portions of Wyoming County, and they form the edge of what is known as the Allegheny

Plateau. While maximum elevations remain modest in global terms, the difference of several hundred feet between valley floor and hilltops produces dramatic scenery in central and southern Wyoming County.

Since Wyoming County is the origin of both watersheds, an understanding of the localized weather phenomenon of this portion of the region is certainly important. The elevation of Lake Erie is approximately 575 feet, while hills in Wyoming County reach over 2000 feet. This change in elevation can be cited as a major factor contributing to the prevalence of localized weather phenomenon within the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek basins.

The close proximity of Lakes Erie and Ontario to these counties, has a pronounced affect on the regional weather patterns. Prevailing westerly winds blowing over the lakes moderate summer heat but also enhances severe summer thunderstorms and winter snowstorms. The elevation of some areas, particularly Wyoming County, further compounds the lake effect weather. Moist air driven off the lakes is forced east over dry ground, rising in elevation. The air would experience some cooling of a degree or two as it is forced up in elevation onto the edge of the Allegheny Plateau. Depending on other characteristics of the air mass (such as dew point) and the ground conditions, this cooling often results in sudden precipitation at the higher elevations in Wyoming County. This phenomenon is often referred to as orographic precipitation. Depending on the season, these can be bands of rain or snow whose affect can be very localized.

Such was the case in July 1998 when bands of severe rain moved over the towns of Sheldon and Orangeville in Wyoming County, dumping up to 7 inches of rain within a 24-hour period. While these towns suffered significant flood damage, the steep slopes and high stream gradient caused the water to quickly drain northward down the Tonawanda Valley. Though rainfall in Attica was not severe, flooding was. Attica is at the northern edge of Wyoming County where the Allegheny Plateau begins to flatten out toward the Ontario Lake Plain. The gradient of the creek decreased, water slowed down, spread out, and low-lying areas were flooded.

Tonawanda Creek

The Tonawanda Creek watershed encompasses approximately 648 square miles (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1983) in Western New York. The stream originates in the Cattaraugus Hills in Wyoming County in the Towns of Wethersfield and Java, flowing northward approximately 22 miles to the Village of Attica, on the Genesee County line. The headwaters of the East Fork of Tonawanda Creek originates near Faun Lake, with an elevation of approximately 1940 feet above sea level (Johnsonburg, NY Topographic Quadrangle Map, 1966). The stream descends steeply to Johnsonburg, where the elevation is approximately 1150 feet above sea level at the Centerline Road bridge over Tonawanda Creek. Between Faun Lake and Johnsonburg, the stream gradient is 0.018. The main channel and its tributaries are confined to steep, narrow valleys and gullies that descend rapidly from the hilltops as far as Johnsonburg.

At Varysburg, 2.1 miles downstream from Johnsonburg, the elevation is 1113 feet above sea level. The channel gradient decreases from 0.018 to 0.003. Between Johnsonburg and Varysburg, the channel begins meandering between the hillsides. Fast currents and sudden high flows from high intensity storms on the hilltops cause severe bank erosion and undercutting in this reach.

At Varysburg, Stony Brook forms a confluence with the main channel of Tonawanda Creek. The floodplain remains relatively narrow from Varysburg to the hamlet of Sierks, approximately 2.8 miles south of the Village of Attica, widening out from approximately 700 feet wide to over 2000 feet wide near Dunbar Road. The channel meanders widely across this flood plain, and is joined by numerous tributaries.

Of these, the most significant is Crow Creek, which forms a confluence with the Tonawanda main channel near the intersection of Route 98 and Dunbar Road, in the Town of Attica. Frequent road flooding results from ice jamming and culvert clogging at this location. At the Dunbar Road bridge over Tonawanda Creek, the elevation of the creek bottom is approximately 950 feet above sea level. Between Sierks and Dunbar Road, the channel gradient is approximately 0.004.

The Village of Attica maintains a series of three reservoirs on Crow Creek. These dams are inspected and repaired regularly.

Flooding in the floodplain north of Dunbar Road is confined by an abandoned railroad grade that runs northeasterly between Route 98 and Exchange Street south of the Village of Attica. North of Dunbar Road, flooding across Route 98 is restricted by the railroad bed, until the stream meanders back west through a culvert under the railroad bed.

Within the Village of Attica, the flooding situation is further complicated by the presence of several railroad grades that bisect the community from east to west. Debris collects around the piers supporting the CSX railroad bridge over Tonawanda Creek in Attica, threatening the bridge itself, and worsening bank erosion problems in the Village.

Some streambank stabilization measures have been put in place to protect key infrastructure in the Village of Attica, but Village and Town offices, the fire station, and sewage treatment plant are flooded regularly because of the high water level fluctuations. The rapid current combined with high water volumes erodes unstable banks, causes the stream to meander and damages property and structures. Channel flow is further reduced by the accumulation of woody debris in the channel.

Little Tonawanda Creek is also a major tributary of Tonawanda Creek in Wyoming County. This tributary originates near the intersection of Lower Dale Road and Kelly Road in the Town of Middlebury, flowing northwesterly through the Dale Valley in the Town of Middlebury. The headwaters elevation of Little Tonawanda Creek is approximately 1280 feet above sea level. The flood plain of the Little Tonawanda is confined on the west side by embankments for a railroad line and Dale Road. In the

crossroads community of Dale, flooding has been reported at the firehall and some residences. Within the Dale Valley, flooding affects mainly agricultural properties.

Oatka Creek

Oatka Creek originates near the hamlet of Rock Glen, in the Town of Gainesville, south of the Village of Warsaw. The headwaters tributary of Cotton Creek originates at an elevation of 1700 ft. above sea level. Other headwaters tributaries originate at elevations of approximately 1650 feet. The elevation of Oatka Creek at its confluence with Cotton Creek is between 1300 and 1310 feet above sea level. From this confluence the stream is confined in a steep, rock walled valley for distance of approximately 1.2 miles, until it emerges into a broader floodplain at Rt. 98 in the hamlet of Newburg. The channel bottom is between 1150 and 1160 ft. above sea level at the Route 98 bridge over Oatka Creek in Newburg. Between the confluence of Cotton Creek and the Route 98 bridge in Newburg, the channel gradient is 0.024. Water flows rapidly in the confined channel. Under high flow conditions, the current speed enables the flow to carry a high bed load, depositing boulders, rocks and gravel sized particles in meanders in the valley.

From Newburg to the south limit of the Village of Warsaw, Oatka Creek flows freely in a narrow, but well defined flood plain. The tributaries of Relyea Creek and Stony Creek join the main channel of the Oatka within this reach. Both of these tributaries originate in the hills west of the valley. Numerous small, unnamed intermittent tributaries also flow into the Oatka from the hills east of the valley.

Flooding affects a mobile home park and a residential development on Martin Road in this reach of the Oatka. Debris in the channel also restricts flow capacity.

In the Village of Warsaw, the creek is channelized with retaining walls. Water flows rapidly through this channel until it reaches its unconfined natural channel at West Court Street in the Village of Warsaw. From this point, the stream meanders across the broad Oatka valley from Warsaw to the Village of Wyoming. Flooding is a problem in the valley north of the Village of Warsaw. Roads, businesses, residential areas and agricultural properties are affected. In recent years, the Village of Warsaw has allowed development in the flood plain. The cumulative effect of this development has been to place more structures within the path of flooding and increase flooding downstream. Much of the localized flooding is associated with debris obstructions in the road culverts. Because of the high current velocities and high flows, large rocks, boulders and woody debris is deposited in the culverts after any significant rainfall.

In the Village of Wyoming, the Village Highway garage and well are located next to the creek channel. These two critical facilities were flooded during the 1998 floods. At the present time, the Village has no alternative potable water supply.

Pearl Creek forms a confluence with Oatka Creek approximately 4.4 creek-miles north of the Village of Wyoming. Between Wyoming and the Pearl Creek confluence, the

channel of Oatka Creek meanders broadly across the valley, dissipating energy and frequently overtopping its banks. Town officials in the Town of Covington reported that woody debris and ice jamming cause flooding in this reach, affecting homes and agricultural buildings and property. Town officials reported that woody debris left in Pearl Creek after tree trimming operations may have made spring flooding worse in this area.

2.4 – A Brief History of the Flooding Problems

Oatka Creek Watershed

The Oatka Watershed has a history of annual flooding where the Oatka Creek flows through regions of Genesee County and Wyoming County. Floods can be expected yearly between late winter and throughout the spring. Severe flooding during this season is commonly the result of heavy rains.

In addition to climate conditions, geographic factors of the watershed create interconnected weather patterns along the Creek. Flooding frequently begins where the Oatka Creek flows through Warsaw, which lies on lowland especially susceptible to flooding due to runoff waters from the nearby East Hills. As the Creek continues north and then east through Genesee County, there is potential for flooding along its banks in the Towns of Pavilion and LeRoy.

The most severe recorded Oatka Creek floods have occurred in July 1902, throughout the spring of 1916, June 1928, March 1942, March 1955, March 1973, February 1984, and July 1998.

Newspapers reported the flood of July 1902 at biblical proportions, alluding to the story of Noah. Damage was extreme; “nearly every bridge... all along the Oatka and its tributaries was either carried away or damaged to such an extent that they are unsafe.” (*The Western New-Yorker*, July 11, 1902). The flood was caused by the combination of heavy rain with the bursting of three local reservoirs located north of Warsaw. Flooding may have been worsened by the loss of vegetation on the surrounding hills due to salt mining activities in the previous decades.

There would be two instances of especially severe Oatka Creek flooding during spring of 1916. The first instance occurred in April of 1916. Conditions in Warsaw were especially extreme because of a threefold combination of heavy rain, of the Buffalo Street bridge acting as an inadvertent dam, and of improper drainage of rainwater into lower areas of Warsaw from nearby East Hill. Warsaw’s water ran downstream, creating a severe region-wide flood. The flood initiated proposals to get rid of the Buffalo Street Bridge and to re-route the gully on East Hill.

May of 1916 was the date of the second occurrence of severe floods within the year. A brief, but intense rainfall was cited as the worst that Pavilion had ever recorded, and was severe enough to close all BR&P trains into LeRoy (*The Western New Yorker*, May

18, 1972). Severe floods resulted in water build-ups as much as eight feet deep. The intensity of the flood was due to heavy rainfall in Covington coupled with East Hill run-off water of heavy rains into Warsaw.

In March of 1955, the combination of melting snow with heavy rain led to flooding so severe that the Red Cross was called in to help with damages. Warsaw was hit especially hard; Buffalo Street was again inundated.

In 1966, the Buffalo District's ACE initiated a public project to enlarge the Oatka Creek to maximize flood protection. The project was completed in 1968. A 1972 estimate by the ACE reported that the project had prevented an estimated \$1 million in damages since its completion. (*The Batavian Daily News*, July 11, 1972)

1972's flood season was impacted by Hurricane Agnes and was one of the worst incidents of Oatka Creek flooding. As weather conditions worsened due to heavy rainfall, the Mt. Morris Dam (southwest of Warsaw) threatened to burst. Residents in low areas between Mt. Morris and as far north as Rochester were evacuated as a precaution. Luckily, water was systematically released from the dam, and calamity was avoided (*The Western New-Yorker*, June 27, 1972). However, more than twenty bridges within the watershed were washed away, and the area between Warsaw and Wyoming were especially flooded. East Hill run-off water resulted in excessive flooding in Warsaw. Among groups that assisted with repercussions of the rain included the Civil Defense and the National Guard watching water levels around the area, the Attica Correctional Institute gathering 200 volunteers to assist with cleanup, and the Red Cross assisted individuals with personal losses sustained from the flood.

In 1998, heavy rains caused severe floods in January and again in mid-July. January's floods were additionally complicated by an ice storm. Conditions in July were so severe that a state of emergency was declared for five days, and roads were closed throughout a range of areas along the watershed due to flooding.

Tonawanda Creek Watershed

The Tonawanda Watershed has a history of annual flooding where the Tonawanda Creek flows through regions of Genesee County and Wyoming County. Floods can be expected yearly between late winter and throughout the spring. Severe flooding during this season is commonly the result of combinations of heavy rains and melting ice or snow.

In addition to climate conditions, geographic factors of the watershed create highly interconnected weather patterns along the Creek. Although the headwaters of the Tonawanda are in the hills of southern Wyoming County, flooding frequently begins where the Tonawanda Creek flows through Attica, as this is where the channel gradient starts to flatten out. As the Creek continues north and west through Genesee County, there is potential for flooding along its banks in the towns of Alexander and Batavia. Thus, flood conditions in Attica act as good predictors of later conditions in areas

downstream. Generally, runoff water from Attica can be expected to reach Batavia within 12 to 24 hours.

Lowlands are the most easily flooded areas along the Tonawanda. These include the lowlands between Attica and Alexander and the lowlands between Batavia and Alexander.

The most severe recorded Tonawanda Creek floods have occurred in March and July 1902, throughout the spring of 1916, in January 1929, the defining flood of March 1942 that initiated significant public interest in flood prevention, in June 1989, and in January and July of 1998.

An ice jam at the Chestnut Street Bridge in March 1902 was cause of the first significant recorded flood in the region. In Batavia, West and South Main Streets were completely submerged under water, and were navigable only by boat. As water receded, piles of ice left behind on the street were recorded at up to 16 feet tall (*Batavia Daily News, March 1, 1902*). Supports for the Walnut Street and Chestnut Street Bridges in Batavia were carried away, and the bridges almost did not persevere through the weather. A second major flood of the year would occur in July 1902.

In the spring of 1916, Tonawanda Creek overflows created five significant floods within four months. Recorded as Batavia's greatest flood to the time, March 1916's waters were made severe by the combination of rain with melting snow. Late April brought the second major flood of the Tonawanda in 1916, made more extreme in Alexander and Batavia by the effects of floods upstream. Less than a month later, in mid-May 1916, the third flood of the year would prove the most severe. The New York Central Railroad running through Alexander was cut off, and over two feet of water was reported in Attica. Early June would be the setting for a fourth flood, and early July would be the fifth significant flood of the season. The intense floods of 1916 would lead to the first public discussion of government intervention for flood protection. Although it would never be implemented, a "gravity water system" was proposed in March 1918.

The end of January 1929 was the next case of severe flooding. Flooding in Attica acted as the precipitator of more severe situations in Alexander and Batavia. Greater than the flood of 1902, the rise of water in Batavia became the Town's new high record. The intensity of the flood inspired more talks about the proposed gravity water system and other calls for government relief that had lain dormant since 1918.

The flood in March 1942 was a defining event for the region. Attica was cited as enduring "normal flooding," while effects in Batavia were extreme. (*Batavia Daily News, March 19, 1942*) The additional complication of the Little Tonawanda Creek overflow would lead to a new record flood level for the City of Batavia. Many residents in the southwestern part of the City of Batavia were stranded in their homes for more than three days. Sewers ran at capacity, flooding over a thousand residential basements and incapacitating many houses' heating and fuel sources. The American Red Cross was called in to help deal with repercussions of the flood. In addition to giving

temporary aid to flood victims, the American Red Cross found the need to create a permanent agency to deal with the ongoing flood problems of the Tonawanda Creek. Stunned to see a flood of such magnitude and inconvenience, residents prompted public discussion that led to mandates for national government aid for their region. Although conditions were not severe enough to gain national attention, sufficient constituent demand continued, turning flood relief and prevention into local government topics with priority status.

By 1955, an official flood prevention plan was enacted by the Buffalo District's ACE; areas of the Tonawanda Creek within the city limits of Batavia were widened, and a large wall was erected. The plan estimated protecting from 87 to 88 percent of annual flood damages (*Batavia Daily News*, October 9, 1953). The flood season of 1956 acted as a test of the project's utility; residents of Batavia deemed the project a success and called for further undertakings. However, the construction in Batavia increased the intensity of flooding in places down-stream, and western municipalities such as Pembroke were upset with the changes.

Throughout the 1950s, the 1960s, and the 1970s, the ACE continued with various studies and proposals for further flood prevention plans. Some studies focused on the area between Bushville and Batavia, some focused on the area between Alexander and Batavia, and other plans called for work on the western part of the City of Batavia. Conflicting ideas and constant underlying banter about how to obtain funding left the Creek neglected during this period.

Late June 1989 was the next major instance of flooding along the Tonawanda. A state of emergency was declared in Genesee County after enduring several flash floods. Multiple bridges were destroyed, including two in Alexander. Damages were severe enough that Governor Mario Cuomo requested federal emergency loans for farmers in both Genesee and Wyoming Counties.

The most recent defining flood season of the Tonawanda Creek was in 1998. In January, Tonawanda Creek flooding affected areas within its watershed in large parts of both Genesee County and Wyoming County. Regions of Wyoming County were declared eligible for federal aid in July 1998 following more severe flooding.

The annual flooding of the Tonawanda continues. As recently as March 21, 2003, flooding of the Creek forced road closings in Alexander. The *Batavia Daily News* alluded to the inevitability of the flooding of the Tonawanda by dismissing its gravity as merely a "rite of spring, up there with geese flying south and robins showing up in the yard." (*Batavia Daily News*, March 22, 2003)

2.5 Federal, State and Local Regulation

2.5.1 Federal Regulation

National Flood Insurance Act - 1968

The U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance, thus reducing the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

The primary purposes of the National Flood Insurance Act are to:

- Better indemnify individuals for flood losses through insurance;
- Reduce future flood damages through State and community floodplain management regulations; and
- Reduce Federal expenditures for disaster assistance and flood control.

Community Participation

Section 1315 is a key provision that prohibits the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) from providing flood insurance unless the community adopts and enforces floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed the floodplain management criteria established in Section 1361(c) of the Act. These floodplain management criteria are contained in 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, Criteria for Land Management and Use. The emphasis of the NFIP floodplain management requirements is directed toward reducing threats to lives and the potential for damages to property in flood-prone areas. Over 19,700 communities presently participate in the NFIP. These include nearly all communities with significant flood hazards.

When the NFIP was created, the U.S. Congress recognized that insurance for “existing buildings” constructed before a community joined the Program would be prohibitively expensive if the premiums were not subsidized by the Federal Government. Congress also recognized that most of these flood-prone buildings were built by individuals who did not have sufficient knowledge of the flood hazard to make informed decisions. Under the NFIP, “existing buildings” are generally referred to as Pre-FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) buildings. These buildings were built before the flood risk was

known and identified on the community's FIRM. Currently about 26 percent of the 4.3 million NFIP policies in force are Pre-FIRM subsidized compared to 70 percent of the policies being subsidized in 1978.

In exchange for the availability of subsidized insurance for existing buildings, communities are required to protect new construction and substantially improved structures through adoption and enforcement of community floodplain management ordinances. The 1968 Act requires that full actuarial rates reflecting the complete flood risk be charged on all buildings constructed or substantially improved on or after the effective date of the initial FIRM for the community or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later. These buildings are generally referred to as "Post-FIRM" buildings.

The authors of the original study of the NFIP thought that the passage of time, natural forces, and more stringent floodplain management requirements and building codes would gradually eliminate the number of Pre-FIRM structures. Nevertheless, modern construction techniques have extended the useful life of these Pre-FIRM buildings beyond what was originally expected. However, their numbers overall continue to decrease. The decrease in the number of Pre-FIRM buildings has been attributed to a number of factors such as, severe floods in which buildings were destroyed or substantially damaged, redevelopment, natural attrition, acquisition of flood damaged structures, as well as flood control projects.

Mapping Floodplains

In addition to providing flood insurance and reducing flood damages through floodplain management regulations, the NFIP identifies and maps the Nation's floodplains. Mapping flood hazards creates broad-based awareness of the flood hazards and provides the data needed for floodplain management programs and to actuarially rate new construction for flood insurance.

Flood Disaster Protection Act - 1973

Early in the NFIP's history, the Federal Government found that providing subsidized flood insurance for existing buildings was not a sufficient incentive for communities to voluntarily join the NFIP nor for individuals to purchase flood insurance. Tropical Storm Agnes in 1972, which caused extensive riverine flooding along the east coast, proved that few property owners in identified floodplains were insured. This storm cost the Nation more in disaster assistance than any previous disaster. For the Nation as a whole, only a few thousand communities participated in the NFIP and only 95,000 policies were in force.

