



9.32 Village of Lancaster

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

9.32.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Village of Lancaster’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact. The Village of Lancaster followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many village departments, including: Director of Emergency Management, Assistant Disaster Coordinator, Department of Public Works Superintendent. The Director of EM represented the community on the Erie County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership, and supported the local planning process requirements by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

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

Table 9.32-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Scott M. Kuhlmeier, Director of Emergency Management Address: 5423 Broadway, Lancaster, NY 14086 Phone Number: (716) 861-7933 Email: skuhlmeier@lancastervillage.org	Name/Title: Scott M. Robinson, Assistant Disaster Coordinator Address: 5423 Broadway, Lancaster, NY 14086 Phone Number: (716) 430-7530 Email: srobinson@lancastervillage.org
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: William G. Cansdale/ DPW Superintendent Address: 5423 Broadway, Lancaster, NY 14086 Phone Number: (716) 683-1028 Email: wcansdale@lancastervillage.org	

9.32.2 Municipal Profile

The Village of Lancaster is in the western part of the Town of Lancaster and is 2.7 square miles in size. The village is surrounded by the Town of Lancaster on three sides and by the Village of Depew on its west border. The Cayuga Creek flows through the village and US Route 20 is the village’s main road. Bowmansville is a hamlet in the northwest part of town.

The village area was first settled by the Erie Indian and later by the Seneca Indians. After the Revolutionary War, the Holland Land Company sold former Indian reservation lands to immigrants from New England and Europe. The village area at that time was known as Cayuga Creek. The 1825 opening of the Erie Canal spurred more rapid settlement of the village because farmers could ship their crops outside the region. In the 1830s,





large numbers of German immigrants moved into the Lancaster area followed in the 1840s by immigrants from Ireland and Britain who worked on the railroad. The village incorporated in 1849.

Four railroads; Erie RR, Lehigh Valley RR, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western RR, and New York Central Railroads once traversed the village, but today only two remain. Each railroad had a station on Central Ave. (Wikipedia Village of Lancaster, accessed 2020). During succeeding decades, the growing industrial community attracted immigrants from Poland, Italy, Greece and Lithuania. Population growth accelerated during the 1920s but slowed during the Great Depression. The Second World War quickly revived the village’s economy as factories produced war materials. (Town of Lancaster, Village of Lancaster, Village of Depew Comprehensive Plan 2000)

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Village of Lancaster was 10,352. The estimated 2019 population was 10,144, a 2.0 percent decrease from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2019 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate that 6.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger and 16.9 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.

9.32.3 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

The Village of Lancaster performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 6.4 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

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

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in this Jurisdictional Capability Assessment (Section 9.32.3). The Village of Lancaster’s identified opportunities for integration of mitigation concepts to be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Village of Lancaster. The comment field provides information as to where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.32-2. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	Yes	VC Chapter 156-7, 1970 BOCA	Local	Village Building Department