As a result, Congress passed the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The 1973 Act prohibits Federal agencies from providing financial assistance for acquisition or construction of buildings and certain disaster assistance in the floodplains in any community that did not participate in the NFIP by July 1, 1975, or within 1 year of being identified as flood-prone.

Additionally, the 1973 Act required that Federal agencies and federally insured or regulated lenders had to require flood insurance on all grants and loans for acquisition or construction of buildings in designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in communities that participate in the NFIP. This requirement is referred to as the Mandatory Flood Insurance Purchase Requirement. The SFHA is that land within the floodplain of a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year, commonly referred to as the 100-year flood.

The Mandatory Flood Insurance Purchase Requirement, in particular, resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of communities that joined the NFIP in subsequent years. In 1973, just over 2,200 communities participated in the NFIP. Within 4 years, approximately 15,000 communities had joined the Program. It also resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of flood insurance policies in force. In 1977, approximately 1.2 million flood insurance policies were in force, an increase of almost 900,000 over the number policies in force in December of 1973.

Nation Flood Insurance Reform Act - 1994

Following the multi-billion dollar flood disaster in the Midwest in 1993, Congress enacted the National Flood Insurance Reform Act, which amended the 1968 Act and the 1973 Act. The 1994 Act included measures, among others, to:

- Increase compliance by mortgage lenders with the mandatory purchase requirement and improve coverage;
- Increase the amount of flood insurance coverage that can be purchased;
- Provide flood insurance coverage for the cost of complying with floodplain management regulations by individual property owners (Increased Cost of Compliance coverage);
- Establish a Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program to assist States and communities to develop mitigation plans and implement measures to reduce future flood damages to structures;
- Codify the NFIP's Community Rating System; and
- Require FEMA to assess its flood hazard map inventory at least once every 5 years.

Funding for the NFIP is through the National Flood Insurance Fund, which was established in the Treasury by the 1968 Act. Premiums collected are deposited into the fund, and losses and operating and administrative costs are paid out of the fund. In addition, the Program has the authority to borrow up to \$1.5 billion from the Treasury, which must be repaid along with interest. Until 1986, Federal salaries and program expenses, as well as the costs associated with flood hazard mapping and floodplain management were paid by an annual appropriation from Congress. From 1987 to 1990, Congress required the Program to pay these expenses out of premium dollars. When expressed in current dollars, \$485 million of policyholder premiums were transferred to pay salary and other expenses of the Program. Beginning in 1991, a Federal policy fee

of \$25 dollars, which was increased to \$30 in 1995, is applied to most policies in order to generate the funds for salaries, expenses, and mitigation costs.

Community Rating System

The National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) was implemented in 1990 as a program for recognizing and encouraging community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 codified the Community Rating System in the NFIP. Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: (1) reduce flood losses; (2) facilitate accurate insurance rating; and (3) promote the awareness of flood insurance.

There are ten CRS classes: class 1 requires the most credit points and gives the largest premium reduction; class 10 receives no premium reduction. The CRS recognizes 18 creditable activities, organized under four categories numbered 300 through 600: Public Information, Mapping and Regulations, Flood Damage Reduction, and Flood Preparedness.

The CRS application process has been greatly simplified over the past several years based on community comments to make the CRS more user friendly as possible. Extensive technical assistance is also available for communities who request it.

Community application for the CRS is voluntary. Any community that is in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP may apply for a CRS classification better than class 10. The applicant community submits documentation that it is doing activities recognized in the CRS. A community applies by sending completed application worksheets with appropriate documentation to its FEMA Regional Office.

A community's CRS classification is assigned on the basis of a field verification of the activities described in its application. These verifications are conducted by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO), an organization that provides rating, actuarial, and forms writing services to the insurance industry. ISO is the entity that has been conducting community grading for fire insurance for many years and is now performing the grading of communities under the newly implemented Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule. This organization's resources provide an efficient means to carry out the field work involved with the CRS.

Disaster Mitigation Act - 2000

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. The DMA authorizes the creation of a pre-disaster mitigation program to make grants to State, local and tribal governments. It also includes a provision that defines mitigation planning requirements for State, local and tribal governments. This new section (Section 322) establishes a new requirement

for local and tribal mitigation plans; authorizes up to 7 percent of the HMGP funds available to a State to be used for development of State, local and tribal mitigation plans; and provides for States to receive an increased percentage of HMGP funds from 15 percent to 20 percent if, at the time of the disaster declaration, the State has in effect a FEMA approved State Mitigation Plan that meets the criteria established in regulations.

Repetitive Loss

Repetitive loss structure is a term that is usually associated with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). For Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program purposes, this is a structure, covered by a contract of flood insurance under the NFIP, that has suffered flood damage on two or more occasions over a 10-year period ending on the date when a second claim is made, in which the cost to repair the flood damage, on average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market-value of the structure at the time of each flood loss event. For the Community Rating System (CRS) of the NFIP, a repetitive loss property is any property, which the NFIP has paid two or more flood claims of \$1,000 or more in any, given 10-year period since 1978. A repetitive loss structure is important to the NFIP, since structures that flood frequently put a strain on the flood insurance fund. It should also be important to a community because residents' lives are disrupted and may be threatened by the continual flooding.

A Community that prepares a mitigation plan for the FMA program is required to include a map showing the location of all repetitive loss structures and address ways to reduce or eliminate the damages. The community should also identify whether the structures are residential, commercial or industrial uses, since mitigation actions are frequently dependant on the use of the structure. Information regarding whether a community has any repetitive loss structures may be obtained from the State NFIP Coordinator's Office or the FEMA Regional Office.

Common sources of funding which can be used to mitigate repetitive loss structures are FMA funds and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds. Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) funds for substantially damaged structure covered by flood insurance can also be used to mitigate repetitive loss structures.

Since actual losses are not limited to those structures that are in the NFIP or those that are at risk to only flood damage, communities are encouraged to identify any structure that is susceptible to the hazards included in the plan and may have been repeatedly damaged. This helps to ensure that the community becomes disaster resistant. Communities may determine the location of repetitive loss structures by reviewing the records of their local emergency responders, by relying on visual records after a disaster, or by surveys of the community.

Some communities have been concerned with including information on repetitive loss structures in the mitigation plan because of "Privacy Act" issues. As long as the plan only includes the address of each structure, a note that the particular address is a

repetitive loss structure, and an accompany map showing the location of the hazard and the structure, this should not be an issue.

2.5.2 State Regulation

State Floodplain Management Role

New York State also has a role in the NFIP. Each State has designated an NFIP State Coordinating Agency as a point of contact for the NFIP, and in New York, that agency is the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

The Department's Flood Protection Bureau and its Regional Floodplain Management Coordinators act as the liaison between FEMA and local municipalities. Also, Article 36 of the Environmental Conservation Law directs the Department to give municipalities any necessary technical assistance to qualify them for entrance into the NFIP.

Following is a list of DEC activities related to the Program:

- explain NFIP requirements for Program eligibility to local officials;
- assist in the preparation of local floodplain management regulations;
- provide model regulations;
- if requested by the community, attend local hearings on regulations to assist in answering questions regarding the NFIP;
- assist local officials in understanding flood insurance studies and maps;
- assist the local administrator in permit review;
- be the repository of data and calculation used in the preparation of flood insurance studies; and
- monitor community compliance with the NFIP.

A community may request assistance in any of these areas by contacting the appropriate DEC Regional Office or the Flood Protection Bureau in Albany.

Article 36, Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

Article 36, ECL, is the basis for the Department's action in relation to the National Flood Insurance Program. The federal Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, among other provisions, requires the purchase of flood insurance in connection with receiving any form of federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes in identified special flood hazard areas. The State Legislature recognized that if a flood-prone community did not join the NFIP or did not maintain its eligibility, federal grants or mortgages for purchasing or repairing structures in the special flood hazard area would be denied. Therefore, the Legislature directed that: (1) the DEC provide technical assistance to local governments in the preparation of programs necessary to qualify for the NFIP; (2) in the event that a local government fails to take the steps necessary to join the NFIP, drops out or is suspended from the Program, the DEC has the authority to invoke floodplain management regulations and to enroll the community; and (3) State

agencies take actions that minimize flood hazards and losses in connection with state-owned facilities and programs.

As a result of this mandate, the DEC promulgated two sets of regulation that spell out how these actions are to be accomplished. They can be found in Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, under Part 500 and Part 502.

Part 500 - State Regulation in Communities

The Department of Environmental Conservation, under the authority of Article 36, ECL, may institute a floodplain development permit program in a community that fails to qualify for the National Flood Insurance Program on its own. When a community is first notified by FEMA that it has special flood hazard areas, it has one year from the notification date to qualify for the NFIP before sanctions are applied. Also, when a community moves from the Emergency Phase to the Regular Phase of the Program, it usually has to add new provisions to its local floodplain management law. It has six months after notice from FEMA to do this. IF the community does not take the steps necessary to qualify by three months before the deadline, the DEC may then institute Part 500 regulations and enroll the community in the NFIP. The DEC may also institute Part 500 regulations in any community that withdraws from the NFIP or has its eligibility suspended.

To implement Part 500 regulations in a community, the DEC must publish, in a newspaper having general circulation in that community, a notice containing the following: (1) a statement that the community may not be or is not qualified for eligibility in the NFIP; (2) a statement that the DEC will administer the Part 500 regulations if the community does not qualify; (3) a statement that the Part 500 regulation will take precedence over less restrictive local laws, ordinances, regulation or codes; and (4) the date, time and location of a public meeting to be held in or near the community within ten days of publication of the notice at which interested parties may appear for information purposes. The regulations become effective in the community on the date specified in the Commissioner's "Order of Applicability". The DEC submits to FEMA, on behalf of the community, an application for eligibility. When FEMA notifies the Department that the community is eligible, a notice of such is published in the local newspaper. The regulations apply only in special flood hazard areas in the community as shown on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map.

When a community is under Part 500 regulations, no one may undertake any project in a special flood hazard area without applying and receiving a permit from a DEC Regional Office. "Project" has a broad definition here and includes: construction of a new structure; installation of any sewer, gas or water main or electrical transmission line or other service line or facility; the improvement, alteration, repair, reconstruction or restoration of an existing structure including but not limited to the cutting, modification, relocation, rearrangement or removal of any wall, flood, roof, beam, support or part thereof that would affect the loading structural integrity or flood resistance of such

structure; the emplacement of pilings or a foundation or the affixing of a manufactured home (mobile home) to a permanent site. It also includes the following: paving, mining, drilling, dredging, clearing, grading, filling or depositing; excavation for basement footings, piers or a foundation; the erection of temporary forms; installation of pilings under proposed sub-surface footings and the subdivision of land. It does not include usual farming and gardening activities.

A community under Part 500 regulations may assume local administration of the NFIP from DEC. For instructions on the requirements contact DEC flood Protection Bureau in Albany.

Part 502 - State Agency Compliance

Under Article 36 of the Environmental Conservation Law, State agencies are directed to minimize flood hazards and losses in connection with State-owned and State financed buildings, roads and other facilities. The Part 502 regulations contain the criteria that State agencies must meet. These criteria meet or exceed the floodplain management criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program and ensure that State projects will not negatively impact a community's special flood hazard areas. Contact the DEC Flood Protection Bureau in Albany or a DEC Regional Floodplain Coordinator for more information about these regulations.

2.5.3 Local Land Regulations in the Flood Zone

(Note: Figures for Towns exclude any villages contained within)

The Town of Middlebury is not mapped. The primary recommendation is to get the town mapped by FEMA. There are many flood prone areas in both the Oatka and Tonawanda watersheds in Middlebury.

Table 2.3 - Land Use Regulation and Control in Wyoming County

Municipality	Mapped Flood Zone in Municipality (in acres)*	Ag/ Residential		Agricultural		Commercial/ business		Industrial		Lower Density Residential		No zoning/open zone		Public service	
		Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone	Amount (acres)	Percent of Flood Zone
Attica T	690.060									0.370	0.1%	689.690	99.9%		
Attica V**	177.200					10.090	5.7%	9.190	5.2%	157.880	89.1%				
Bennington T	399.410	278.590	69.8%							120.390	30.1%				
Covington T	1068.090			1050.070	98.3%					17.980	1.7%				
Gainesville T	102.420	66.730	65.2%			34.170	33.4%			1.510	1.5%				
Middlebury T	not officially mapped														
Orangeville T	546.050			484.920	88.8%	4.540	0.8%			49.930	9.1%			5.870	1.1%
Sheldon T	254.680	0.190	0.1%	172.170	67.6%	21.450	8.4%	7.500	2.9%	53.370	21.0%				
Warsaw T	627.250			422.140	67.3%	34.550	5.5%	32.710	5.2%	137.860	22.0%				
Warsaw V	244.860			3.020	1.2%	17.760	7.3%	12.350	5.0%	211.730	86.5%				
Wyoming V	176.330			151.600	86.0%	3.450	2.0%	5.180	2.9%	16.090	9.1%				
County Total	4286.350	345.510	8.1%	2283.920	53.3%	126.010	2.9%	66.930	1.6%	767.110	17.9%	689.690	16.1%	5.870	0.1%
* Flood zones in Tonawanda or Oatka watersheds only; town figures exclude any villages contained within; amounts less than one one-hundredth of an acre were not included															
** Wyoming County portion only															

2.6 - National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participation

In order to gain the full benefit of the NFIP, local officials must be aware of key aspects of the program. **Table 2.4** shows some questions and/or inconsistencies that came up during the municipal interview process.

First, in order to participate in the NFIP, a municipality **MUST** have a Flood Prevention Ordinance (FPO). A model ordinance was prepared several years ago by the DEC and this is essentially what most communities have adopted as part of their zoning regulations or local laws. However, some municipalities in the study area are unaware that such an ordinance is on the books in their municipality.

Second, some municipalities are not aware that they participate in the NFIP. In reality, all participate in Wyoming County with the exception of Middlebury and Wethersfield. Although some local officials are unsure of their participation status, or the program in general, the local participation status has been cross-checked on the Federal Insurance Administration's Community Status List (**see Table 2.5**), available from FEMA.

Third, every community that participates in the NFIP has a Flood Plain Administrator identified in their local FPO. In some cases it is the Town Board, but in most cases it is the Zoning Enforcement Officer or Building Inspector. Whether or not the person is trained depends on whether or not they attended training sessions provided by NYSDEC. The FPO issues floodplain development permits for activities in the floodplain.

Finally, it should be noted that although some municipalities are unaware of their NFIP status and other issues surrounding this program, in some cases it is simply a case of not asking the right municipal official. However, it still needs to be stressed that there are some towns where the responsible official is unaware of the program and the local ordinances that back it up. This issue needs attention at the local level.

Table 2.4 - National Flood Insurance Program Participation in the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Watersheds

Municipality	Participate in NFIP?	NFIP Community #	FIRM Date	Rebuilding Policy?	Trained Floodplain Administrator?	Notes/Questions/Inconsistencies
Alabama T	Yes	361067C	11/18/1983*	No	No	Town was not sure if it participated
Alexander T	Yes	360277	5/4/87	No	No	Town indicated that it did not have a FPO
Alexander V	Yes	361496	5/4/87	No	No	Village indicated that it did not have a FPO
Attica T	Yes	360940	4/30/86	No	No	
Attica V	Yes	360985	7/3/86	No	Yes	
Batavia C	Yes	360279	9/16/82	Yes	Yes	
Batavia T	Yes	360278	1/17/85	Yes	No **	Town was not sure if it participated
Bennington T	Yes	360941C	12/23/1983*	No	Yes	
Bethany T	Yes	361138	9/24/1984*	Yes	Yes	
Covington T	Yes	360942B	12/23/1983*	No	No	Town indicated that it did not participate in NFIP and had no FPO
Darien T	Yes	361140A	7/6/1984*	No	No	Town indicated that it did not participate in NFIP and did not think it had a FPO
Gainesville T	Yes	360944B	12/23/1983*	No	No	
Leroy T	Yes	360280	9/14/1979*	Yes**	Yes	
Leroy V	Yes	360281	8/3/81	Yes**	Yes	
Middlebury T	No		No	No	No	
Orangeville T	Yes	360945	12/23/1983*	No	No	Town did not think it participated and indicated that it did not have a FPO
Pavilion T	Yes	360282B	2/27/1984*	No	Yes **	Town indicated that it did not participate in NFIP
Pembroke T	Yes	360283	1/20/1984*	No	No	Town indicated that it did not have a FPO
Sheldon T	Yes	360949B	12/23/1983*	No	No	Town indicated that it did not have a FPO
Stafford T	Yes	361118A	7/16/82			
Tonawanda Reservation	No		?***	N/A	No	
Warsaw T	Yes	360950B	12/23/1983*	No**	Yes	
Warsaw V	Yes	360951	11/18/81	No**	Yes	
Wyoming V	Yes	360952	8/3/81	No	No	Village indicated that it did not participate in NFIP and had no FPO
* Characterized by FEMA as minimally flood-prone, therefore no elevation on FIRM						
** unsure						
***The Reservation has mapped floodplains, but source of floodplain mapping unclear						

Table 2.5 - NFIP Information - Wyoming County

Communities	# of Policies	# of Claims	Insurance in Force	Total Losses Paid since 1978
Attica, Town of	18	5	\$1,381,900	\$37,140
Attica, Village	45	41	\$3,433,800	\$380,667
Bennington, Town of	4	0	\$351,000	\$0
Covington, Town of	3	0	\$110,000	\$0
Gainsville, Town of	2	1	\$59,600	\$1,513
Middlebury, Town of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orangeville, Town of	4	0	\$275,900	\$0
Sheldon, Town of	7	1	\$829,700	\$3,500
Warsaw, Town of	1	5	\$188,000	\$4,558
Warsaw, Village of	6	6	\$717,300	\$5,337
Wyoming, Village of	3	0	\$165,300	\$0

3 – Planning Process

This plan is a result of the commitment of the participating municipalities and the efforts of the Joint Flood Mitigation Planning Committee, along with federal, state, regional, county, and municipal input. Each participating municipality adopted a supporting resolution at the beginning of the planning process (see Appendix A). The Planning Committee was comprised of representatives from public agencies and municipalities (see Appendix B).

Coordination between a number of agencies at the local, county, regional, state, and federal levels along with private interests was initiated to insure that the issues affecting both residents and businesses in the Town of Middlebury would be included in the development of the flood mitigation action plan.

This chapter describes the work done cooperatively by multiple agencies at the meetings, activities done to insure public awareness and participation, and the process by which the plan was reviewed and amended.

3.1 - Flood Mitigation Planning Committee

The Planning Committee met monthly on the fourth Tuesday, beginning in November 2002. The minutes of the Planning Committee meetings can be found in Appendix B. The following is a brief summary of the monthly meetings:

November 25, 2002 - The Committee held its initial meeting to discuss the overall purpose of the plan (including preliminary goals and objectives) and begin developing a process to involve the public, municipalities and identify flood hazard areas.

It was decided that each municipality would get a letter of invitation that would identify participating municipalities, identify a key contact person at each municipality, identify potential municipal representatives to Planning Committee, and identify other key people in each municipality.

January 28, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, the property owner survey, the floodway delineation, list of critical facilities, list of county and municipal contacts, and public outreach. A draft list of questions and contacts for municipalities was distributed for comment. Information and data gathering sessions with key county agencies was discussed.

February 25, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, municipal contacts, and the process for the first series of public meetings. The use of the Genesee County web site as the project web site was announced. The coordination with the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee for public meetings was discussed.

March 25, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, municipal contacts and resolutions, public meeting logistics, and the draft prioritization criteria for site hazard

evaluation. Completed interviews with state and county agencies and municipalities was discussed. The process for historical flood analysis was discussed.

April 22, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, the outcome of the public meetings, risk assessment issues, the final prioritization criteria for site hazard evaluation, initial survey outcomes, and draft flood mitigation plan goals and objectives.

May 27, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, initial survey analysis, the dam inventory, and the list of prioritized sites for site hazard evaluation.

June 24, 2003 - The Committee reviewed project progress, draft sections of the report, and discussed potential flood mitigation action steps.

July 22, 2003 - The Committee reviewed the draft report.

3.2 – Coordination among Relevant Agencies and Municipalities

In order to coordinate the activities of the Joint Flood Mitigation Project and to get a better understanding of the flooding issues in Wyoming County interviews were set up with all associated federal, state, and county agencies as well as informed members of each participating municipality.

The following is a list of state and federal agency interviews that assisted in coordinating activities and identifying issues and potential solutions related to the project:

State

1. Agency: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Permitting
Date: June 9, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Robert Shearer (Region 8), Steve Doleski (Region 9)
2. Agency: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Flood
Date: March 4, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Paul Schmied (Region 8), Rebecca Anderson (Region 9)

Federal

1. Agency: Army Corps' of Engineers
Date: May 15, 2003
Person Interviewed: Richard K. Theobald

The following Wyoming County agencies were permanent members of the Planning Committee: Emergency Management Office, Soil & Water Conservation, and Planning. Additionally, the following is a list of county agency interviews that assisted in coordinating activities and identifying issues and potential solutions related to the project:

1. Agency: Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District
Date: January 23, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Greg McKurth (Manager), Dave Reckahn
2. Agency: Wyoming County Economic Development & Planning
Date: January 23, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Tom Skoglund (Planner)
3. Agency: Wyoming County Emergency Management Office
Date: January 23, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Jim Reger (Director)
4. Agency: Wyoming County Health Department
Date: February 14, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Gary Bonarski
5. Agency: Wyoming County Code Enforcement
Date: February 14, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Don Roberts
6. Agency: Wyoming County Historian
Date: February 14, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: Dorris Bannister (Director)
7. Agency: Wyoming County Highway Department
Date: February 14, 2003
Person(s) Interviewed: John Beachel (Director)

All participating municipalities in the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watershed in Wyoming County have at least one representative on the Planning Committee. Additionally, the following meeting was set up with the Town of Middlebury to gain a better understanding of flooding issues using a standard interview methodology (see [Appendix C](#)):

Municipality: Town of Middlebury
Date and Time: March 12, 2003, 9:00 AM
Persons Interviewed: John Hurst (Highway Superintendent), Jim Lacey (Fire Chief), Don Meeder (Planning Board rep.), Sally Meeder (Supervisor), Jim Smart (ZEO)

3.3 – Public Involvement and Outreach

There were two series of public meetings for the project. The first series of public meetings were held on the following dates and locations:

- March 27, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, Warsaw, New York
- April 1, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, Pavilion, New York
- April 3, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, LeRoy, New York
- April 8, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, Alexander, New York

The meetings were organized to provide information, benefits of flood mitigation planning, provide findings of the initial hazard assessment, and to provide a forum for input into the plan. The information portion of the meeting included definitions of watersheds, flooding, floodplains, floodzones and base flood elevation, and floodplain management and a discussion of funding, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Community Rating System (CRS), intermunicipal cooperation, damage reduction and safety, erosion and sediment control, critical facilities, and flooding risks.

The issues raised at the meetings included debris clearing and habitat disruption, streambank erosion and restoration, siltation, culvert maintenance and sizing, dams, education and awareness, flooding in the tributaries, development and increased impervious surfaces, creek straightening, increased flooding in recent years, buffer zones and the roles of the ACE (see [Appendix D](#) for a full list of issues raised).

The second series of public meetings were held on the following dates and locations:

- August 19, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, Attica High School, Attica
- August 21, 2003, 7:00-9:00pm, Pavilion Town Hall, Pavilion

These meetings were held to update the public on the progress of the Joint Flood Mitigation Plan and raise awareness of the planning process and flooding in general. Representatives from the two counties, Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council, and Lu Engineers were there to present the findings of the report and answer public questions.

The meetings were publicized in the Batavia Daily News, the Warsaw Country Courier, and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Approximately 25 people attended between the two meetings.

3.4 – Review, Revision, and Adoption of the Plan

4 – Flood Hazards/Risk Assessment

Areas prone to frequent flooding exist throughout **the Town of Middlebury**. Flood hazards include problems caused by flooding to existing development and potential problems that will occur if development in specified flood prone areas is permitted. These hazards pose threats to safety and property regardless of whether or not there is development present on the land.

A number of sources were used to identify and determine the type and severity of flooding throughout the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds. Initially, the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) provided by the ACE through FEMA were utilized to gain a basic delineation of the flood hazard areas.

However, the FIRM and FIS were based on hydraulic analyses that assumed there would be unobstructed flow of floodwaters through the channels of the creeks and their tributaries. Any development or encroachment in the floodplain will increase the height of floodwaters and the possibility of damage to even more properties than those shown on the FIRM.

For this reason, other methods were used to identify flood hazard areas not currently identified on the FIRM or FIS. These methods included:

- A parcel survey developed by the Planning Committee (see **Section 4.8**);
- information from local, county and state agencies gathered at Planning Committee meetings and interviews (see Chapter 3);
- residents' input at the public information forums;
- aerial photographs of priority sites provided by the Genesee and Wyoming County SWCD;
- site visits; and
- previous studies and reports.

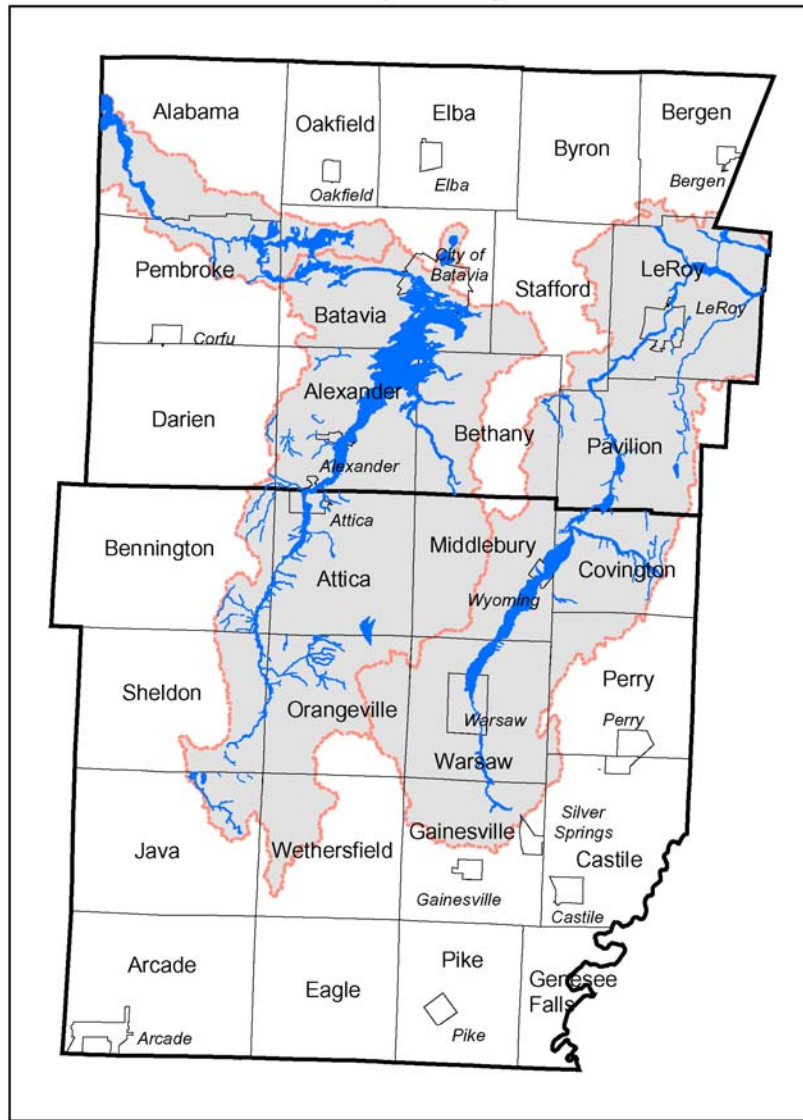
4.1 - FIRM Determined Base Flood Elevations

The most widely distributed flood map product is the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Flood risk information presented on FIRMs is based on historic, meteorologic, hydrologic, and hydraulic data, as well as open-space conditions, flood control works, and development. To prepare FIRMs that illustrate the extent of flood hazard in a flood prone community, FEMA conducts engineering studies referred to as Flood Insurance Studies (FISs). Using information gathered in these studies, FEMA engineers and cartographers delineate Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) on FIRMs. SFHAs are those areas subject to inundation by a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year. This type of flood is referred to as a base flood. A base flood has a 26-percent chance of occurring during a 30-year period, the length of many mortgages. The base flood is a regulatory standard used by Federal agencies, and most states, to administer floodplain management programs, and is also used by the NFIP as the basis for insurance requirements nationwide.

All municipalities in Wyoming County along the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek have FIRM determined base flood elevations with the exception of the Town of Middlebury (see [Map 4.1](#)). Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council determined a base flood elevation for the Town of Middlebury using a technique of interpolation. It is important to note that FIRM map extent of flooding assumes no stream channel obstructions. This is not the case with Oatka or Tonawanda Creek channels.

Map 4.1

Flood Zones Genesee & Wyoming Counties



Data Sources:
Flood Zones - FEMA
Watersheds - NRCS
Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

0 5 10 15 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council



4.2 – Additional Flooded Areas

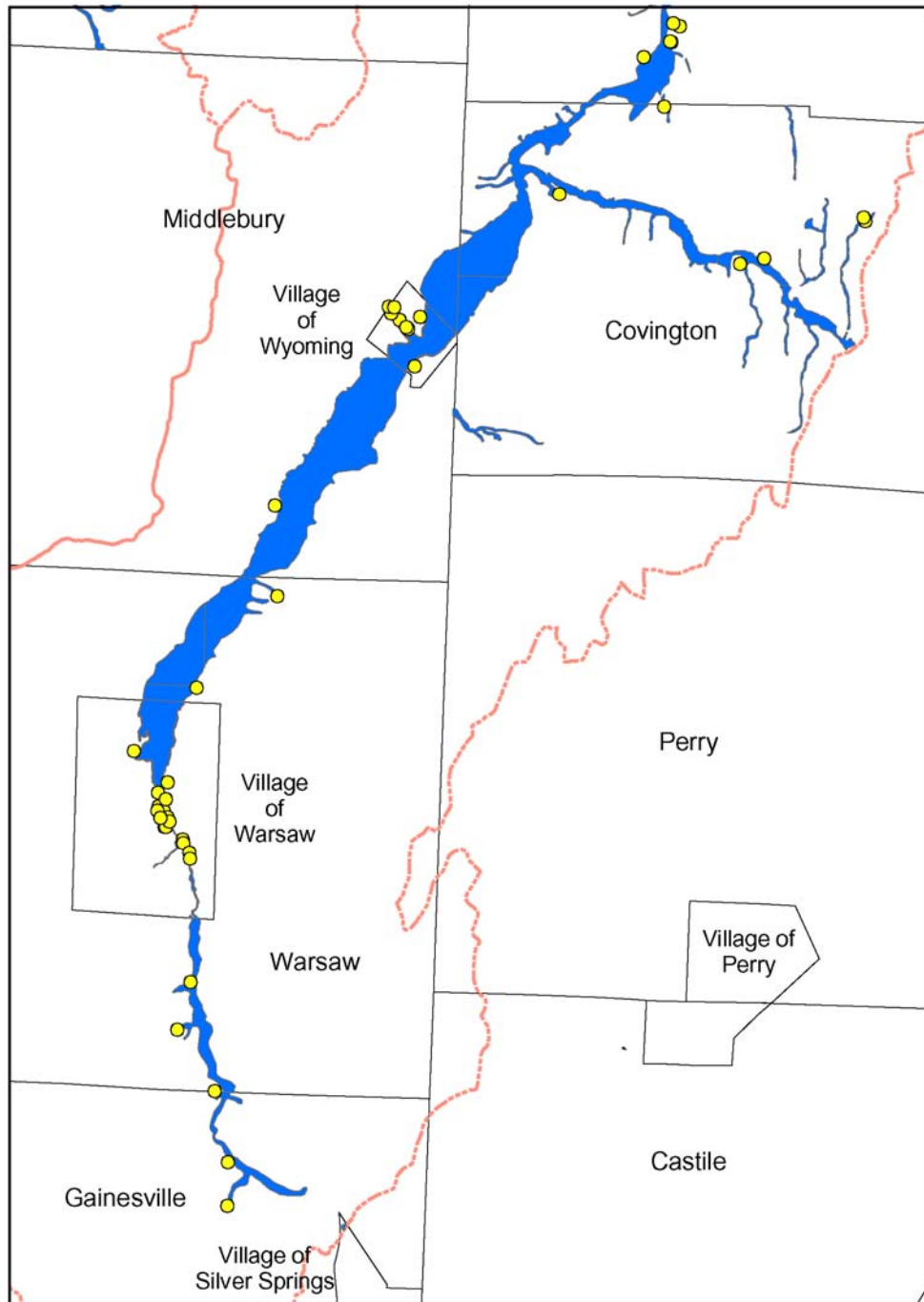
The flood hazard areas described below in **Table 4.1 and Maps 4.1**, were determined based on the residential, agricultural and commercial/industrial surveys (see **Section 4.8**), site visits and discussions of the Planning Committee and interviews held with federal, state and county agencies and municipal representatives (see Chapter 3).

The purpose of investigating areas outside the FIRM designated floodplain is to gain a better understanding of areas at risk due to riverine flooding, overland flooding/stormwater runoff, and ponding.

Table 4.1 - Additional Flooded Areas					
	Total	In Flood Zone	Damage	Out of Flood Zone	Damage
Wyoming County	142	69		73	
Attica	9	5	B,P,C	4	B
Bennington	3	0		3	B
Covington	11	5	B	6	B,1,P
Gainesville	3	1	B	2	B
Java	0	0		0	
Middlebury	2	0		2	B
Orangeville	11	5	B,P	6	B,1
Sheldon	17	9	B,1,P,S	8	B
Warsaw	12	7	B,P	5	B
V. of Attica	49	35	All	14	B,1,P
V. of Warsaw	18	2	B,P,2	16	B
V. of Wyoming	7	0		7	B
B=Basement					
Y=Yard					
S=Structural					
C=Crops					
P=Property					
1= 1st Floor					

Map 4.2a

Additional Flooded Areas **Oatka Creek Watershed, Wyoming County**



Data Sources:
 Flood Zones - FEMA
 Watersheds - NRCS
 Parcels - NYS ORPS
 Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

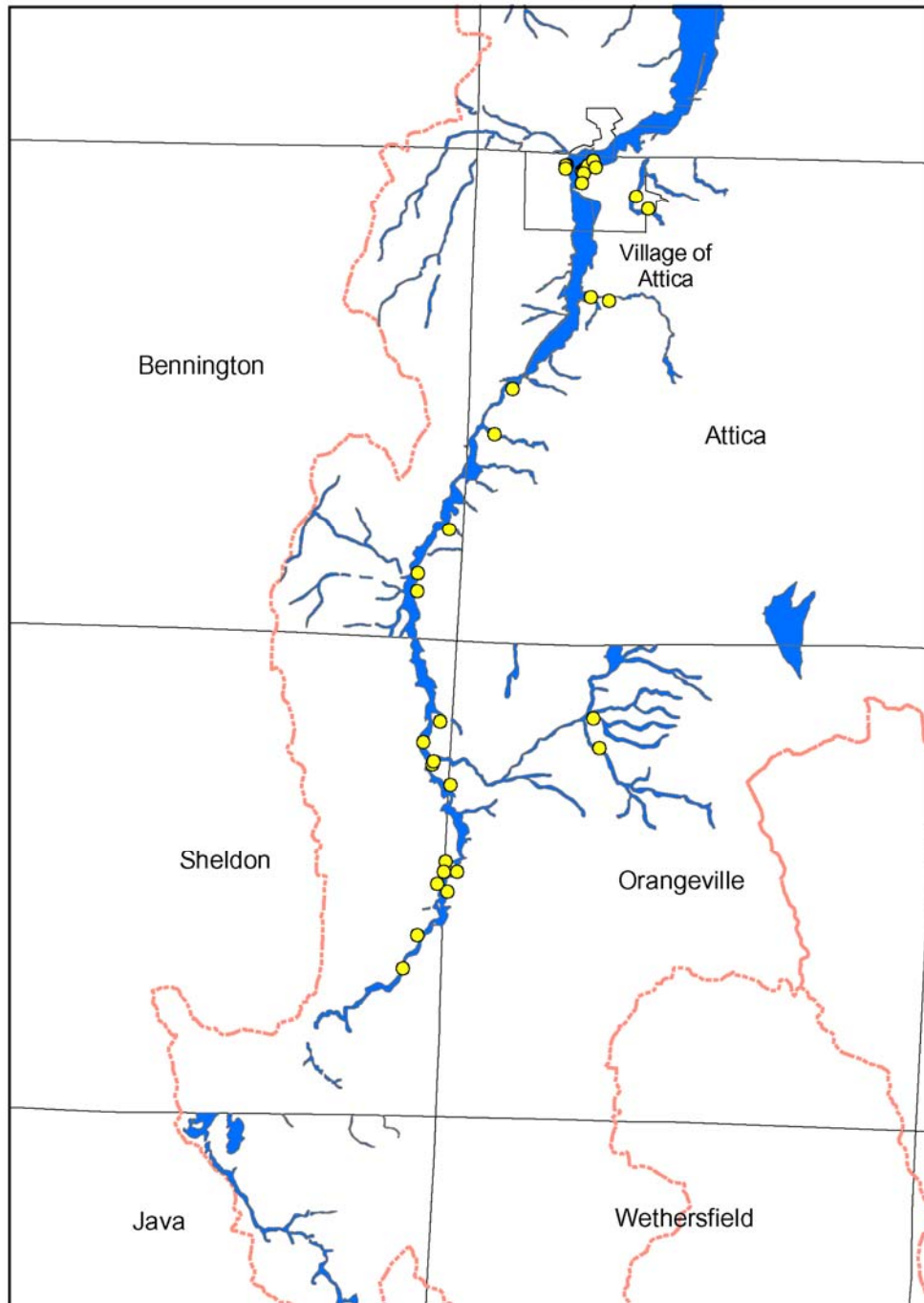
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council



Map 4.2b

Additional Flooded Areas Tonawanda Creek Watershed, Wyoming County



Data Sources:
Flood Zones - FEMA
Watersheds - NRCS
Parcels - NYS ORPS
Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

- Parcels Outside Flood Zone
- Flood Zone
- Watersheds
- Municipalities

4.3 General Flood Hazards

4.3.1 Structural Damage

Flooding causes damage to structures such as buildings and bridges in several ways. Buildings can be swept off their foundations and carried downstream by fast-moving flood waters. Bridges and buildings may also be damaged by impacts from large debris such as boulders and logs carried in fast-moving flood waters. Fast-moving flood waters also erode and undercut streambanks, weakening or dislodging foundations. Wood structures that are flooded for long periods of time may develop dry rot as a result of waterlogging. Ice-jamming in the creek channel may also cause structural damage to bridge abutments and wingwalls, and to building foundations that may form a portion of the creek bank.

The floods of July, 1998 causes significant damage to portions of the Town of Middlebury. Homes and businesses in the hamlet of Dale were affected by flooding from this storm. Officials in the Village of Wyoming also reported that the 1998 storm overtopped the casing on the Village well, causing pollution to the Village water supply.

4.3.2 Flood Plain Development and Impervious Surface

Flood plains and associated wetlands have a critical role in maintaining the overall flow regime in riverine systems. A river overflows into the flood plain when it exceeds bankfull discharge. Vegetation and organic litter, such as fallen leaves and branches, trap precipitation and release the water slowly into streams after a storm event. However, impervious surfaces such as pavement, building roof tops, and other hard surfaces immediately shed the water which falls on them. When land is cleared of vegetative cover and organic litter, and when impervious surface increases in a watershed, rainfall moves more quickly into streams. As this occurs, the frequency and height of flood-plain overflow both increase, often significantly affecting land uses in or near the flood plain.

The floodplain of Oatka Creek in the Town of Middlebury has not experienced significant structural development. However, many salt brine pumping facilities have been constructed within this floodplain. NYS Department of Environmental Conservation officials noted that some subsidence of the land surface has occurred in recent years due to solution of the underlying salt formation.