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Comment: The main purpose of building codes is to protect public health, safety, and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures.					
Zoning Code	Yes	No	VC Chapter 350 Amended 4-27-1981 by Local Law Number 2-1981 – Zoning	Local	Village Building Department and Zoning Board
Comment: The comprehensive zoning plan set forth in the text and maps which constitute this chapter is adopted in order to promote and protect public health, safety, comfort, convenience, prosperity and other aspects of the general welfare. These general goals include, among others, the following specific purposes: to provide for adequate light, air and convenience of access; to prevent undue concentration of population and overcrowding of land; to lessen congestion in the streets to secure safety from fire, flood, panic and other dangers; and to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements.					
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	No	VC Chapter 301, 1976 Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Lancaster 3-22-1965 – Subdivision of Land	Local	Village Building Department and Zoning Board
Comment: The regulations herein contained are adopted for the purpose of providing for the sound growth and development of the Village and of affording adequate sites and facilities for transportation and for the safety, health and welfare of its population and for providing reasonable and equitable requirements in the interests of developers, investors and homeowners so as to ensure stable property values, all pursuant to § 334 of the Real Property Law and Article 6-A of the Village Law. No subdivision of land shall be made, nor shall any contract be made for the sale of any part thereof and no permit for the erection of a structure in any proposed subdivision shall be granted and no street, sanitary sewer or water main shall be laid out, constructed, opened or dedicated except in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.					
Stormwater Management Ordinance	Yes	Yes – for county	VC Chapter 292, 2019. Stormwater Management	Local	Stormwater Management Officer
<p>Comment: The purpose of this ordinance is to establish minimum stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing in the village. It is hereby determined that:</p> <p>A. Land development activities and associated increases in site impervious cover often alter the hydrologic response of local watersheds and increase stormwater runoff rates and volumes, flooding, stream channel erosion, or sediment transport and deposition;</p> <p>B. This stormwater runoff contributes to increased quantities of waterborne pollutants, including siltation of aquatic habitats for fish and other desirable species;</p> <p>C. Clearing and grading during construction tends to increase soil erosion and add to the loss of native vegetation necessary for terrestrial and aquatic habitats;</p> <p>D. Improper design and construction of stormwater management practices can increase the velocity of stormwater runoff, thereby increasing stream bank erosion and sedimentation;</p> <p>E. Impervious surfaces allow less water to percolate into the soil, thereby decreasing groundwater recharge and stream baseflow;</p> <p>F. Substantial economic losses can result from these adverse impacts on the waters of the municipality;</p> <p>G. Stormwater runoff, soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution can be controlled and minimized through the regulation of stormwater runoff from land development activities;</p> <p>H. The regulation of stormwater runoff discharges from land development activities in order to control and minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates and volumes, soil erosion, stream channel erosion, and nonpoint source pollution associated with stormwater runoff is in the public interest and will minimize threats to public health and safety;</p> <p>I. Regulation of land development activities by means of performance standards governing stormwater management and site design will produce development compatible with the natural functions of a particular site or an entire watershed and thereby mitigate the adverse effects of erosion and sedimentation from development.</p>					
Post-Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
<p>Comment: Property condition disclosure statement. 1. Except as is provided in section four hundred sixty-three of this article, every seller of residential real property pursuant to a real estate purchase contract shall complete and sign a property condition disclosure statement as prescribed by subdivision two of this section and cause it or a copy thereof, to be delivered to a buyer or buyer's agent prior to the signing by the buyer of a binding contract of sale. A copy of the property condition disclosure statement containing the signatures of both seller and buyer shall be attached to the real estate purchase contract. Nothing contained in this article or this disclosure statement is intended to prevent the parties to a contract of sale from entering into agreements of any kind or nature with respect to the physical condition of the property to be sold, including, but not limited to, agreements for the sale of real property "as is".</p>					
Growth Management	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Site Plan Review	Yes	Yes	VC Chapter 350-56 1-9-1978 by Local Law Number 1-1978; amended 1-22-2007 by Local Law Number 4-2007	Local	Village Planning Commission/ Town Building Department
Comment: The village planning board reviews the new site in order to improve the functionality or mitigate any potential adverse impacts of the proposed development on neighboring properties. The end result of the process is for the applicant to obtain a special use permit.					
Environmental Protection Ordinance	Yes	Yes	LL6-1979. Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Lancaster 6-25-1979 by Local Number 6-1979; amended 1-22-2007 by Local Law Number 4-2007 – Environmental Quality Review	Local	Planning
Comment: The village to implement SEQR and NYCRR 618. The purpose of this chapter is to implement for the Village of Lancaster SEQR and Part 617.					
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Chapter 160 (Flood Damage Prevention); amended 4/22/2019	Local	DPW Superintendent
<p>Comment: It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <p>A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;</p> <p>B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</p> <p>C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;</p> <p>D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;</p> <p>E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands; and</p> <p>F. Qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>					
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	Yes	Yes – for municipalities within metropolitan areas.	Chapter 292 (Stormwater Management); adopted 11/26/2006	Local	Village Dept. Public Works
<p>Comment: The purpose is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the Village of Lancaster through the regulation of non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This Part 2 establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the MS4 in order to comply with requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. The objectives of this Part 2 are:</p> <p>A. To meet the requirements of the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from MS4s, Permit No. GP-02-02, as amended or revised;</p> <p>B. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 since such systems are not designed to accept, process or discharge non-stormwater wastes;</p> <p>C. To prohibit illicit connections, activities and discharges to the MS4;</p> <p>D. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this Part 2; and</p> <p>E. To promote public awareness of the hazards involved in the improper discharge of trash, yard waste, lawn chemicals, pet waste, wastewater, grease, oil, petroleum products, cleaning products, paint products, hazardous waste, sediment and other pollutants into the MS4.</p>					
Emergency Management Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Emergency Regulations – Various sections of Chapter 160 and 325.	Local	Village OEM
Comment: It is hereby found and declared to be in the best interest and welfare of the general public to expedite the removal of snow, reduce driving hazards and to ensure open roads for the movement of emergency vehicles during snowstorms, flood, serious fire or other extreme public emergency.					
Climate Change Ordinance	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Other	No	-	-	-	-
Comment					
Planning Documents					
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	Town of Lancaster, Village of Lancaster, Village of Depew Joint Comprehensive Plan. 5/21/18	Local	Village Planning
<p>Comment: 1) Prioritize a list of critical open spaces to preserve the Town's important environmental features, such as stream corridors, wetlands and forested lands, through a variety of tools from acquisition to conservation easements. 2) Allow conservation development in the Town code. 3) The communities should invite the participation of land trusts to help obtain the preservation of valuable land; this could include the Penora Woods area. Land trusts may also play an important role in the acquisition of public access along stream corridors or conservation easements to protect other sensitive environmental or aesthetic features. 4) The Town of Lancaster and Villages of Lancaster and Depew should consider developing a coordinated storm water management plan for the three communities. 5) Storm water drainage plans for proposed new developments should be reviewed by representatives of potentially affected communities. 6) Existing storm water problem areas should be jointly addressed. Such areas include erosion problems along Zurbrick Road in Depew, siltation problems along Scajaquada Creek and seasonal overflows of tributaries to Cayuga Creek. The Zurbrick Road area has recently received funding to improve the erosion problems and additional funding should be sought. 7) Continue to include an assessment of creek cresting patterns when reviewing new development. The cresting patterns determine the expected timing of floods and will enable the communities to plan for flooding situations. This information will also enable the communities to provide appropriate storm water detention for creek waters. 8) Consider soil conditions, topography, floodplains and other environmental conditions when it reviews new development projects. 9) The Town of Lancaster and Villages of Lancaster and Depew should require a drainage plan and detention/retention ponds as appropriate before approving individual site developments. The communities should ensure that site drainage will not adversely affect the property or adjacent properties before granting approval.</p>					
Capital Improvement Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Stormwater Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Open Space Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Urban Water Management Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Economic Development Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Shoreline Management Plan	No	Yes for shoreline communities	-	-	-
Comment:					
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Forest Management Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Transportation Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Climate Change /Resilience/ Sustainability Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Agriculture Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Other (this could include a tourism plan, business development plan, etc.)	No	-	-	-	-
Comment:					
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	Yes	2020 Village CEMP	Local	Emergency Management
Comment: <i>The plan includes information on how the community can increase capabilities and resilience to severe weather events, human caused disasters, and other acute disasters that occur.</i>					
Strategic Recovery Planning Report	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					
Public Health Plan	No	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	State Mandated? (Yes/No)	Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name of plan, date of plan)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Department / Agency Responsible
Comment:					
Other	No	No	-	-	-
Comment:					