4.3.3 Debris

The accumulation of large woody debris in the channels of Tonawanda Creek and Oatka Creek was cited as the single most important cause of localized flooding in both study areas. Studies have shown that undercutting of stream banks with live trees is the biggest factor in generating woody debris (Bryan and Diehl, 1993). Live trees fall into the channel if their root bases are eroded away. Trees with large trunks and root masses partially obstruct flow in the channel, causing more small debris to accumulate

around the larger masses. Stream channels with high and steep banks, erodible bank materials, and a history of channel widening or lateral migration are capable of generating large quantities of woody debris. Both Oatka and Tonawanda Creeks possess these characteristics, particularly in their upper reaches.

The accumulation of woody debris in the channels is particularly an issue where these blockages threaten bridges and roadways.

4.3.4 Siltation

Siltation is a general term referring to fluvial (river-transported or deposited) sediment. Siltation results when stream banks are eroded and sediments are transported and deposited downstream in the channel. Soil erosion from agricultural fields also causes siltation in the stream channel. Other land uses such as timber harvesting may cause silt to be deposited in stream channels if it is not properly contained.

In both Tonawanda and Oatka Creeks, gravel and sediment washes into the stream channels from unvegetated road cuts and steep unvegetated stream banks. If these steep stream banks coincide with erodible soil materials (usually fine sands and silts), large amounts of soil can be eroded and deposited downstream in quiet water reaches. Excessive siltation in gravel beds adversely affects the quality of salmonid spawning areas. This is particularly an issue on Oatka Creek, an important salmonid fishery resource.

Excessive suspended silt loads adversely affects the quality of the stream channels, causing turbidity and carrying nutrients and pesticides. The Oatka Creek Watershed "State of the Basin" report (2003) identified silt as being the primary pollutant in Oatka Creek.

Middlebury town representatives interviewed for this report stated that siltation problems have gotten worse in recent years. In general, the entire flatland along the creek floods but since it is largely farmland, the impact is minimal. Most present noted that flooding has seemed to have gotten worse and worse over the years. Silting has increased and more debris is in creek. Middle aged men remember being able to jump off the Main St bridge (in the Village of Wyoming) into Oatka Creek. This section is now silted up to be too shallow to permit diving.

4.3.5 Culvert Maintenance and Sizing

Inadequate culvert maintenance and sizing was identified during the interview process as being an important cause of localized flooding. The problem results when gravel and soil wash into roadside drainage ditches and accumulate in culverts. If culverts are not cleaned regularly, sediment accumulations reduce the capacity of the culvert to carry high volume storm flows. Flood waters back up behind clogged culverts, and may wash out sections of roadway. Culvert clogging is not just a problem in mapped flood plain areas, but also affects roadside ditches and headwaters tributaries of both streams.

Culvert maintenance along NYS highways is the responsibility of the NYS Department of Transportation. The NYS Department of Transportation is also responsible for inspection of all structures, including culverts, greater than 5 feet in diameter or length.

Culvert clogs on local and County roadways also cause localized flooding, and may cause damage to the road itself. County and local officials reported that gravel and debris clog culverts on Dale Road frequently. Other culverts affected by a storm in 1989 were located on Koppee Road, West Middlebury Road, Vernal Road, Bank Road and Webster Road. The Town of Middlebury received approximately \$107,000 in FEMA assistance to repair roads and bridges damaged in the 1989 flood.

Water also backs up east of the Rochester and Southern railroad line, since culverts are old, inadequately spaced, and often clogged (553). This is also a problem along the CSX line along Dale Rd, although town officials pointed out that maintenance is better since CSX took over from Conrail.

The town would like to see a larger bridge over a tributary of Little Tonawanda Creek in Dale to keep water moving through the hamlet, rather than backing up. This bridge also gets blocked with ice periodically, contributing to flood problems.

4.3.6 Dam Issues

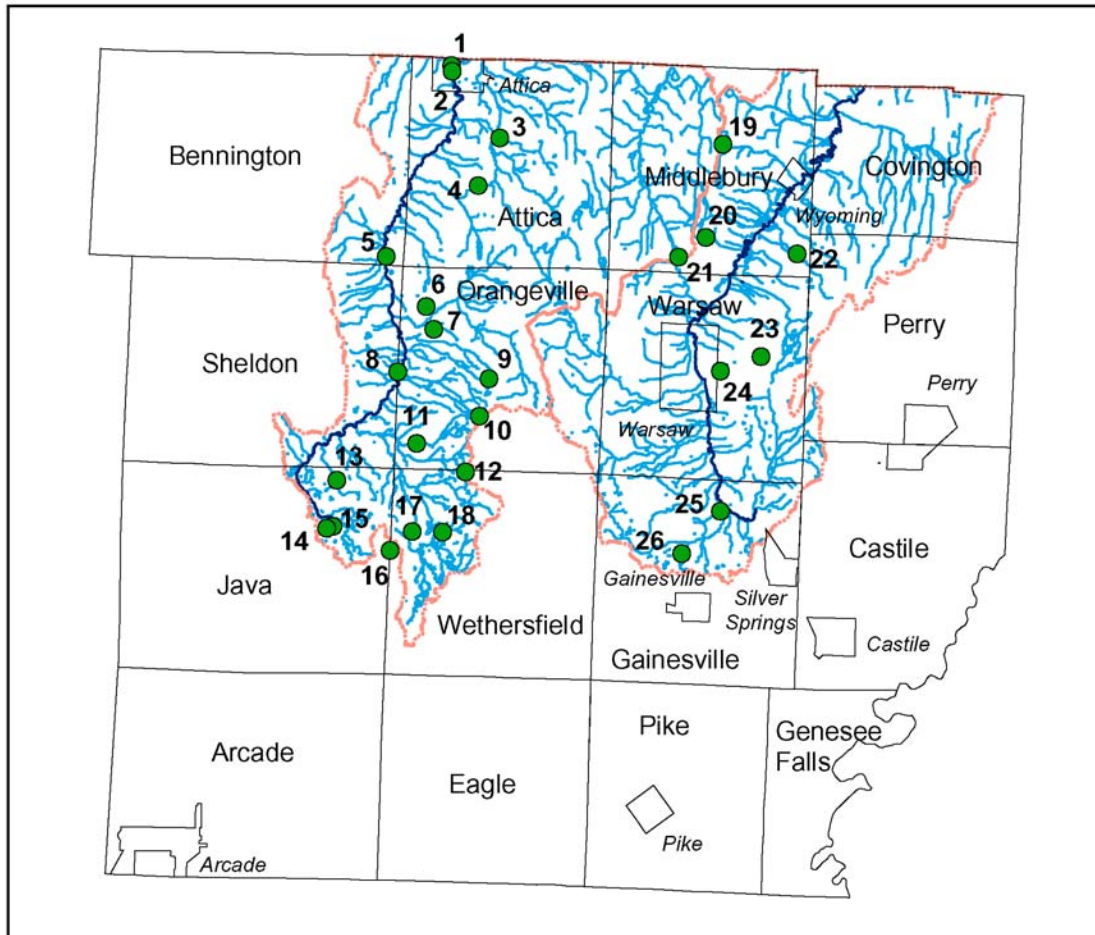
Representatives of the Town of Middlebury reported no problems with dams. However, they reported that retaining walls adjacent to Gulf Brook tributary on Wass Road and East Bethany Road were recently replaced. These retaining walls are particularly important to properties and roads adjacent to this steep-gradient tributary.

Table 4.3 - Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Dams in Wyoming County

NAME	TOWNSHIP	OWNER	STREAM	DAM LENGTH	DIKE LENGTH	DAM HEIGHT	DAM TYPE	OWNERSHIP	PURPOSE	YEAR COMP
Village of Attica	Attica	Village of Attica	Tonawanda Creek			3	Gravity	Local Gov't		1973
Warsaw Reservoir	Gainesville	Village of Warsaw	Oatka Creek			10	Earth	Local Gov't	WTR Supply	1890
William Miligan	Gainesville	William Miligan	TR-Oatka Creek			12	Earth	Private	Recreation	1964
Gill Marsh	Middlebury	Louis H. Gill	TR-Oatka Creek			11	Earth	Private	Recreation	1955
Roy C George Jr.	Java	Roy C George	TR-Tonawanda Creek			14	Earth	Private	Recreation	0
Arnold Johnson	Wethersfield	Arnold Johnson	TR-Tonawanda Creek	330	215	8	Earth	Private	Recreation	1966
Robert George	Java/Wethersfield	Ronald Watson	TR-Tonawanda Creek			20	Earth	Private	Recreation	1961
Wyoming County 4H	Orangeville	Wyom. Co. Extension Service	TR-Tonawanda Creek			19	Earth	Local Gov't	Recreation	1962
R Glor	Attica	Robert F Glor	TR-Tonawanda Creek			12	Earth	Private	Fire/Stock	1939
Homer Hendee	Orangeville	Homer Hendee	TR-Tonawanda Creek			0	Earth	Private	Recreation	1957
Camp Jecosi Boy Scout	Orangeville	Deer Pond Acres Association Inc.	TR-Tonawanda Creek	1200		19	Earth	Private	Recreation	1960
Richard Bannister	Warsaw	Richard Bannister	TR-Oatka Creek			15	Earth	Private	Recreation	0
Jenkins	Middlebury	Earl and Kendall Jenkins	TR-Oatka Creek			5	Earth	Private	Flood Control	1943
Emma Cook Marsh	Warsaw	Emma Cook	TR-Oatka Creek			9	Earth	Private	Recreation	1953
Johnsburg	Orangeville	Michael J Fugle	Tonawanda Creek	240		0	Buttress	Private		1825
Sweewaldt	Wethersfield	Joseph Sweewaldt	Tonawanda Creek			10	Buttress	Private	Hydroelec	1926
Ralph C Epstein	Middlebury	Ralph C Epstein	TR-Oatka Creek			12	Earth	Private	Recreation	1953
Swchwedt Farm Pond	Orangeville	Leonard Schwedt	TR-Tonawanda Creek			10	Earth	Private		1958
Robert Manley Pond	Orangeville	Robert Manley	TR-Tonawanda Creek			9	Earth	Private	Recreation	1964
Sheer and Kerch Pond	Wethersfield	Sheer and Kerch	TR-Tonawanda Creek			11	Earth	Private		1957
Kendall Jenkins	Middlebury	Kendall Jenkins	TR-Tonawanda Creek			7	Earth	Private		1950
Keenan Farm Pond	Java	James Keenan	TR-Tonawanda Creek			13	Earth	Private		1954
James Keenan Pond	Java	James Keenan	TR-Tonawanda Creek			15	Earth	Private		1959
Attica Rod and Gun Club	Bennington	Attica Rod and Gun Club	TR-Tonawanda Creek			9	Earth	Private	Recreation	0
Stevens Reservoir	Attica	Stevens Estate	Tonawanda Creek	150		23	Laid-Up	Private		1895
Feed Mill	Attica	Attica Mills Company	Tonawanda Creek	80		8	Gravity	Private		0

Map 4.3

Wyoming County Dams



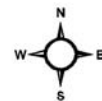
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 - Village of Attica Dam | 14 - James Keenan Pond Dam |
| 2 - Feed Mill Dam | 15 - Keenan Fam Pond Dam |
| 3 - Stevens Reservoir Dam | 16 - Robert George Dam |
| 4 - R Glor Dam | 17 - Sweewaldt Dam |
| 5 - Attica Rod & Gun Club Dam | 18 - Sheer & Kerch Pond Dam |
| 6 - Wyoming County 4H Dam | 19 - Gill Marsh Dam |
| 7 - Schwedt Farm Pond Dam | 20 - Jenkins Dam |
| 8 - Johnsonburg Dam | 21 - Kendall Jenkins Dam |
| 9 - Camp Jecosi Boy Scout Dam | 22 - Ralph C. Epstein Dam |
| 10 - Robert Manley Pond Dam | 23 - Emma Cook Marsh Dam |
| 11 - Homer Hendee Dam | 24 - Richard Bannister Dam |
| 12 - Arnold Johnson Dam | 25 - Warsaw Reservoir Dam |
| 13 - Roy C. George Jr. Dam | 26 - William Miligan Dam |

Data Sources:

Dams - Wyoming County Emergency Management
 Watersheds - NRCS
 Hydrography - NYS DEC
 Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

0 5 10 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council



- Wyoming Dams
- Municipalities
- Watersheds
- Hydrography
- Creeks

4.4 Streambank Erosion

Streambank erosion is directly related to morphological and physical geographic features that affect lateral stream channel movement. Important morphological features include channel depth, gradient, current velocity, bank height, soil type and type of substrate (e.g., bedrock, mud, gravel, etc.). Physical geographic features that affect stream location include the presence of hard bedrock materials which may form waterfalls, barriers to lateral channel movement, or solution channels which may cause streams to “go underground”. Land use practices and vegetation cover type also affect the amount of stream bank erosion that occurs in a given stream reach.

The upper reaches of Tonawanda Creek and Oatka Creek are characterized by steep slopes and high stream banks. Channel gradients are very steep, and strong, fast currents undercut stream banks, dislodge soil and carry it downstream to be deposited in gravel and silt bars in slow-moving portions of the channel. In both stream channels, gravel is often deposited in or near road culverts or near confluences with tributaries that flow down from the steep hillsides into the valleys of the Tonawanda and Oatka Creeks.

Stream channels tend to erode fastest in areas where forest vegetation has been removed. Where a buffer of trees is maintained along a stream channel, the amount of erosion is lessened because tree roots stabilize the banks, and leaf litter reduces the potential for heavy rainfall to erode bare soil surfaces on steep slopes. Development of rill and gully erosion is evident in areas where agricultural and forestry best management practices have not been followed.

Stream channel meandering is most active in low-lying, flood prone valleys where agricultural lands are cultivated up to the top of the stream bank. Where a buffer of trees is maintained along the channel, meandering is less extreme.

Stream channel straightening has also contributed extensively to channel erosion and sedimentation downstream. During a review of historic aerial photographs of the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek channels from 1938 to 2002, it became evident that two factors which strongly influenced the erosion potential for a channel reach included the presence of a forested buffer zone along the channel, and a lack of stream straightening activity. In virtually every instance where stream channel straightening was attempted, the channel eventually resumed its natural course, unless it was physically prevented from doing so by the presence of retaining walls.

Significant erosion problems were noted by community officials along Wass Road. This is an area to be monitored.

4.5 Roads and Bridges

Wyoming County Highway Department is responsible for maintaining all structures (culverts, bridges, etc.) over five feet in diameter. Specific flood hazards associated with roads and bridges are identified in [Section 4.6](#), Specific Flood Hazards.

4.6 Specific Flood Hazards

The following section is meant to give a description of specific flood hazards that have been identified through the hazard assessment process. Site numbers (specific sites or areas) are indicated in parenthesis and are shown on [Map 4.4](#). All sites were ranked based on a priority site evaluation methodology (see [Appendix E](#)).

4.6.1 Priority Sites

Two sites were selected for detailed analysis in the [Town of Middlebury](#) to determine causes and solutions for flooding on high priority sites. Air photos from 1954, 1963, 1968 (occasionally), 1974, 1985 and 2002 were reviewed to develop a history of land use and stream channel morphology in the vicinity of the site. The Wyoming County Soil Survey, US Geological Survey topographic maps and site visits (where possible) were also utilized to develop information for each site.

Wyoming Hook & Ladder Co., Hall #2 – Dale Road, Town of Middlebury (Site 189)

The Wyoming Hook & Ladder Company (the fire department) is located on Dale Road between Fox and Pflaum Road on the west side of the street south of an unnamed tributary that feeds into the Little Tonawanda. The elevation of the site is between 1180 and 1190 feet above sea level. The site is less than 100 feet from the stream channel. The Kennedy Gulf tributary originates on the hill west of the site at an elevation of approximately 1650 feet and joins the Little Tonawanda about 900 feet east of its culvert under Dale Road. The fire department site slopes gradually toward Little Tonawanda Creek and the Kennedy Gulf tributary. The Kennedy Gulf tributary passes through a culvert under the Attica & Arcade Railroad west of the site, and under a culvert under Dale Road before it reaches Little Tonawanda Creek. The issue at this site appears to be the build-up of gravel bars in the stream channel in the culverts. Kennedy Gulf is a very “flashy” stream because it has an extremely high gradient. Fast currents and rapid fluctuations in water levels characterize this upland stream. Under normal circumstances, stream flow is very low. During heavy or prolonged precipitation events, or during snow melt, water levels in this stream rise very quickly, and often carry a very heavy sediment load.

Soil types mapped for this site Homer gravelly loam, Howard shaly silt loam (3-8% slopes), Bath channery silt loam (25-40% slopes), Herkimer shaly silt loam (0-3% and 3-8% slopes), Papakating silt loam, and Collamer silt loam (8-15% and 15-25% slopes). The Hook & Ladder Co. building is situated on the Herkimer shaly silt loam (0-3%

slopes), which has a seasonally high water table and rare side stream flooding events. However, it is in a flood-prone area due to its proximity to the Kennedy Gulf channel.

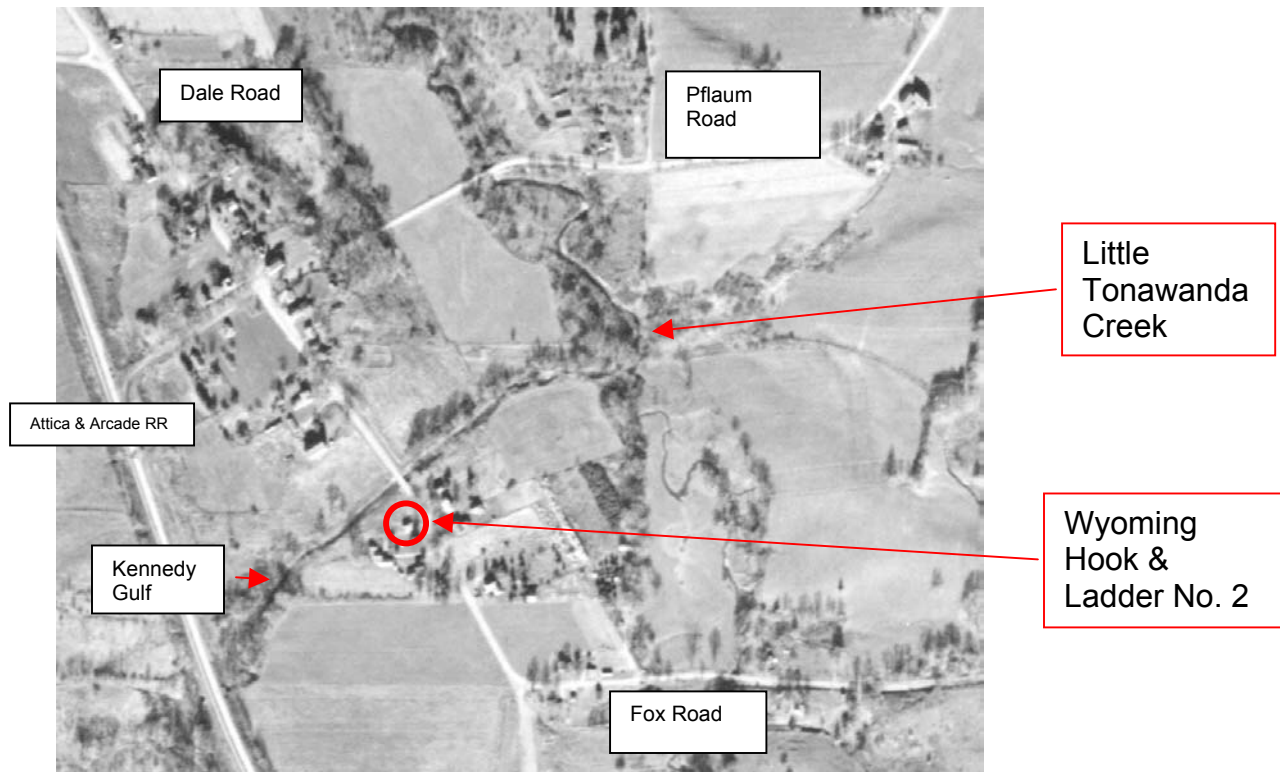


Figure 4.5a. 1954 Air Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury, Wyoming County

In 1954 the stream channel near the fire hall has been straightened and is devoid of much foliage from the railroad tracks to Dale Road. The tree line follows the old scar of the stream bank where it meandered in this area.



Figure 4.5b. 1963 Air Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury

In 1963 the Kennedy Gulf tributary passes under a second road that has been built next to Dale Road at the section where the river was straightened to pass under Dale Road some time prior to 1938.



Figure 4.5c. 1974 Air Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury

In 1974 the site has not changed. The area from the railroad to the culvert under Dale Road is still devoid of foliage along the stream bank.



Figure 4.5d. 1985 Air Photo of Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury

In 1985 no noticeable changes have taken place to the area around the fire hall. The surrounding area has been cleared of much of its heavy woodland area except for around the stream channel.

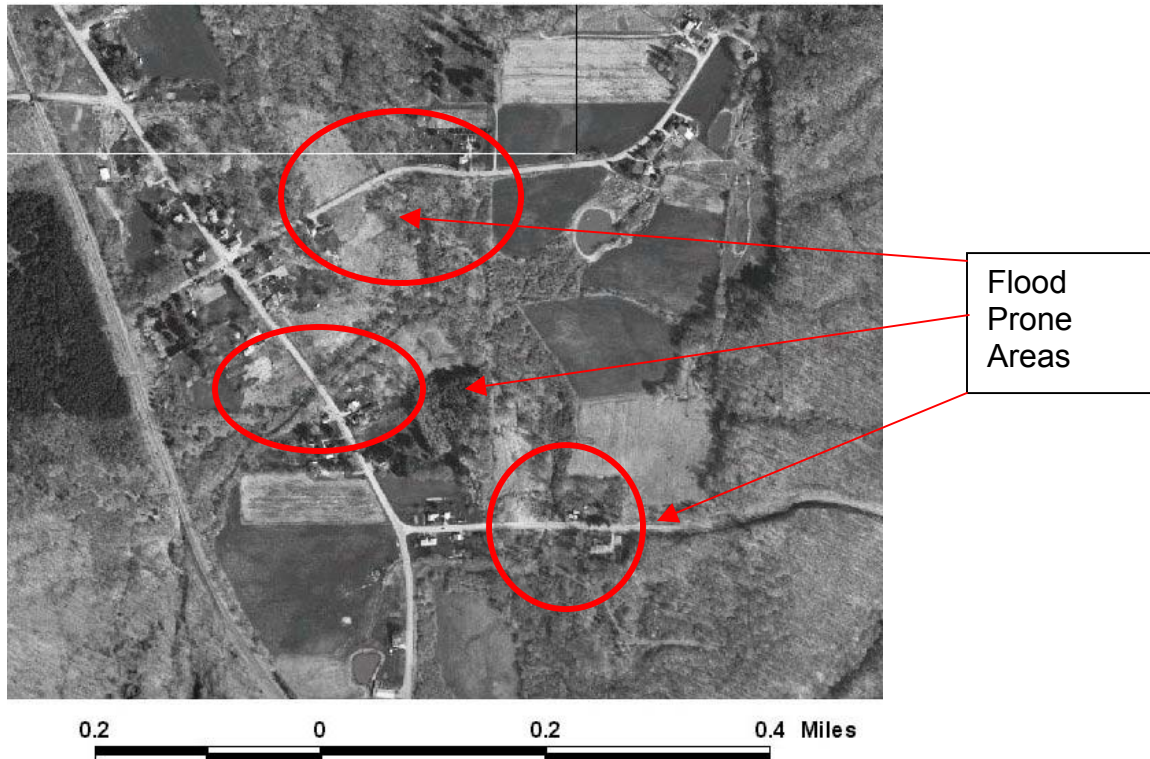


Figure 4.5e. Hamlet of Dale, Town of Middlebury, 2002

In 2002 the tributary stream has remained stable throughout the observations made in the air photographs from 1938 to 2002. The tributary still passes under the same culverts. It has remained straightened where it passes under Dale Road and the stretch from the railroad to Dale Road has stayed clear of all foliage.

This area floods because culverts under the railroad tracks and under Dale Road become obstructed with gravel, silt and debris. Accumulations of gravel and debris in the culverts reduces the capacity of the culverts to pass the full stream flow, causing flood water to back up and overflow the streambanks during flood events. A break in topography north of the site limits the waters ability to spread north so overflows are limited to the south side of the stream channel west of Dale Road.

Hamlet of Dale, Dale Road, between Fox and Pflaum Roads, Town of Middlebury (Site 195)

Numerous residences are affected by flooding in the hamlet of Dale between Fox and Pflaum Roads. The homes that are most prone to flooding are located on the east side of Dale Road next to the Kennedy Gulf tributary 760 feet north of Fox Road. A second tributary joins the channel of Little Tonawanda Creek from the east within 100 feet of the confluence of Kennedy Gulf and Little Tonawanda. Little Tonawanda Creek forms a

fairly broad flood plain between two ranges of hills that trend northwest-southeast. For the most part, the western side of Dale Road is not prone to flooding, except where tributaries pass under Dale Road and culverts may become clogged, causing backwater flooding. The land surface slopes gradually toward the channel of Little Tonawanda Creek on the east side of Dale Road. The culverts under Dale and Plaum Roads restrict the drainage of the area between Fox and Plaum roads. It is estimated that approximately two residences on Pflaum Road, five residences on Dale Road and two residences on Fox Road may be in flood prone areas. Residences near the corner of Dale Road and Plaum Road are located on a 30 feet elevation from the lower houses.

Soil types mapped for this site include Homer gravelly loam, Howard shaly silt loam (3-8% slopes), Bath channery silt loam (25-40% slopes), Herkimer shaly silt loam (0-3% and 3-8% slopes), Papakating silt loam, and Collamer silt loam (8-15% and 15-25% slopes). The affected residences are located on the Herkimer shaly silt loam (0-3% slopes) and on the Papakating silt loam soils. The Papakating soil is a poorly drained alluvial soil.

Photos for the site are found in site 189 above.

In 1954 approximately 16 homes existed in Dale between Fox and Plaum Roads. The time of year the air photo was taken (November) makes it difficult to tell the amount of foliage cover throughout the area. The stream channel near the fire hall has been straightened and is devoid of much foliage from the railroad tracks to Dale Road. The tree line follows the old scar of the stream bank where it meandered in this area.

There are approximately 15 homes in the air photo for 1963 in the area between Fox and Plaum Roads. However very dense foliage cover makes this count difficult.

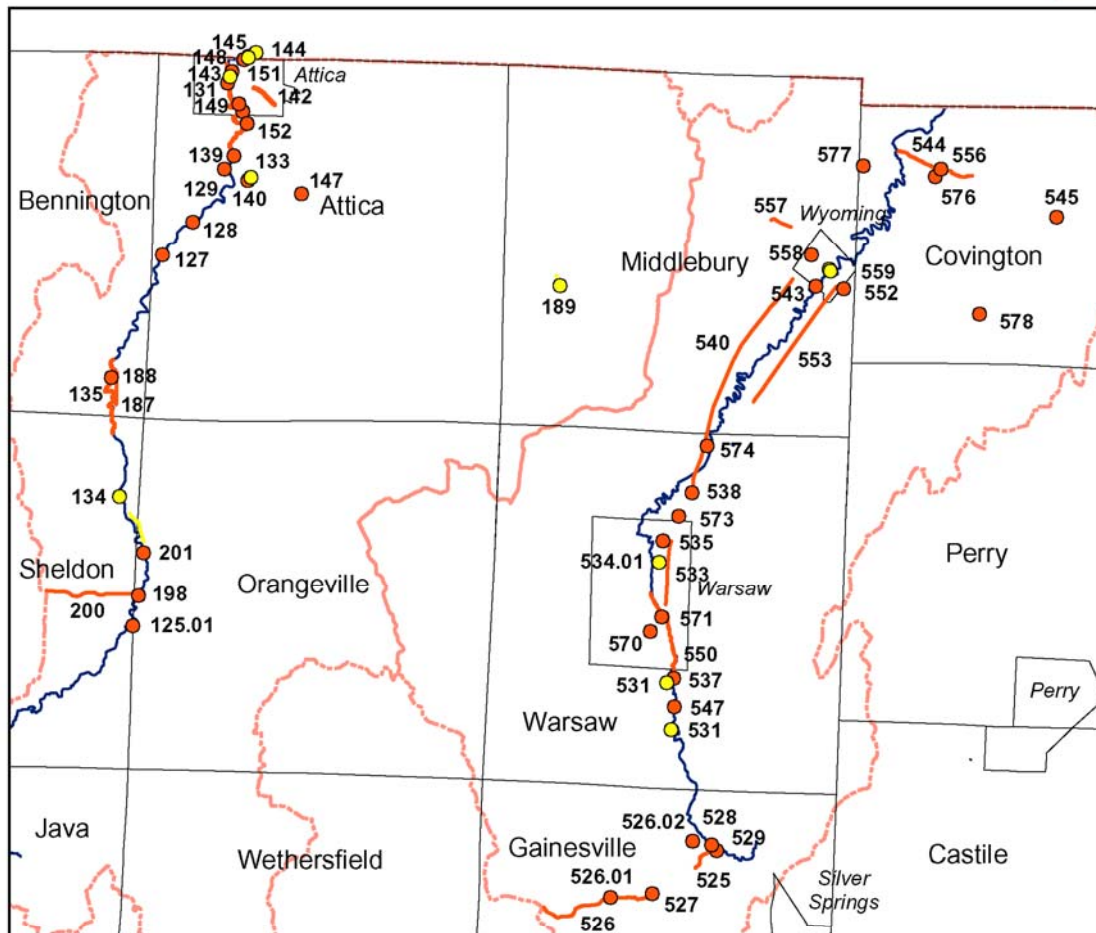
There are approximately 20 homes in the air photo for 1974 in the area between Fox and Plaum Roads. The area around the stream bank and tributaries remains heavily wooded for several hundred feet but the rest of the area has been cleared of foliage.

In 1985 the area has continued to expand and now counts approximately 22 homes between Fox and Plaum Roads. Other than approximately 100 feet to both sides of the stream bank that area has been cleared of most of its forested area.

There are approximately 20 homes in the air photo for 2002 in the area between Fox and Plaum Roads. The tributary stream has remained stable throughout the observations made in the air photographs from 1938 to 2002. The tributary still passes under the same culverts. It has remained straightened where it passes under Dale Road. Additionally, the stretch from the railroad to Dale Road has stayed clear of all foliage.

Map 4.4

Specific Flood Issues, Wyoming County



Specific Flood Issues

- Priority
- Non-priority

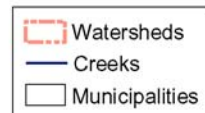
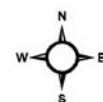
- Priority
- Non-priority

Data Sources:

Specific Flood Issues - G/FLRPC
 Watersheds - NRCS
 Hydrography - NYS DEC
 Municipal Boundaries - NYS DOT

0 5 Miles

Prepared by Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council



4.6.2 Other Sites

Site 540 – Route 19 from Warsaw to Wyoming – Several tributaries cross Route 19 in this stretch. Debris plugs road culverts frequently. Yards flood. The road floods about once a year. Some driveways are cut off from the road by flooding.

Site 553 – Rochester & Southern Railroad, southeast of Wyoming –Water backs up east of the Rochester and Southern Railroad because the culverts under the railroad are old, inadequately spaced and often clogged.

Site 552 – Saltvale Road/Main Street area – Flooding, debris and ice jam issues are found along a tributary of Oatka Creek, despite a new bridge. The county rebuilt the Main Street bridge in 2001, and there is some concern that flooding upstream of this bridge has gotten worse.

Site 557 – Wass Road at Gulf Brook – Significant erosion is noted from this site.

4.6.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are structures or sites that warrant identification because they are of special importance to the community or have special needs that need to be met during flood emergencies. There were no critical facilities identified in the Town of Middlebury.

4.7 Flood Warning System

While no formal warning system is in place in either the Tonawanda or Oatka watershed, downstream communities have benefited from informal warnings of flooding. Dating back to the 19th century, places like Attica and Warsaw have telegraphed or telephoned downstream communities such as Batavia and LeRoy to warn them of rising waters. The geography of the region causes enough of a lag time between rainfall in the upland areas and flooding downstream for this informal warning system to be effective.

4.8 Parcel Survey

As part of the outreach and information gathering portion of the planning process a survey was sent to each parcel in the flood zone.

4.8.1 Flood Survey Methodology Outline

Survey Creation

For each county, a survey was created for each of the following categories: Agriculture / Undeveloped / Mixed Use, Commercial / Industrial, Residential. Classifications were derived from parcel centroid data obtained from NYS Office of Real Property Services; using the Property Classification Codes. The selection of parcels to be included in the survey process was done geographically based on their location relative to the flood zones. Again, utilizing the data from NYS ORPS, all parcel centroids that are either within the flood zones or are within a 250 foot buffer zone around the flood zones were selected. Parcels that had a Property Classification Code between 300 and 399 were removed because they are classified as Vacant. Parcels with insufficient location information in the Location Number attribute were also removed.

Survey Distribution

In preparation of the survey mailing, address labels and corresponding survey labels were printed utilizing a mail-merge process resulting in labels containing address information extracted from the NYS ORPS database and a unique identification number that would identify the survey when returned. One of the three surveys was then sent to each of the selected parcels, based on the Property Classification Code for that parcel (example: parcels classified as Residential were sent a Residential survey). Surveys were also sent to all project contacts from Planning Committee, each municipality's highest elected official (supervisor, mayor, etc.), Emergency Management Office (Genesee and Wyoming Counties), Planning Departments (Genesee and Wyoming Counties), and Soil & Water Conservation Districts (Genesee and Wyoming Counties). Of the surveys returned by the U.S. Postal Service, surveys were resent to parcels in which address information could be corrected

Survey Follow-Up

A large number of surveys were returned by the U.S. Postal Service. Of these, surveys were resent to parcels in which address information could be corrected. In addition, to increase the response rate and to obtain as much valuable information as possible, a reminder postcard was sent to those parcels who had not returned the completed surveys

Survey Response and Analysis

As surveys were returned, the data contained in the surveys was entered into databases, organized by survey type and county and any and all comments were noted and compiled for future reference. When the survey process was completed and all data had been compiled, the parcels were mapped based on their unique identification number to determine response rates by municipality, county and watershed for purposes of analysis. Finally, an analysis was performed based on the data contained in the survey response. This analysis was again done by municipality, county and watershed.

Survey Distribution and Response Rates

Total Parcels (in flood zone or in 250 foot buffer area):	4,935
Excluded Parcels:	1,051
Vacant (according to RPS):	251
Insufficient Address Information:	800
Surveys Sent:	3,884
Returned by U.S. Postal Service:	966
Resent (with attempted Address correction):	566
Not Resent (unable to correct Address Information):	400
Returned by U.S. Postal Service (2 nd group of resent surveys):	252

**Reminder postcards sent to 2,341 parcels (March 24, 2003)*

Surveys Reaching Destination:	3,884
	- 400
	- 252

Surveys returned from parcels not originally included:	+ 4
	3,236

Responses:	1,119
------------	-------

Percent (%) of Response (1,119 of 3,236):	34.6%
---	-------

Distribution of Responses:

Genesee – Residential:	702
Genesee – Commercial/Industrial:	78
Genesee – Ag/Undeveloped/Mixed:	20
Wyoming – Residential:	283
Wyoming – Commercial/Industrial:	30
Wyoming – Ag/Undeveloped/Mixed:	6

4.8.2 Survey Analysis

Wyoming - Agricultural

Responses (Response Rate): 6 out of 20 responded (30%)

In Flow Path: 83% of respondents said that the Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, or one of its tributaries flowed through their property

- Included those people that noted that a particular creek functions as a property line and therefore flows through their property

Flooded: 33% of respondents reported that they had been flooded at that property

- Included those people that noted “property only” flooding and no structural flooding

Flooded Yearly: 33%

Depth: reported any amount of depth

Depth - Other: most of the respondents noted other as yard, field, or property

Damage - Structure: Respondents reported \$500 or more of damage to structures

Damage of Contents (basement, garage, 1st floor, or property): noted \$200 of damage or more

Recovery - Days: Reported between 1 and 6 days for recovery time

Recovery - Weeks: Number of respondents that reported 1-4 weeks

Insurance: None

Insured and Flooded: None

Flooded and Insured: None

Assistance:

- Flood Insurance & FEMA aid: None
- Other federal funds: None
- State Emergency Management Agency Funds: None
- Flood Insurance: None
- Other Insurance: None
- Other Sources: None.

Wyoming - Commercial/Industrial

Responses (Response Rate): 30 out of 73 responded (41%)

Flow Path: 60% of respondents said that the Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, or one of its tributaries flowed through their property

- Included those people that noted that a particular creek functions as a property line and therefore flows through their property

Flooded: 43% of respondents reported that they had been flooded at that property

- Included those people that noted “property only” flooding and no structural flooding

Flooded early: 0%

Depth: reported any amount of depth

Depth - Other: most of the respondents noted other as yard, field, or property

Damage - Structure: Respondents reported \$500 or more of damage to structures

Damage of Contents (basement, garage, 1st floor, or property): noted \$200 of damage or more

Recovery - Days: Reported between 1 and 6 days for recovery time

Recovery - Weeks: Number of respondents that reported 1-4 weeks

Insurance: Out of 30 respondents in Wyoming County 2 had Flood Insurance (7%).

Insured and Flooded: 100% of people who have insurance were flooded (2 of 2).

Flooded and Insured: 15% of people who were flooded had insurance (2 of 13).

Assistance:

- Flood Insurance & FEMA aid: 100% of respondents who reported flooding and having flood insurance also reported receiving aid from FEMA.

- Other federal funds: None.
- State Emergency Management Agency Funds: 3 people reported receiving SEMA
- Flood Insurance: 100% of the respondents that were flooded and had flood insurance checked that they received aid from their flood insurance.
- Other Insurance: None
- Other Sources: One person reported another source of aid

Wyoming - Residential

Response Rate: 283 out of 782 responded (36%)

Flow: 48% of respondents said that the Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, or one of its tributaries flowed through their property

- Included those people that noted that a particular creek functions as a property line and therefore flows through their property

Flooded: 45% of respondents reported that they had been flooded at that property

- Included those people that noted “property only” flooding and no structural flooding

Flooded Yearly: 6%

Depth: reported any amount of depth

Depth - Other: most of the respondents noted other as yard, field, or property

Damage - Structure: Respondents reported \$500 or more of damage to structures

Damage of Contents (basement, garage, 1st floor, or property): noted \$200 of damage or more

Recovery - Days: Reported between 1 and 6 days for recovery time

Recovery - Weeks: Number of respondents that reported 1-4 weeks

Insurance: Out of 283 respondents in Wyoming County 37 had Flood Insurance (13%).

Insured and Flooded: 78% of people who have insurance were flooded (29 of 37).

Flooded and Insured: 23% of people who were flooded had insurance (29 of 128).

Assistance:

- Flood Insurance & FEMA aid: Only 13 out of 30 respondents that reported flooding and having flood insurance also reported receiving aid from FEMA (43%).
- Other federal funds: 2 respondents in the village of Attica reported having other federal aid.
- State Emergency Management Agency Funds: 2 people reported receiving SEMA
- Flood Insurance: Only 23% of the respondents that were flooded and had flood insurance checked that they received aid from their flood insurance
- Other Insurance: 8% of those reporting flooding also reported receiving aid from other Insurance

- Other Sources: 8 respondents noted other sources of aid, 4 of these being the Red Cross

5 - Flood Mitigation Action Plan Goals and Objectives

Goals:

- To develop a watershed wide and municipal approach for mitigating and reducing flood hazards along the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek Watersheds.
- Adopt plans for participating communities that identify the most effective means of implementing measures to eliminate or reduce the impacts of flood hazards.