Development and Permitting Capability

The table below summarizes the capabilities of the Village of Lancaster to oversee and track development.

Table 9.32-3. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Yes/No	Comment:
Do you issue development permits? If yes, what department is responsible?	No	This is done by the Town of Lancaster’s Building Department
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	No	-
Do you have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	NA	-

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Village of Lancaster and their current responsibilities which contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 9.32-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, integration of hazard mitigation):
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Planning Commission
Zoning Board of Adjustments	Yes	Zoning Board of Appeals
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Village Department of Public Works - Sewer Inspections, Snow Plow Permits, Curb Cut Permits, Leaf Pick Up, Banner and sign reservations, and other services.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Lancaster (Town) Building Dept.-Administer/Enforce State and Local Code
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Yes	The Village of Lancaster Office of Emergency Management is actively involved in preparedness activities such as community hazard assessments, multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning, maintaining National Incident Management System NIMS training compliance, maintenance of a special needs registry, drills/exercises, public/private outreach, and emergency planning for events in the Village of Lancaster Special Events Series.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comments (available staff, responsibilities, integration of hazard mitigation):
		<p>The Village of Lancaster OEM operates out of the Lancaster Municipal Building located at 5423 Broadway in Lancaster. This building also serves as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for use during emergencies. The OEM office is equipped with backup generator power and essential equipment and resources necessary for operations.</p> <p>The Village of Lancaster OEM automatically responds to major incidents and alarms involving at-risk facilities and is capable of deploying mobile resources to assist with emergency operations. Emergencies requiring assets beyond the scope of our agency are supplemented through mutual aid agreement, including neighboring towns and villages, Erie County Emergency Services, and public/private partnership.</p>
Warning Systems / Services (mass notification system, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Code RED
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	DPW
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire and DPW
Other	NA	-
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Lancaster Building Dept. NYS CEDAR Program
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	No	-
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	No	-
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	William G. Cansdale/ DPW Superintendent
Surveyor(s)	No	-
Emergency Manager	Yes	Scott M. Kuhlmeier, Director of Emergency
Grant writer(s)	Yes	Sarah Meredith
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

Fiscal Capability

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



Table 9.32-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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

Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Village of Lancaster.

Table 9.32-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment:
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Village Clerk’s Office manages website and social media
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes	https://www.lancasteroem.org/
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook/ Twitter
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information	Yes	Education Outreach events to community and children.
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Code RED
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	Each school has its own under guidance of OEM.
Other	No	-

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Village of Lancaster.

Table 9.32-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-





Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	Yes	Registered	-
Storm Ready Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
Other	No	-	-

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2014). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction’s current capabilities to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard of concern and the jurisdiction’s rating.

The Village of Lancaster would like the impacts of climate change to be considered in the 2022 update of the Erie County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Climate change may affect a community’s vulnerability to flooding, wildfire, drought, and extreme temperatures. Impacts such as power outages during summer heat waves; increased home, street, and sewer flooding due to heavy precipitation and increased structural damage and impaired operations of critical infrastructure are possible. The Village of Lancaster encourages identification of mitigation actions that reduce these risks and vulnerabilities.

Table 9.32-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak*
Coastal Erosion	Strong – NA
Cyber Attack	Moderate
Earthquake	Strong
Expansive Soils	Strong
Extreme Temperature	Strong
Flood	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Strong
Pandemic	Strong
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Utility Failure	Strong
Wildfire	Strong

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

9.32.4 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the NFIP.





NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

William G. Cansdale/ DPW Superintendent

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Village of Lancaster.

Table 9.32-9. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Village of Lancaster	16	5	\$4,698	0	5

Source: FEMA 2020a, FEMA 2020b
RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Flood Vulnerability Summary

The village does not maintain a list of flood damaged properties. Existing levees have been built in the late 1930s and are prone to flooding. A steering committee has been formed by the town to work with FEMA, USACE, and DEC to coordinate floodplain mapping updates. There are no risk maps underway nor are there any methods to determine substantial damage determinations. No properties have been mitigated. The flood maps adequately address existing floodplains.

NFIP Compliance

The village DPW deals with floodplain management but there are no certified floodplain managers working for the municipality. The municipality believes they have adequate resources to determine and address flooding issues due to climate change. The village would like assistance with floodplain management certification. No administrative services are provided by the village NFIP program. The Town of Lancaster’s Building Department determines substantial damage determination. The village determined that cost is a substantial barrier to running an adequate NFIP program. The most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was on October 6, 2016. The NFIP flood damage prevention ordinance law number is in Chapter 160, Amended in April 2019. The program meets basic requirements. The village site plan review process does account for flood vulnerability. The municipality does not wish to participate in CRS.

9.32.5 Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

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

Evacuation Routes and Procedures

Evacuations involve several factors, including characteristics of the hazard or threat itself, the magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, and impact on the Village of Lancaster.

These factors will determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to effect the evacuation, and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety. Evacuees are moved from their homes to a designated area within the Village or a neighboring jurisdiction not impacted by the hazard that caused the evacuation.



Sheltering

The Village of Lancaster has identified the following designated emergency shelters within the village.

Table 9.32-10. Designated Emergency Shelters

Site Name	Address	Capacity	Accommodates Pets?	ADA Compliant?	Backup Power?	Types of Medical Services Provided	Other Services Provided
Village of Lancaster Municipal Building	5423 Broadway, Lancaster, New York 14086	Unsure	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	None

Temporary Housing

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

Table 9.32-11. Temporary Housing Locations

Site Name	Site Address	Capacity (number of sites)	Type	Infrastructure / Utilities Available (water, electric, septic, etc.)	Actions Required to Ensure Conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
Como Lake Park	2220 Como Park Blvd, Lancaster, NY 14086	Unsure	Park	Water	Electricity

Permanent Housing

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

Table 9.32-12. Permanent Housing Locations

Site Name	Site Address	Capacity (number of sites)	Type	Infrastructure / Utilities Available (water, electric, septic, etc.)	Actions Required to Ensure Conformance with the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code
Como Lake Park	2220 Como Park Blvd, Lancaster, NY 14086	Unknown	Park	All	Will need to work with County/ State to clarify town's needs

9.32.6 Growth/Development Trends

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to understanding a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern.