Objectives:

- Apply a planning process that will insure a cooperative effort between all interested parties, public and private.
- Identify the flood hazards and assess the risks associated with those hazards.
- Involve the public to create awareness and understanding of local flood hazards and their associated risks and build public support for actions to mitigate those risks.
- Develop and evaluate appropriate mitigation activities to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Develop and evaluate appropriate mitigation activities to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to natural resources.
- Identify and evaluate alternative incentives and resources available to encourage flood mitigation activities by the affected municipalities.
- Adopt implementation-ready flood mitigation plans for participating communities and counties.
- Assist in securing state and federal approval for each of the municipal flood mitigation plans.

6 – Flood Mitigation Action Steps

The flood mitigation action items presented here are measures that the Planning Committee has determined will meet the flood mitigation goals set forth by the Committee. The action items are based on the risk assessment in Chapter 4 and/or attempt to build upon efforts and projects previously undertaken or currently underway.

The action items are divided into six categories:

- Public Awareness and Information
- Preventive Measures
- Natural Resource Protection
- Property Protection
- Structural Measures
- Emergency Services

6.1 General Flood Mitigation Action Steps

Preventive Measures

All Hazard Mitigation Plan

It is recommended that the Joint Flood Mitigation Plan be used as the first phase in the development of an All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988. The DMA authorizes the creation of a pre-disaster mitigation program to make grants to State, local and tribal governments. It also includes a provision that defines mitigation planning requirements for state, local and tribal governments. This new section (Section 322) establishes a new requirement for local and tribal mitigation plans; authorizes up to 7 percent of the HMGP funds available to a State to be used for development of State, local and tribal mitigation plans; and provides for States to receive an increased percentage of HMGP funds from 15 percent to 20 percent if, at the time of the disaster declaration, the State has in effect a FEMA approved State Mitigation Plan that meets the criteria established in regulations.

Community Rating System

It is recommended that the municipalities along the Oatka and Tonawanda Creek take advantage of the development of the Joint Flood Mitigation Plan and any subsequent implementation by participating in the Community Rating System. The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes community efforts beyond minimum standards by reducing flood insurance premiums for the community's property owners.

Flood Plain Administrator

Every community that participates in the NFIP has a Flood Plain Administrator identified in their local FPO. In some cases it is the Town Board, but in most cases it is the Zoning Enforcement Officer or Building Inspector. That person should be trained by attending training sessions provided by NYSDEC. The FPO issues floodplain development permits for activities in the floodplain.

Floodplain Mapping

While all municipalities have their floodplains mapped with the exception of Middlebury, not all municipalities have a detailed base flood elevation mapped. Therefore, all communities should be mapped so that there is a defined base flood elevation (A Zone). If there is no defined base flood elevation an engineer should be used, along with design standards for siting of new development in the floodplain.

Natural Resource Protection

Debris

Debris in the streams is one of the main issues associated with flooding in the Oatka and Tonawanda Creeks. Therefore debris removal should be a high priority for implementation. All communities should work cooperatively with county agencies, Soil and Water Conservation District, NYSDEC, ACE and neighboring counties and municipalities on the following:

- Inventory and prioritize sites
- Discuss permitting issues with NYSDEC and ACE
- Acquire land owner cooperation/partnerships, including easements
- Develop a mechanism/model for funding debris removal

Additionally, consideration should be given to the following timing and location issues:

- Start downstream and work upstream
- Consider conservation easement areas so that water can be stored temporarily in low-lying, flood-prone areas
- Consider time of year. In most cases late summer to early winter might be best
- Consider restrictions on clearing such as trout spawning season

Siltation

Siltation is caused by erosion. The following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Maintain riparian buffers on stream channels
- Discourage agricultural practices within 50 to 100 feet of stream. This could include grass filter strips, agricultural best management practices, and keeping livestock out of stream channel.
- In places that are experiencing streambank erosion consider streambank restoration
- Vegetate and maintain road ditches

Property Protection

Repetitive Loss

It is recommended that properties covered by a contract of flood insurance under the NFIP, that has suffered flood damage on two or more occasions over a 10-year period ending on the date when a second claim is made, in which the cost to repair the flood damage, on average, equals or exceeds 25% of the market-value of the structure at the

time of each flood loss event consider filing for Repetitive Loss coverage to implement long-term structural solutions to flooding problems.

Structural Measures

Development and impervious surfaces

In general all municipalities should consider the impact of impervious surfaces for stormwater management and facilities should be designed accordingly to meet current flood plain and stormwater regulations.

Culvert Maintenance and Sizing

Culvert maintenance and sizing is one of the main issues associated with flooding along the Oatka and Tonawanda Creeks. Therefore culvert maintenance should be a high priority for implementation. This should include an aggressive program of monitoring, cleaning, and partnering with NYSDOT (state and federal roads). Additionally, sizing of culverts associated with private driveways crossing roads or streams should be installed using a hydraulic analysis that is handled by an engineer or qualified professional.

Little used and/or abandoned railroads are also a major issue associated with flooding along the Oatka and Tonawanda Creeks. The following process is recommended:

- Establish ownership and responsibility
- Inventory problem areas
- Work with owner to make aware of the problem and, if necessary, enforce drainage laws

Dams

In a few cases dams are failing. In all cases dams need regular inspection and maintenance, including the old NYSDEC wildlife dams cited in [Section 4.6](#). The process should include improvement to the existing inventory that would establish ownership and establish which dams could be removed or replaced where appropriate.

6.2 County-Wide Flood Mitigation Action Steps

Public Awareness and Information

Official Flood Information

An important part of raising awareness of flood hazards is providing residents with a way of determining the potential risk they face during periods of heavy rainfall. The availability of residents to view the FIRM and understand it is essential to informing them of flood hazards affecting them. Revisions to the FIRM are documented by FEMA and confirmation is sent to the municipality. The following official flood information dissemination is recommended:

- Make copies of the FIRM available at libraries and town and village halls
- Make copies of the Letters of Map Amendments (LOMA) at libraries and town and village halls

- Make copies of the Flood Mitigation Plan available at libraries and town and village halls

Disclosure of flood hazards to potential property owners is another important aspect of informing those at risk to flood hazards. Real estate agents are an important resource in disseminating flood hazards to potential property owners. It is recommended that a package be prepared for real estate agents that outlines the risks inherent in purchasing a property that lies in a floodzone and a description of the NFIP and who to contact for further information.

Flood Prevention Ordinances

While the majority of land in the flood zones is zoned appropriately- agricultural or low density residential, as was noted throughout the municipal interview process, there needs to be a greater awareness of a municipality's own ordinances on the part of the elected officials, local government staff, and citizens. In many cases, there are Flood Prevention Ordinances on the books but varying degrees of knowledge and/or enforcement of them. Many flooding problems can be avoided with thorough understanding and rigorous enforcement of the existing regulations. One way that could potentially improve this situation is to make the flood zones an official zoning designation, as the Town of Byron in Genesee County has done. Then, the flood prone areas automatically show up on zoning maps of the municipality, they are seen more often by residents, officials, and staff, and the flood prevention ordinance is more completely integrated into the general land use regulations of the community, rather than being more of a stand-alone law and separate map.

Preventive Measures

Land Use Controls

While the majority of land in the flood zones is zoned appropriately- agricultural or low density residential- there are a few recommended changes to consider.

- First would be to reduce the amount of commercial and industrial zoned land located in floodplains. Commercial and industrial buildings are often harder to flood-proof or elevate, as required for buildings in a flood zone, and are more expensive to repair/replace in the event of flooding. In addition, should such buildings ever get flooded, the ripple effects through the community in terms of lost days of work could be significant.
- Second, there is very little land zoned for parks or recreational areas in the flood zones. This type of land use is ultimately the most appropriate for flood prone areas. Not only do they take advantage of the stream as a community amenity and provide public access to this amenity, but parks and open space suffer relatively little damage in the event of flooding.
- Finally, to implement these recommendations, it is suggested that municipalities regularly review their zoning ordinances and land use regulations. Not only does

this make newer officials and staff aware of them, but it allows for the possibility of more frequent updates or re-writes.

6.3 Community Flood Mitigation Action Steps

Preventive Measures

The Town of Middlebury has no flood mapping. A high priority recommendation is to get the town mapped by FEMA. There are many flood prone areas in both the Oatka and Tonawanda watersheds in Middlebury.

The Hamlet of Dale, Dale Road, between Fox and Pflaum Roads (Site 195) is a priority site. Conduct the hydraulic analyses necessary to develop a base flood elevation for Little Tonawanda Creek in this reach.

Natural Resource Protection

Log jam and debris clearance is important throughout stream corridor (see above section for details). A specific high priority location is Saltvale Road/Main Street area (Site 552).

There is significant streambank erosion at Wass Road at Gulf Brook (Site 557). The area needs to be further evaluated for structural rehabilitation.

Property Protection

The Wyoming Hook & Ladder Company, Hall #2, Dale Road (Site 189) is a priority site. The following property protection measures are recommended:

- A more long term solution would be to relocate the fire hall, especially if a larger facility is required to store emergency vehicles and supplies.
- Complete the hydraulic analyses required to determine the base flood elevation of Little Tonawanda Creek and its tributaries in the vicinity of Dale.
- Complete the flood insurance maps for the Town of Middlebury.

Structural Measures

Culvert maintenance and sizing is an important issue throughout the watershed (see Culvert Maintenance and Sizing Section above). Specific high priority locations in the Town of Middlebury include the following:

- Route 19 from Warsaw to the Village of Wyoming (Site 540)
- Rochester & Southern Railroad, south-east of the Village of Wyoming (Site 553)
- Larger bridge/culvert in Dale to keep water moving through the hamlet, rather than backing up.

The Wyoming Hook & Ladder Company, Hall #2, Dale Road (Site 189) is a priority site. The following structural measures are recommended:

- Constructing a low berm around the structure to protect it from moderate flooding.
- Raising the elevation of the structure above the base flood elevation.
- Monitoring and clearing debris from culverts on a regular schedule.

- Consider building a new fire hall in Dale. The Town of Middlebury already owns land to the north of the current hall that is higher up and not subject to flooding.

The Hamlet of Dale, Dale Road, between Fox and Pflaum Roads (Site 195) is a priority site. The following structural measures are recommended:

- Consider flood-proofing utilities and basements on structures that have been repeatedly damaged.
- Consider raising the elevation of residences that have been previously affected by flooding.
- Consider providing relocation assistance to homeowners whose homes are located immediately adjacent to the stream channels, and whose homes have been previously affected by flooding.

Appendix A - Municipal Resolutions

Appendix B - Planning Committee

Roger	Becker	Town of Orangeville
Rod	Cook	Town of Batavia
Thomas	Douglas	Town of Bethany
James	Duval	Genesee County Planning
William	Gick	Town of Bethany
Jason	Haremza	G/FLRPC
Henry	Hooper	Town of Darien
John	Hurst	Town of Middlebury Supt of Highways
William	Hurst	Town of Middlebury
Mike	Kehl	Town of Sheldon Highway Department
Dan	Kelsey	Supervisor, Town of Alexander
Neil	Kingdon	Supervisor, Town of Pavilion
Roger	Lander	Genesee County Emergency Mgmt
Thomas	Lowe	Town of Alexander Supt of Highways
James	Mallory	Town of Pembroke
Felipe	Oltremari	Genesee County Planning
Doug	Post	Village of Attica
Ronald	Pritchett	Supervisor, Town of Alabama
Dave	Reckahn	Wyoming County SWCD
Fran	Reese	Lu Engineers
Jim	Reger	Wyoming County Emergency Mgmt
Richard	Scharlau	Mayor, Village of Alexander
Gene	Sinclair	Town/Village of LeRoy
Tom	Skoglund	Wyoming County Planning
Jerome	Smith	Town of Warsaw
George	Squires	Genesee County SWCD
James	Starr	Town of Pavilion
John	Strathearn	Town of Pavilion, Supt of Highways
William	Wagner	Village of Alexander
Len	Walker	City of Batavia
David	Zorn	G/FLRPC

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Organizational Meeting Notes
November 25, 2002**

Present: Courtnie Simmons, G/FLRPC, George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Planning, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County SWCD, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, David Zorn, G/FLRPC

Introductions

The following project specific items were discussed:

General Organization

County Level/Hazard Assessment/Technical Committee

County Meetings - Village of Attica Fire Hall, 4th Tuesday, starting January 28, 2003 at 10 am

County contacts - see attached list

Municipal Level - Genesee and Wyoming County Emergency Management will mail out a letter to each municipality asking for a resolution and a contact person. David Zorn will get list of goals, objectives and benefits to Genesee County Planning to include in the letter. The return letter will allow for the following:

Identify participating municipalities

Identify key contact person in each municipality

Identify potential municipal representatives to county meeting

Identify key people in each municipality

Work with key person/people in each municipality to explore expectations for meeting with each community

Watershed Management Plan Processes - Dave Reckahn and George Squires are part of the Oatka Creek Watershed Management Plan process. The Oatka Creek Watershed Committee is planning a series of four public meetings. They have also produced a summary of their public findings. David Zorn will also contact Rick Venvertloh, Chairman of the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee and ask about the public findings summary and coordinating with their public meetings and web site.

Existing studies, plans and reports - G/FLRPC will set up a time to review existing studies, plans and reports at Genesee County Planning and SWCD, and review HAZNY reports at Genesee and Wyoming Counties Emergency Management office. Other documents include:

City and Town of Batavia Flood Study

Town of Alexander Flood Study

Tonawanda Creek (AOC)

Warsaw and Attica Studies - Jim Reger will check

USGS Gaging Stations - Attica (Tonawanda Creek), Batavia (Tonawanda Creek), Warsaw (Oatka Creek), and Garbutt (Oatka Creek)

Public Participation and Awareness

Public Participation Committee in each municipality for the purposes of public education and outreach will be based on municipality key contacts and various municipalities working together. Jim Duval and Roger Lander will check with Genesee County Association of Municipalities.

Residential and commercial surveys to assess properties that have been flooded in the past and the damage incurred will be reviewed by Technical Committee. A suggestion was made to check with Doug Post in Attica to see what their survey was.

Public Hearings - one at draft for review and input and one at final.

Assess the Flood Hazards and Risks

Utilize a Geographic Information System to analyze and map known flood hazards in relation to existing land uses. This will include:

- Floodways and floodplains as shown on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps

- Areas not identified on the FIRM that are known to flood based on existing studies, surveys, historical records, and public meetings

- Digital parcel boundaries based on county tax maps (Genesee will supply), parcel images and centroids (Wyoming will supply parcel images) and Real Property parcel data to analyze property-specific attributes.

- Digital orthophotos (including Pictometry (November 2001) in Genesee County)

- Slope and elevations

- Surface water

Utilize aerial photography to determine changes in stream patterns and land use (county based).

Genesee County SWCD has 1938, 1954, 1963, 1974, 1985, 1990. Genesee County Planning has 1938, 1954, 1968, 1974, 1985. Wyoming County SWCD has similar aerial photography.

Describe the known flood hazards. (Municipal and county) This will include:

- Source of floodwater,

- Discussion of past floods, and

- Depths, velocities, and warning times of previous flooding if available.

Evaluate streambank erosion based on previous studies by county, state, and federal agencies (SWCDs). Genesee County SCS did a study many years ago. Wyoming County SWCD has some records.

Identify the locations of critical facilities and structures (town/village halls, schools, power substations, bridges, culverts, roads (county) - identify with counties, etc.). The process will include the following:

- Develop a list of critical facilities and structures

- Review list with Technical Committee and municipalities

- Map critical facilities and structures

- Review draft map

- Final map

Action Items

Appointments need to be made to go through the libraries at the county and municipal offices

Addition of Upper Tonawanda Creek to the map

A summary report should be made after every meeting to post to the Genesee County website

Provide the planners with a one-page fact sheet about the project's goals and benefits to be included in the municipal mailing.

Counties will put together a draft letter that will go to municipalities

Contact Rick Venvertloh of the OWMP to get a summary of their meetings, possible coordination of public meetings, and possibly gain information from State of the Oatka Creek Watershed publication.

Genesee County Planning Department will supply G/FLRPC with digital tax parcels. Wyoming

County Planning Department will supply G/FLRPC with scanned images of tax parcels.

G/FLRPC will get gauging station data

G/FLRPC to develop a draft list of critical facilities and structures

Next Meeting: January 28, 2003

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
January 28, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: Courtnie Simmons, G/FLRPC, George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Planning, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County SWCD, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, James Mallory, Town of Pembroke, Dan Kelsey, Town of Alexander, Thomas Lowe, Town of Alaxander, William Glick, Town of Bethany, Len Walker, City of Batavia, Rod Cook, Town of Batavia, Pearl Granger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Jim Starr, Neil Kingdom, Town of Pavilion, Douglas A. Post, Village of Attica, Henry J. Hooper, Town of Darien, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, Gene Sinclair, Town/Village of LeRoy

Introductions

Project Updates

Meetings where held with Genesee and Wyoming County EMO, SWCD, Planning Departments to gather county level data and information

The following items are mapped

- Revised watersheds
- Floodplains (except for Middlebury)
- Parcels/centroids
- Digital orthophotos
- Slope and elevation
- Surface water
- Critical facilities

- Need to do some follow-up to pinpoint sites that were not initially pinpointed on map

- Some sensitive sites will not be pinpointed on map but will be noted by municipality for report

- SPDES permits (Genesee)

Dam inventory has been started

First Technical Committee minutes were sent to Technical Committee and supplied to Genesee County web site

Letter to municipalities and Indian Reservation asking for participation with goals and benefits summary sent out

Contacted Oatka Creek Watershed Committee Chairman regarding working together on public education

Upcoming Tasks

Additional County Interviews - Department of Health, Highway Superintendent, County Historian, County Code Officer (Wyoming)
Municipal Interviews
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and Army Corps of Engineers Interviews
Survey distribution
Finalize dam inventory
Analyze municipal regulation in the flood zone
Analyze land use in flood zone

Residential, Commercial, Agricultural Floodway Survey Review and Approval

Additional changes to survey or survey process
Include major tribs on survey and add map
Include "Structure and impervious surface" category to "Damage or loss incurred from event" section on Agriculture survey
Include "mixed use" category on survey
Indicate on survey cover letter that individuals that have questions can contact the municipal contact as well as G/FLRPC
Survey cover letter will be on County Emergency Management stationery
Include project goals/objectives/benefits with survey
Send copy of survey mailing to municipal contact, village mayors, and town supervisors
Deadline for survey review and comments back to David Zorn is January 31, 2003

Additional County Contacts - Department of Health, Highway Superintendent, County Historian, County Code Officer (Wyoming)

Municipal Sample Interview and Resource Checklist (see enclosed Sample Interview and Resource Checklist) - Committee decided to have all review comments back to David Zorn by 1/31/03

Municipal Participation - County EMOs will finalize list of participating municipalities and get municipal resolutions by end of first week in February

NYSDEC/ACE/SEMO Technical Committee Involvement - The committee felt that it would be a good idea for these state and federal agencies to be involved with Technical Committee

Additional Streams/Tributaries Not Delineated in Upper Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watershed in Genesee and Wyoming County - Committee decided to only do flood mitigation plan for areas in delineated watersheds.

Oatka Creek - George Squires distributed copies of the Oatka Creek State of the Basin Report and indicated that Oatka Creek would be doing public meetings in support of the State of the Basin Report and the Joint Flood Mitigation Plan project.

Action Items

Finalize survey as per comments at meeting and any additional comment that come in by 1/31/03
Do final location of critical facilities that are going to be point located
Set up meeting with additional county contacts
Set up meeting with NYSDEC and ACE contacts
Finalize municipal participation and resolutions by first week in February
Develop survey cover letter and put on County EMO stationary
Send out survey after municipal participation is finalized
Set up municipal contact interviews for information and data collection
Invite NYSDEC, ACE, and SEMO representative to join Technical Committee

Next Meeting: February 25, 2003 at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
February 25, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: Frances Tucker, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Planning, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County SWCD, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, James Mallory, Town of Pembroke, Dan Kelsey, Town of Alexander, Thomas Lowe, Town of Alaxander, William Gick, Town of Bethany, Len Walker, City of Batavia, Neil Kingdon, Town of Pavilion, Douglas A. Post, Village of Attica, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, Gene Sinclair, Town/Village of LeRoy, John Strathearn, Town of Pavilion, Roger Becker, Town of Orangeville, Thomas Douglas, Town of Bethany, James Stan, Town of Pavilion, William Hirsch, Town of Alexander, William Wagner, Village of Alexander, Mike Kehl, Town of Sheldon, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC.

Introductions

Distribution of January 28, 2003 meeting minutes

Project Updates

Additional county meetings held (DOH, Highway Supt, Historian, Enforcement)

Information and data collection

Survey distribution

Mapping

Revised Floodplains

County Issues

Parcels/centroids

Digital orthophotos

Slope and elevation

Surface water

Critical facilities

Web Site - has been set up at www.co.genesee.ny.us, click on What's Happening

Technical Committee Summary Reports

Maps

Oatka Creek Watershed Committee contact has been made - public meetings in the Oatka Creek Watershed for the Flood Mitigation Plan will be held in association with the Oatka Creek Watershed Management Plan public meetings.

Municipal interviews

Finalized process based on Technical Committee input

Interviews

Initial interview with City of Batavia has been done

Scheduled additional interviews at Technical Committee meeting

Will need to have all municipal interviews complete by the end of March/beginning of April

Upcoming

Municipal Interviews

NYSDEC and ACE Interviews

Survey follow-up and tabulation

Finalize dam inventory

Analysis of municipal regulation in the flood zone

Analyze land use in flood zone

Historical - floods, changes in stream

Description of known flood hazards - source, streambank erosion

Public Outreach

News article/release

Batavia Daily News (Roger Mulick)

County Currier

PennySavers - meeting notice (Roger Lander and Jim Reger will post)

Drummer

D&C (John Kohlstrand)

Buffalo News

Hold meetings in early April

Oatka Creek Watershed Meetings - LeRoy, Pavilion, and Warsaw in association with the Oatka Creek Watershed public outreach.

Tonawanda Creek Watershed - Alexander Recreation Hall

In notice ask people to bring significant information they have about flooding to public meeting.

Action Items

Get another map for web site to Felipe Oltremari

Schedule and hold remaining municipal interviews

Public meeting - locations, dates, news release/notice

Next Meeting: March 25, 2003 at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
March 25, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Planning, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County SWCD, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, James Mallory, Town of Pembroke, Thomas Lowe, Town of Alaxander, William Gick, Town of Bethany, Neil Kingdon, Town of Pavilion, Douglas A. Post, Village of Attica, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, John Strathearn, Town of Pavilion, William Hirsch, Town of Alexander, Mike Kehl, Town of Sheldon, Rodney Cook, Town of Batavia, Don Beardslee, Village of Wyoming, Harold Bush, Town of Gainsville, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC.

Introductions

Project Updates

Interviews

State - David Zorn reported on completed interviews with NYSDEC, will follow-up with Dam Safety Division

County - David Zorn reported on completed interviews with Planning, SWCD, Emergency Management, Highway Superintendent, Historian, Health Department, Enforcement (Wyoming)

Municipal - Jason Haremza reported on completed interviews, scheduled interviews, and interviews that need to be scheduled for March or early April (see enclosed Municipal Interview Schedule)

Information and data collection

Historical - David Zorn reported on progress of newspaper search from the 1800's through present.

Survey

Initial responses - David Zorn reported on status of survey (see attached Flood Survey Status).

Roger Lander asked that a list of those who have responded thus far be provided.

Follow-up - David Zorn reported that 2,341 reminder post cards have been sent.

Roger Lander asked that a news release be done on surveys

Additional survey forms - Jim Duval asked that additional surveys be available at the upcoming public meetings.

Public Meetings - David Zorn reported that preparation for the upcoming public meetings has been underway (see attached Joint Flood Presentation). Jim Duval asked that the flyer announcing the public meetings be emailed to Technical Committee.

Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation - Fran Reese explained the draft Evaluation form. She pointed out that it will be used to identify priority sites for further study and urgent need of mitigation. (An updated version of the form is attached based on recommendations at meeting)

Municipal Contacts and Resolutions

As of this meeting all municipalities have municipal contacts and all Genesee County municipalities have municipal resolutions. Felipe Oltremari requested that there be a Town of Stafford contact.

Public Outreach

Information on public meetings distributed at meeting (attached)

Action Items

Update Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation (update attached)

Email list of those returning surveys (emailed 3/25/03)

Bring extra surveys to public meetings

News release regarding surveys for Batavia Daily (sent to Jim Duval on 3/25/03)

Check Stafford contact

New digital ortho-photos - Genesee and Wyoming County Planning will send to G/FLRPC

Next Meeting: April 22, 2003, 10 am at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
April 22, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, William Gick, Town of Bethany, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, Don Beardslee, Village of Wyoming, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC, Linda Logan and Mardell Sundown, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Jerry Davis, Town of Covington, Gene Sinclair, Town and Village of LeRoy, Len Walker, City of Batavia, William Wagner, Village of Alexander, Henry Hooper, Town of Darien, Jerome Smith, Town of Warsaw, Dale Slocum, Town of Attica.

Introductions

Project Updates

Interviews

State

County

Municipal - still trying to schedule Stafford and Alabama

Information and data collection

Historical - completed

Survey

Initial responses and follow-up completed

Additional survey forms - handed out at public meetings

Technical Committee was asked to follow-up with property owners in community so that more surveys could be sent back.

Web Site

Technical Committee Summary Reports

Maps

Public Meetings - completed four public meetings

Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation

Risk Assessment

Fran Reese and Jason Haremza reported on the initial Risk Assessment citing the following issues: streambank erosion, debris, relocation of affected structures, culvert maintenance and sizing, development in flood zones, dam maintenance.

Final Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation

Fran Reese reviewed the revised Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation and the list of sites in Genesee and Wyoming County (**enclosed if not at meeting**). She pointed out additions will be made to the list as municipal interviews are finalized.

Flood Mitigation Goals and Objectives

David Zorn handed out the original goals and objectives and asked for them to be reviewed for the May meeting when draft goals and objectives will have to be set for the plans.

Action Items

Survey follow-up

Check with NYSDEC on municipal participation in NFIP

Finalize Prioritization Criteria and develop list of priority sites

Review goals and objectives

Next Meeting: May 27, 2003, 10 am at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
May 27, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, William Gick, Town of Bethany, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, Len Walker, City of Batavia, Jerome Smith, Town of Warsaw, John Strathearn, Town of Pavilion, Thomas Douglas, Town of Bethany, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management Office, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Planning, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District, Lou Gayton, Town of Bethany.

Introductions

Project Updates

Interviews - Complete

Information and data collection - Historical inventory complete and cataloged

Survey - complete.

Recommended sites for further detailed evaluation - draft recommendations complete

Dam Inventory - George Squires pointed out that one dam was listed as being in Genesee County but in the Town of Orangeville. George was going to follow-up on the location of the dam.

Priority Sites

All sites were reviewed with the following comments:

Genesee County

522 - Russ Hand is the owner of the corner parcel where Oatka Creek makes right turn. George Squires is checking on permits for him. While research is done on this area please contact George Squires for up-to-date- details on what is going on with that parcel.

104.01 is in the TOWN of Alexander

112.02 - the trailer park west of West End is called Batavia Mobil Home Park

113 should read SOUTH Main St.

110.02 is called the Bureau of Maint.

110 - no one could recall anytime this building has been flooded but there is a beaver dam problem in this area that continues to back water up to wetland in close proximity.

Talk to Len Walker about including City of Batavia Fire HQ in priority sites

Check on Genesee County Court Facility and 3 W Main building - see if in or out of floodplain

if one of the two sites above are in the floodplain and have been flooded it was felt that they are more important then #124

Wyoming County

144 serves the Village of Attica but it is in Genesee County.

542 - spreading of manure in the floodplain should be considered. One recommendation for the report would be to do a Wellhead Protection Plan, which could get at the issue of such things as spreading manure in the wellhead protection zones.

531 is now called Francis Herrmann Trailer Park (not Schoff). Jerome Smith does not feel trailer park is in floodplain but others remembered that it did need to be sandbagged in the past

558 - In answer to the question in the comment column this site should not be listed as a critical facility in that it is not the official town hall and it is not owned by the Village.

526.02 - The WTP is at the same location (adjacent)

547 - Jerome did not feel that this was an issue

188 - the DEC permit should be checked

Both counties wanted until the end of this week -5/30- to review the prioritization list

Surveys Analysis

Sample analysis was distributed and the full analysis will be made available when completed by county, municipality and watershed.

Flood Mitigation Plan Goals and Objectives

David Zorn asked that any input on the goals and objective be sent to him in the next week.

Distribution of Draft Sections

David Zorn pointed out that draft sections of the reports for review would be available by the next Technical Committee meeting

Other

There will be a meeting on June 9, 2003 at 9:00 in the Genesee County Planning Conference room to discuss the NYSDEC permitting process with regard to flooding issues and practices

Action Items

Input on priority sites by May 30, 2003

Get out survey analysis by type of survey and county, municipality and watershed

Input on Flood Mitigation Plan Goals and Objectives by May 30, 2003

Next Meeting: June 24, 2003, 10 am at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
June 24, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), James Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, William Gick, Town of Bethany, John W. Hurst, Town of Middlebury, Len Walker, City of Batavia, Jerome Smith, Town of Warsaw, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Management Office, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District, Fran Reese, LU Engineers, Devon Lay, Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District, Neil Kingdon, Town of Pavilion, Thomas Lowe, Town of Alexander, Gene Sinclair, Town of LeRoy, Mardell Sundown, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Linda Logan, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, Jerry Diskin, Genesee County EMO, Douglas Post, Village of Attica, James Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Management Office, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC

Introductions

Project Updates

Permitting Meeting with NYSDEC ([minutes enclosed](#)). Discussion on debris removal included the following:

In many cases removal is the responsibility of the property owner

There is some 404 funding available but there was questions on how it was going to be distributed.

There was a question on county cooperation on sharing of equipment

An inventory needs to be done (Genesee and Wyoming County are working on)

Find out property owners - see if an easement can be obtained

Use local newspapers to get out the word - need sample article

SEQRA review

Survey Analysis (see draft report)

Priority Sites

Final priority sites listed in draft report. Historical photos are being scanned and analysis underway.

Distribution of Draft Sections

Draft sections of Chapters 1 through 4 were distributed. It was decided that comments were due back to G/FLRPC by July 4, 2003.

Discussion of Flood Mitigation Action Steps

Use Genesee County ArcIMS system to get data. In Wyoming County maps are available from county agencies.

Structural damage - add section on safety hazards and loss of life and property including warning system, how to get word out, reference to County Emergency Management Plan, and repetitive loss.

Floodplain development - discussion included retrofitting, Stormwater Phase II guidelines, local land use regulation and control, and building permit checklist

Public Meetings

Consensus was to schedule the meetings in Pavilion and Attica (Jim Reger will check on school) but do not schedule in week of August 10.

Action Items

Follow up on 404 funding

Comments on draft sections by July 4, 2003

Check on availability of Attica school for public meeting - Jim Reger

Next Meeting: July 22, 2003, 10 am at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
July 22, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: George Squires, Genesee County Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, David Zorn, G/FLRPC, William Gick, Town of Bethany, Len Walker, City of Batavia, Jerome Smith, Town of Warsaw, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County Soil & Water Conservation District, Fran Reese, LU Engineers, Neil Kingdon, Town of Pavilion, Gene Sinclair, Town of LeRoy, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC, Jerry Davis, Town of Covington, Tom Skoglund, Wyoming County Economic Development and Planning, Mike Kehl, Town of Sheldon

Introductions

Additions to the Agenda

Army Corps of Engineers flood study of Tonawanda Creek Watershed - George Squires handed out a press release entitled, "House approves Reynolds'\$100,000 request for Tonawanda Creek Watershed, Army Corps of Engineers authorized to study in order to stop flooding, aid environment". George stated that he had no other information on this project but that he would attempt to coordinate with ACE.

Project Updates

Fran Reese followed up on the Hazard Mitigation funding that was talked about at the last Planning Committee meeting by Roger Lander. She said she attended a pre-proposal meeting with Roger and felt that some funding was available and that Genesee County was going to apply. She pointed out that letters of intent to file a proposal must be in by August 8, 2003 and any questions on the content of the Genesee County proposal should be directed to Roger Lander.

Distribution of Draft Sections

The second revision of the draft report was distributed and discussed. The following timeline was agreed upon:

Comments on the second revision should be received by G/FLRPC by August 1, 2003
A copy of the full draft will be distributed to the Planning Committee on August 12, 2003
A comments on the full draft should be received by G/FLRPC by August 22, 2003
The final draft will be discussed at the August 26, 2003 Planning Committee meeting

Public Meetings

Consensus was to schedule the meetings in Pavilion (Town Hall - August 21) and Attica (school - August 19).

Action Items

Review and supply input to draft report

Municipalities sign and return authorization letters to release NFIP data to G/FLRPC

Next Meeting: August 26, 2003, 10 am at Attica Village Hall/Fire Hall

**Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds
Municipal Flood Mitigation Planning
Technical Committee
Meeting Minutes
August 26, 2003**

**Attica Fire Hall
Attica Village Offices
9 Water Street
Attica, NY 14011**

Present: Thomas Lowe, Town of Alexander, William Gick, Town of Bethany, Jim Duval, Genesee County Planning, Felipe Oltremari, Genesee County Planning, Douglas Post, Village of Attica, Jim Reger, Wyoming County Emergency Services, Jerome Smith, Town of Warsaw, Dave Reckahn, Wyoming County SWCD, Fran Reese, Lu Engineers, Jason Haremza, G/FLRPC, Dave Zorn, G/FLRPC, George Squires, Genesee County SWCD, Roger Lander, Genesee County Emergency Services

Introductions

Development of Executive Summary

It was felt that the report Executive Summary should include an introduction to the project, priority issues, priority recommendations, goals, objectives and benefits, and narrative on the need for municipal adoption and the concept of an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. It was agreed that the first draft of the Executive Summary would be emailed to the Planning Committee for comment.

Final Draft Reports

Municipal final draft reports were distributed. County final draft reports were distributed to the County Emergency Management Office, County Planning, and County Soil & Water Conservation District the week of August 18, 2003. It was noted that the final draft should be used for adoption. After adoption a final version will be sent out with the adoption resolution and any corrections noted.

Action Items

Adopt final draft reports

Final reports - G/FLRPC will send one to the municipality and two to County Emergency Management

Jason Haremza will send both public meeting presentations to County Emergency Management

A draft resolution for adoption of the Plan will be sent to the municipalities

Check on SEQRA in relation to approval of Plans

Putting reports on Wyoming County web site - Jim Reger will followup with David Zorn

Appendix C – Municipal Interviews

Requested Participants, Resources, and Standard Questions

Participants:

- Lead as named by City/Town/Village
- Public Works Director
- Highway Superintendent
- Planner
- Zoning officer
- Code Enforcement Officer
- Building Inspector
- Watershed Inspector
- Clerk
- Historian
- Fire Chief/Marshal

Resources:

- Any flood studies or reports for the municipality
- Any flood maps
- Any municipal ordinances that deal specifically with waterways, floods, or land use in or near floodplains
- Pictures or records of past and historical flood events, including pictures of any damage

Questions:

1. Does your community participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)?
2. What is the history of flooding along Oatka/Tonawanda/[name of tributary creek] in your community? Please show the limits or extent of flooding on this map, if possible.
3. Do you have any critical facilities located in areas of flooding? Examples: Highway Garage, police station, hospital, school, day care facility, senior center, senior living facility, nursing home, wells/water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant. Have list of mapped/listed critical facilities available.
4. Do you have any structures or infrastructure that has sustained damage from flooding? Do you have cost estimates or actual repair costs on these facilities? Examples: roads, bridges, pipelines, buildings

5. What protective/preventive measures have you taken to protect critical facilities from flooding? What measures would you like to see in the short and long term?
6. Have you experienced erosion problems along the streambanks in your community? Where are the main problem areas? Are any buildings, roads or infrastructure in immediate danger?
7. Do you have special permitted uses in flood prone areas? If so, what are they?
8. Do you have a flood damage prevention ordinance in your community? If so, how is it used or implemented? Who evaluates proposed development in flood prone areas?
9. Do you have a policy on stormwater management for new development in your community? What are the procedures? Who evaluates this?
10. Do you have Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) available in your community? Who keeps them? Do you use them when reviewing proposals for new development?
11. Do you have any information available on flood damage records for private structures (homes, businesses, etc.)? How is this information kept? Does the building inspector or code enforcement officer inspect properties that have been damaged by flooding before re-occupancy?
12. Do you have a community policy on rebuilding in flood prone areas?
13. Do you have a trained floodplain administrator?
- 14.** Do you have dams or flood structures? If so who maintains these?

Appendix D – Public Information Meetings

First Public Information Meetings

Issues

- Debris clearing vs. habitat disruption
 - Creek filling in
 - Eliminate log jams and sand bars
 - Permit issue
 - Land owner approval and/or cooperation
 - Clear tributaries first
 - Who is responsible for removal
 - Who would pay for debris removal
 - Ice jamming in areas of high debris
 - Opening channels upstream will cause more problems downstream (start downstream)
 - Liability of municipalities in maintenance of streams
 - Individuals who do not have equipment - getting assistance
- Streambank erosion and restoration
 - Slow creek flow with natural structures
- Siltation
- Culvert maintenance
 - Notably DOT
 - Route 19
 - Route 19 reconstruction in Wyoming County - culverts to handle increased runoff
- Dams
 - Create more problems in some areas
- Beaver dams - rechannel natural flow
 - Permit issue
 - Land owner approval and/or cooperation
- Education and awareness - need more
- Tributaries
 - Major causes of flooding
 - Identify to slow and alleviate flooding
 - Pearl and Oatka Creek junction recently cleared and improvement seen
- Increased impervious surface
 - Flooding issues of open land vs. impervious surface
- Creek straightening
- Perception that flooding is occurring more lately
- Flooding causing more damage than any other natural disaster in NYS
- Need buffer zones between creek and structures
- What is the Army Corps' role

Appendix E - Prioritization Criteria for Site Hazard Evaluation Methodology

All sites were ranked according to the following methodology:

Rank	Criteria	Yes	No	Previously repaired or mitigated (Y/N)	Does previous mitigation require repair?
16	Critical facilities affected by flooding or streambank erosion				
15	Critical facilities threatened by flooding or streambank erosion				
14	Residences affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
13	Residences threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
12	Industrial structure affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
11	Industrial structure threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
10	Agri-business structure affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
9	Agri-business structure threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
8	Commercial structure affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
7	Commercial structure threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
6	Road/bridge affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
5	Road/bridge threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
4	Infrastructure affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
3	Infrastructure threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				
2	Property (not structures) affected by flooding or stream bank erosion				
1	Property (not structures) threatened by flooding or stream bank erosion				

Each site then received a total score. Ranked sites were then provided to the Planning Committee for review and input. Priority sites for further investigation are based on both the quantitative ranking and the qualitative review by the Planning Committee.