Table 9.32-13 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 9.32-13. Recent and Expected Future Development

Type of Development	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)												
	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA	Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Total Permits Issued	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	7	1
Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures		Location (address and/or block and lot)		Known Hazard Zone(s)*		Description / Status of Development				
Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present												
None identified												
Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years												
Lancaster Village Center	Mixed Use	3 Bldgs.		11 W. Main St. SBL#104.74-4-1.21		Zone AE		Site Plan approved				

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.32.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

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

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



Figure 9.32-1. Village of Lancaster Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 1

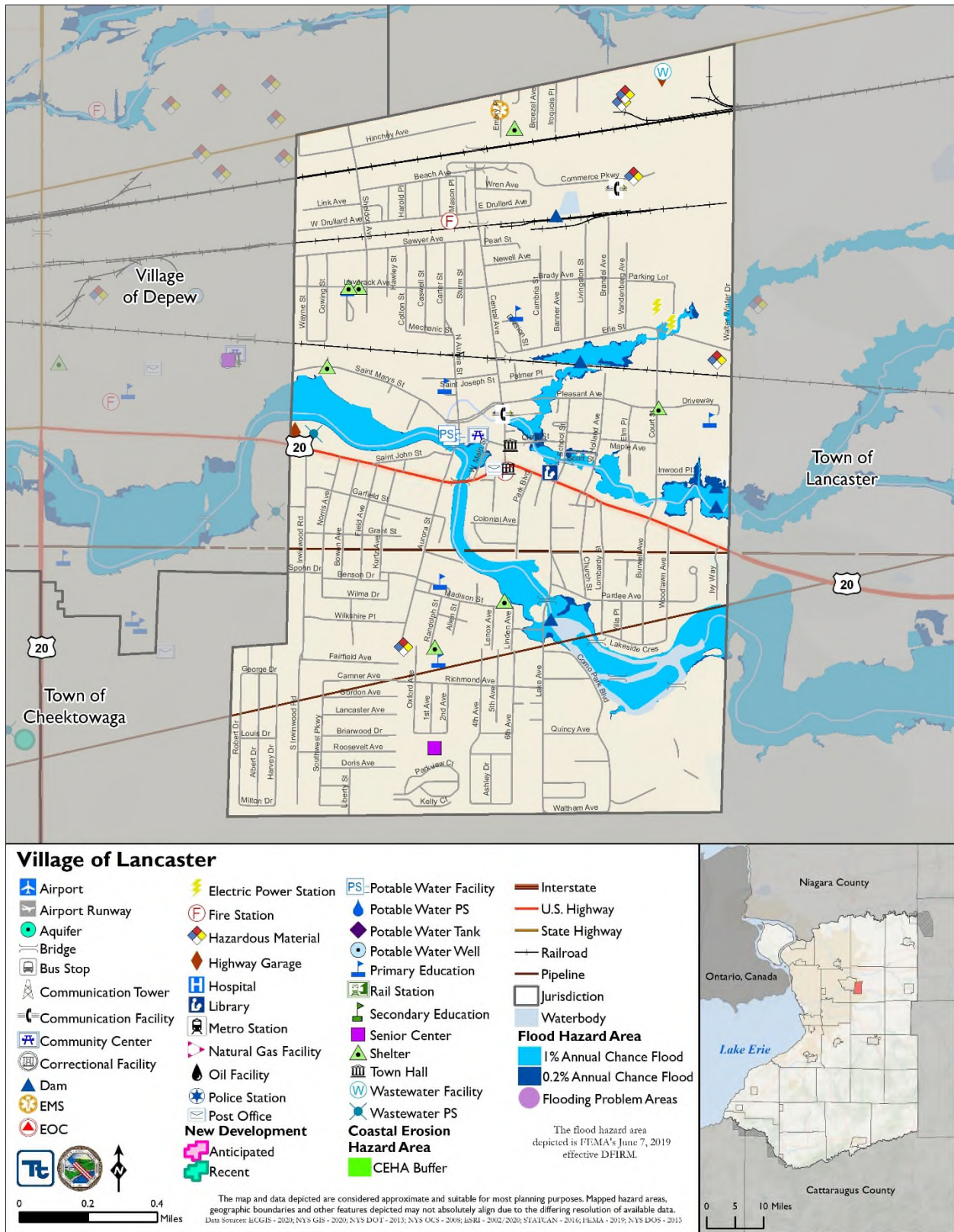




Figure 9.32-2. Village of Lancaster Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 2