Appendix F – Residential/Agricultural & Commercial/Industrial Surveys

Flood Survey Results by County, Municipality & Watershed

		Total Parcels (in Buffer Zone)	Ag/Undev/Mixed			Commercial/Ind			Residential			Total		
			Surveys Sent	Surveys Delivered	Res- ponses	Surveys Sent	Surveys Delivered	Res- ponses	Surveys Sent	Surveys Delivered	Res- ponses	Surveys Sent	Surveys Delivered	Res- ponses
Genesee County		3,541	53	47	20	338	243	78	2,485	2,071	702	2,876	2,361	800
Batavia (C)		1,901	0	0	0	231	164	56	1,468	1,202	386	1,699	1,366	442
Alabama		16	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	3	1	7	4	2
Alexander		215	17	15	9	4	3	1	102	91	29	123	109	39
Batavia		405	9	6	2	39	27	4	252	213	70	300	246	76
*Bethany		83	5	6	1	0	0	0	54	48	20	59	54	21
Darien		9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	2	7	6	2
LeRoy		197	9	8	2	4	4	2	131	126	51	144	138	55
Pavilion		136	6	7	4	9	8	4	66	59	21	81	74	29
Pembroke		206	6	4	1	12	6	2	139	106	35	157	116	38
Stafford		17	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	3	13	11	3
Alexander (V)		53	1	1	1	6	4	0	28	25	16	35	30	17
Attica (V)		15	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
LeRoy (V)		288	0	0	0	29	23	8	219	181	68	248	204	76
Wyoming County		1,394	21	20	6	98	73	30	889	782	283	1,008	875	319
Attica		93	2	2	2	7	7	2	51	47	21	60	56	25
Bennington		79	2	2	1	0	0	0	31	28	8	33	30	9
Covington		102	4	4	2	2	1	1	68	67	25	74	72	28
Gainesville		57	1	1	0	7	2	0	37	31	10	45	34	10
Java		33	1	0	0	1	1	1	16	13	3	18	14	4
Middlebury		36	3	3	1	0	0	0	7	7	2	10	10	3
Orangeville		104	3	3	0	1	0	0	56	53	21	60	56	21
Sheldon		123	2	2	0	3	3	2	81	77	30	86	82	32
Warsaw		106	2	2	0	8	6	1	60	54	20	70	62	21
Attica (V)		314	1	1	0	33	27	13	233	202	73	267	230	86
Warsaw (V)		264	0	0	0	29	19	9	197	156	56	226	175	65
Wyoming (V)		83	0	0	0	7	7	1	52	47	14	59	54	15
Tonawanda		3,639	48	41	17	341	246	82	2,520	2,111	714	2,909	2,398	813
Oatka		1,296	26	26	9	95	70	26	854	742	271	975	838	306
Totals		4,935	74	67	26	436	316	108	3,374	2,853	985	3,884	3,236	1,119

* The Town of Bethany was the only Municipality to have parcels in both the Tonawanda and Oatka Creek Watersheds.

The only survey response was in the Oatka Creek Watershed, indicating that no flooding has occurred.

Flood Damage Survey - Comments

Agricultural / Undeveloped / Mixed Use

ID #	Comment
1950	Wolfley Farms works over 100 acres of cropland in the Tonawanda Creek Watershed or flood plain. The biggest problem with frequent flooding is the Tonawanda Creek is filled in numerous places with logjams, which hold back the flow of water and causes frequent flooding. Logjams should be removed to give the Tonawanda more capacity to handle the water flow. – Willard Wolfley
2066	We become stuck in or out when <u>all</u> roads to home have road-closed signs and/or flood water across the road.

Commercial / Industrial

ID #	Comment
1881	In response to your survey questionnaire, the following information may be relevant. Chapin Manufacturing owns 126 acres of land, 80 acres in the Town of Batavia, and 40+ acres in the City. A large portion of the property is a State and Federal Regulated Wetlands that drains to the Celery Creek to the Tonawanda. The Creek is in the very far South corner of the property. In the past 5 years, flooding has occurred in areas North of the Niagara Mohawk Easement that were previously not wet. The cause of the flooding is not known but several factors may have contributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A local company discharges 500,000 to 700,000 gallons a day into a DOT easement onto Chapin property. Chapin is working with Dave Lange, DOT on several problems with the easement and flooding that is occurring in this area. Additional problems have been generated by this constant flow of water in attracting Beavers to the area. Several areas have been flooded, and some animals have been removed under a DEC nuisance permit. - I have spoken with Roger Lander about this survey; please contact him or myself (585) 343-3140 x3033 for further information.
4085	At our expense, we dug up our basement floor to set tile in the foundation and installed a sump pump. We also dug up the property to install tile in the ground and upgraded our gutter system. The greatest difficulty has been our frustration obtaining assistance – even insurance. Since our major work however, we've not had the same flooding difficulties.

Residential (Genesee County)

ID #	Comment
431	1941 Batavia Flood affected homes on Ganson Avenue, when the curve on Ganson Ave. was an open field. Since then St. has been extended and storm drains added. In 1989 the City of Batavia re-paved and redid storm drains. Area #2: Land mass between Ganson and Morton Ave has had flooding problem. A manhole in this area was covered with soil and disconnected (according to the city of Batavia). If cleaned out &

	re-connected flooding between these streets would be alleviated. Issue with mandated flood insurance: Suggestion- Ganson Ave. hasn't seen flooding since improvements to drainage and installation of discharge gate, please include renaming of the flood zone in Batavia. Why is my NFI rate \$577/yr for \$65,000 coverage and my brother's \$301/yr for \$284,000 in NC. Day phone: 344-0055, home: 716-308-2009.
501	Tonawanda flow obstructed by fallen trees, sedimentary erosion, and other natural debris. Deepening channel in shallow spots may be necessary since so much silt has been deposited filling in the basin. Grew up on Creek Road near "Whiskey Run" and saw it flood regularly.
922	Flood Insurance: Program is overpriced, coverage is poor, & deductibles are too high. People who have had to use flood insurance have complained about poor settlements and attempts to avoid paying. NFIP needs to be revisited. Flooding Remedies: Clean brush and trees from banks. Clear and deepen channel. Monitor yearly maintenance of channels and banks.
1472	We have lived at 160 Jackson St. for 33 years and have never seen flooding. We would like to know who determined our property and when this was done. We believe Insurance Companies are trying to get rich off of people who don't really need flood insurance. Ann Brzezniak 334-0126.
2308	Several years ago I sat on the Tonawanda Watershed Advisory Committee and creek clean up was an issue we discussed. However, instead of the much-needed removal of logjams south of the city, the advisory council organized a "clean-up" of stretch that flows under the Rt. 98 bridge as well as just upstream and downstream from the bridge. Why not remove logjams from Rt. 20 all the way to the WBTA radio tower on Creek Road? Wouldn't this speed the flow of water through the area?
1534	61 years ago, the Tonawanda creek overflowed its banks and reached South Liberty Street forcing residents to leave homes in rowboats. Hasn't happened again in past 53 years I've lived here. For past 19 years I've lived on Liberty St. I've had to pay \$500/yr in flood insurance, which only covers structure/foundation, not contents or appliances in basement. I'd rather take the risk of flooding than pay the insurance premium. I feel nobody should be forced to pay for flood insurance.
1572	Recent changes on Law St in Batavia have helped alleviate flooding across the street. One area of concern I see is flooding at Kibbee Park. Also, I do not agree that I should be required to carry flood insurance by the bank. In the 30 years I have lived at 114 S. Swan St in Batavia, I have not been aware of any floodwaters in this area. The flood zone should be revised.
1248	I was an original member of the Tonawanda Creek Watershed Committee and after months of study, I made a motion which was passed by the committee to proceed with the Upper Tonawanda (just S of City of Batavia) for a flood control project. This project was to control flooding by retention ponds to release the water in a timely manner into the creek to prevent flooding. Unfortunately during President Reagan's term cutback were made in programs that would have funded this project. Town of Amherst would have benefited the most and should have born the greatest burden for maintenance.
1018	My neighbor has lived on his property for 50 years and has never seen the Tonawanda Creek cross the road. He said the Army Corp of Engineers redesigned it years ago so it wouldn't flood. I live on the South side of south Main Street at Eastern end, I've only

	seen yards flooded on the North side of the Street on the Western end. I pay \$500/yr unwillingly for flood insurance (mandatory by mortgage).
2779	The Oatka Creek is full up to banks every Spring thaw (occasionally overflows banks) preventing drainage tributary from releasing into the Oatka. Flood waters back up and 10+ acres of farmland. In LeRoy, the problem has worsened over past few years as the village and Town have approved more development and parking lots (more roofs and landcover).
1100	Although the Tonawanda Creek has not flooded our property since we've owned it, flooding is a concern of ours as the creek rises every Spring. The Tonawanda did flood this property and most of the South side of Batavia in the 1940's before the creek bed was widened and deepened.
2249	I owned the nursery and greenhouse during the devastating floods of 1959-60. This flooding occurred after flood control work was done by the city of Batavia. I decided to close the business as a result of the flooding. My daughter and son have since reactivated the business and made some flood prepared changes. We now have gas heating and are able to elevate the units. Also ice jams are no longer an issue b/c the city's wastewater deposits warm water in the creek. I believe those who defeated the building of a flood control dam south of the city did the area.
429	Flood insurance is worthless in the city of Batavia b/c it isn't valid unless the whole city is declared in a state of emergency. My street & house may be flooded, but unless there is an SOE insurance would be of no use. Flooding in the city kept to a minimum since the widening of the creek plus pump stations run by the city. Hasn't been a flood in the city of Batavia since early 40's.
1024	Since house was built in 1898 no flooding damage has occurred. During 100-yr. flood peak, water was still 175' from house. I find it ridiculous that I must pay \$547/yr in flood insurance. Flood zone needs to be adjusted.
3001	Built house in 1989 knowing that could be in flood zone we built it on top of a hill. Army Corp flood maps show we were in flood zone so we hired a surveyor to map elevations. Report is attached. First floor elevation of new home: 862.5' Top bank of Tonawanda Creek: 848.4' (difference 14.1')
2071	We live directly on the Attica-Alexander boarder just South of Attica 2000' from Tonawanda, but 300' from inlet that feeds into it and floods our yard every year. We are having problems with our septic system due to the flooding. Flooding increased after a bridge going under Genesee St was made smaller.
2384	Concern with floodwater at 9557 Creek Rd in Bethany: We have well water at our house and are concerned with water quality during flooding b/c of local farming. Also concern with nearby culvert being blocked during spring flooding.
747	Serious problem with flood control dike on Jackson Ave in city of Batavia. This cement dike is undermined at its base. City is aware but has done nothing. For more info. about this problem contact RJ Smith (585) 345-6350.
2187	Old mill dam behind E. Pembroke Fire Dept needs to be removed. No longer of any use. It backs up water into Bowen Creek onto my property. If removed it would allow water to flow faster and lower level of Bowen Creek. Tonawanda Creek needs cleanup countywide. Trees and brush needs to be removed.
385	Drainage ditch in yard about 4' wide turns into lake during flooding. I believe a dam between Batavia and Alexander should have been built on the Tonawanda about 30

	years ago.
1122	Tonawanda Creek concerns in City of Batavia: South side of Creek near Walnut St pedestrian bridge needs stone work done to bank like North Side. Ice jams cause water to back up every Spring. My backyard is slowly sliding into the creek. Original fence posts are 4 to 6' down the sloop. Garage has broken cement pad on North side and leans to the North.
20	Flash flooding in Batavia: stormwater drainage ends up at our end immediately adjacent to Main St (RT 5) and directly in front of our house. Problem began with increase of commercial development on west side of Batavia and indicates that there is not adequate drainage in our immediate vicinity.
1038	See attached Flood/Elevation survey of 2-4 Davis Ave. in Batavia: First floor elevation is 3.1' above base flood elevation of 889.5'
1079	Our house has never been flooded, but many years it has come close. Every year we worry it could be the year our house does get flooded. I will be glad to see a Flood Mitigation Project for the Tonawanda Creek.
1152	Concern with accuracy of being in flood zone: Attached is fax from City of Batavia showing tax parcels and 100Yr flood zone.
2771	Oatka Tributary crosses under Rt 19 into Rusk's fields between their greenhouses and 8547 Lake St Rd. making land unusable until water leaves.
1904	Storm sewer under Rt. 98 in Alexander needs to be replaced. Tonawanda Creek needs to be cleaned out.
157	In my opinion, you cannot control mother nature. Making costly changes to the environment would only have higher maintenance costs in the future. We moved here knowing the risk and with that the Tonawanda near me is left just the way it is. Previous homeowner built the house in 1900 and only recalled one flood since.
17	Flooding is always a concern here in the area every Spring. The City of Batavia has made drainage improvements and we recently purchased a generator for emergency pumping in case of power outage. We have been fortunate through the history of flooding nearby.
2748	Marked location on Oatka Creek in LeRoy where removed many large boulders and tried to change the flow at a bend in the creek. Area of lime pit mining where creek overflows in wet years. Creek needs to be cleaned out, increasing its depth.
2086	Tonawanda Creek should be dredged from Batavia to East Pembroke to allow more water to be held within its banks and provide more opportunities for recreational uses. Removing trees, garbage and other debris would help increase rate of flow.
18	Main and Redfield intersection in Batavia floods every time there are heavy rains. Water spreads across Redfield as it goes down the street.
1607	They built a new dyke years ago to prevent floods in this area. Why must I still have flood insurance?
2162	Floodwaters have come up to our house, but not inside 3 times in past 8 years. We are slightly more elevated than our neighbors. We were asked to leave our house in Jan 1998 but stayed and were fine. We feel there is a great need for flood control. Given the right conditions (melting snow pack + rain) we are in danger of a disaster. Other concern: our neighbor's gray water leaches into the Tonawanda.
2304	Our property floods each spring and after heavy rains due to water backing up in drainage ditch across the road from the Tonawanda and poor drainage in back yard. No

	history of structural damage, but water gets 2' deep in yard.
2431	For many years there was an "S" curve to the creek on my property. Over the years, flooding has completely straightened out the curve and as a result each spring the waters rush by rapidly causing erosion of my land and higher water on the land itself.
2532	Concerned with: 1) Silt build up behind dam on Munson St. 2) Erosion of bank on East side of Oatka on Wolcott St - vicinity of school 3) Condition of retaining walls on West side of Oatka, below Post Office and Falls on North side of Main St. bridge.
2230	Ice Jam at Brushville Bridge caused flood in 1959. After 1959, we built a dyke along the bank to prevent future flooding. Ice jams would be prevented if trees and other debris along the banks were cleared out as they did to the West City line. Most years we get some "surface water" but don't see damage.
122	Only flood in area over past 70 years was in 1942. In 25 years I have lived at 136 S. Main in Batavia water has only come 25' into my yard. At \$500/Yr NFI is a waste of money.
2935	I am strongly opposed to any project that would alter the natural flow of the Tonawanda. Aquifer my well water is supplied by required Tonawanda to remain unchanged. Years ago the Army Corps of Engineers did a study to dam the Creek to prevent flooding in Erie County. Project would have permanently flooded large areas of agricultural lands in Genesee County, adversely affecting the livelihood of the farming and dairy industry here.

Residential (Wyoming County)

ID #	Comment
3153	N. Washington St: problems every year. Man changed flow of creek years ago from end of street. Now old creek bed fills up near house and doesn't drain. In 1998 flood, this was the source of flooding in our basement and 1st floor, doing much damage (electrical, furnace, carpets, and walls). Old creek bed needs to be leveled out so water drains into creek. Also, much debris (i.e. downed trees) blocking flow of water in existing creek bed.
3185	Severe flooding occurs along Washington / N. Washington neighborhoods every spring. Little has been done to protect this area in past 58 yrs.
3513	Oatka and tributary Pearl Creek fears: Work on Pearl Creek bed over summer with DEC & NRCS. When Oatka overflows banks here, flows over 1200' of farmland in some places. Backs up Pearl Creek sending water across Rt. 19, just south of Wyoming Rd. across our fields and towards the farmstead. Many basements flooded in Pearl Creek Hamlet. In major floods (i.e. 1972 & 1989) Oatka and Pearl send water over G&W railroad tracks into gravel pit, which fills then spills across our fields, cutting deep channels and depositing hundreds of tons of sand and sediment. Silt also blocks flow in ditches and tile outlets affecting underground drainage tile that costs thousands of dollars to install. Silt deposits these rates seen will cause loss of many acres of valuable farmland over next decade. Need to clean up logjams, dig out key sandbars between North of Pavilion and South of Wyoming. R.L Jeffres & Sons, Inc. and Jeffres Farms willing to donate time and equipment to facilitate project. Phone (585) 584-3110
3700	Creek Bank erosion major is during flooding. Spring floodwaters in 2001 & 2002 rose 6ft over bank and approaching house. Contacted WCSW, est. cost \$14,000-

	\$16,000, but no funding available. Please contact with any advice: Robert Schmieder 585-535-0259
4089	Severe erosion & loss of property along Oatka Creek just south of village of Warsaw on Rt. 19. Loss hundreds of ft of acreage along Oatka as result of high water and debris in the creek. Daughter's driveway that was 150 ft from creek when install is now less than 20 away. Recently received permission and instructions from DEC for a channel to reroute some of the water.
4124	Main concern is Relyea Creek stream bank erosion. Rt. 19 bridge compromised during flooding.
3629	Village Brook in Wyoming causes severe erosion in back yard along break wall. The creek direction was changed some years back forcing water to make 2 right angles before continuing to bridge. Village brook should be straightened behind my house.
3748	17 years ago, bridge in front of house was replaced with a box culvert, which was about one-third the size of the original bridge. This was the reason for my flooding in 98.
3236	Flooding at 11247 Genesee Street, Attica. Flooding was not a problem prior to county rebuilding bridge those Tonawanda tributary flows under.
3133	Water Street flooding, Attica: flooding where I live could be helped by building dike on landowners back property lines from Water Street to North Street. Part of problem caused by a dam, which carries sewage from west to east side of village. Dam doesn't cross-stream at 90 degrees, causing erosion along banks on Water Street. Wall and trees fallen into creek behind old theater (now a tavern). Flood issues along lower Prospect Street where 2 loves lost.
3852	Oatka Creek, village of Warsaw: creeks narrows, twists and turns as it flows North from Court St bridge, creating bottleneck and causes it to overflow banks < 1/2 mi from bridge. We feel Oatka creek should be widened and straightened from the Court St bridge to "old Buffalo Rd" (village limits), greatly reducing flooding in the populated area of the village.
3876	1955 Flood: Still building house, flooding basement up to 1st floor. Lost furnace and water heater, freezer. Grease on rafters from gas station on Buffalo St.
3753	After 97 flood, path of creek moved couple hundred ft. toward road destroyed a cabin. Erosion is continuing towards my house and neighbor's. All levels of government will not assist in problem, only issue permit to do work ourselves. I have a video of flooding in the area and other flood damage in the town if interested. <i>Frank Piacente. 2168 Route 98 Attica NY</i>
3814	Between 1973-1974 the state came in and altered the natural flow of the Tonawanda in back yard, where it previous flowed straight and caused no problems. They created a berm 12' high along the 500 ft. of creek bank in our yard. Each year high water would flow behind this bank leaving a trail of debris, garbage, dead cow parts, syringes in our yard. In 1996, acquired permit to level the berm and grade the yard back to the streambed, costing \$6000. The 200-year flood in 1998 brought in so much water and sediment from the hills West of here overflowed a pond across the street and eventually meets the creek churning up a storm and ate up our yard foot by foot. DEC permit was still valid after this storm and spent \$12,000 on a bulldozing crew to put yard back in place. Creek eventually going back to state it was in before it was

	messed with in the 70's. Call 585-535-7363 for more info. We have video of the '98 flood.
3291	Tonawanda Creek bed between Varysburg and Attica has an abundance of logs and debris in it. Frequent flooding occurs behind Attica Rodeo Grounds & contributes to damage of personal property on Exchange Street in Village of Attica. Retains walls behind Attica Fire Hall in very bad condition, need immediate attention. Tonawanda Creek under the railroad overpass in downtown Attica collects much debris/logs. Drainage on Exchange St needs serious attention (not enough catch basins). Village Park on Exchange St has no drainage, sees lots of standing water.
3120	Property at 112 Market St is gets flooding when runoff from across street backs up in culvert across Rd. Normally culvert empties into the Tonawanda, but it is already above its banks, it comes across the road (Rt. 98) and towards our house (which sits 8-10 ft below Rd.)
3432	We feel that if the trees that fall across and into the creek (Tonawanda) creek would keep flowing without the damming and overflow during hard rains. This happened in 98. Trees cause creek to re-route through our property until trees gave way, water then gushed into Attica Village.
3402	Approx. 400ft of backyard has been eroded away during Tonawanda Creek flooding events over past 40 years and is getting way too close to house.
3477	Was willing to accept yearly spring and fall flooding when purchased property. All appliances in basement are on concrete blocks; take down pasture fence yearly, put back up after flood season, plant flood resistant varieties of plants.
3366	Last year Attica town crew came out and removed a large curve in the Creek (Tonawanda), seems to have helped move water more rapidly without backing up and going over the bank.
3366	Flood Insurance does not cover anything below grade except a furnace, appliances and unfinished drywall. We are required to carry flood insurance because of SBA disaster loan, but unless house is carried away in a flood I never see more than a few dollars after paying \$700/year premium.