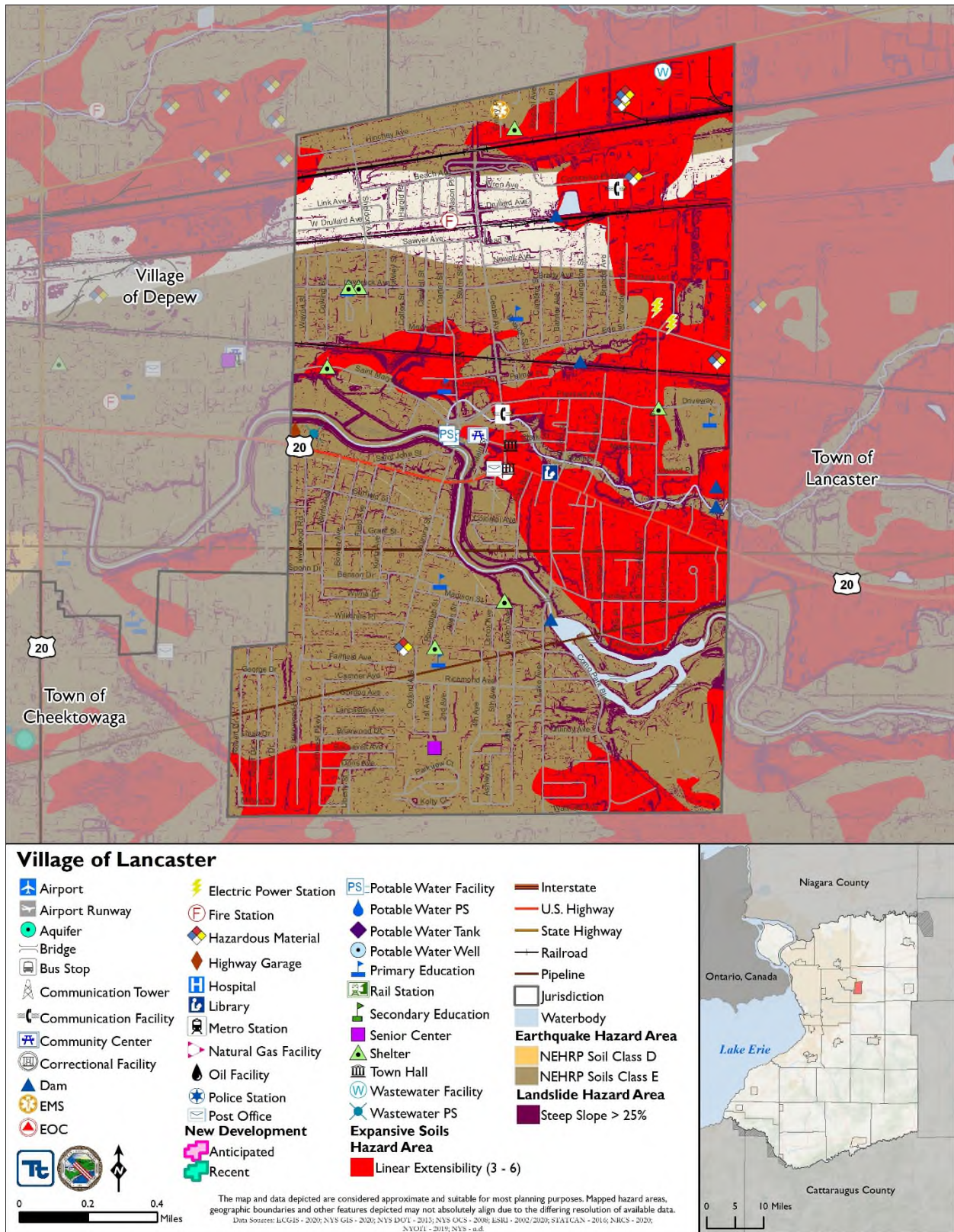
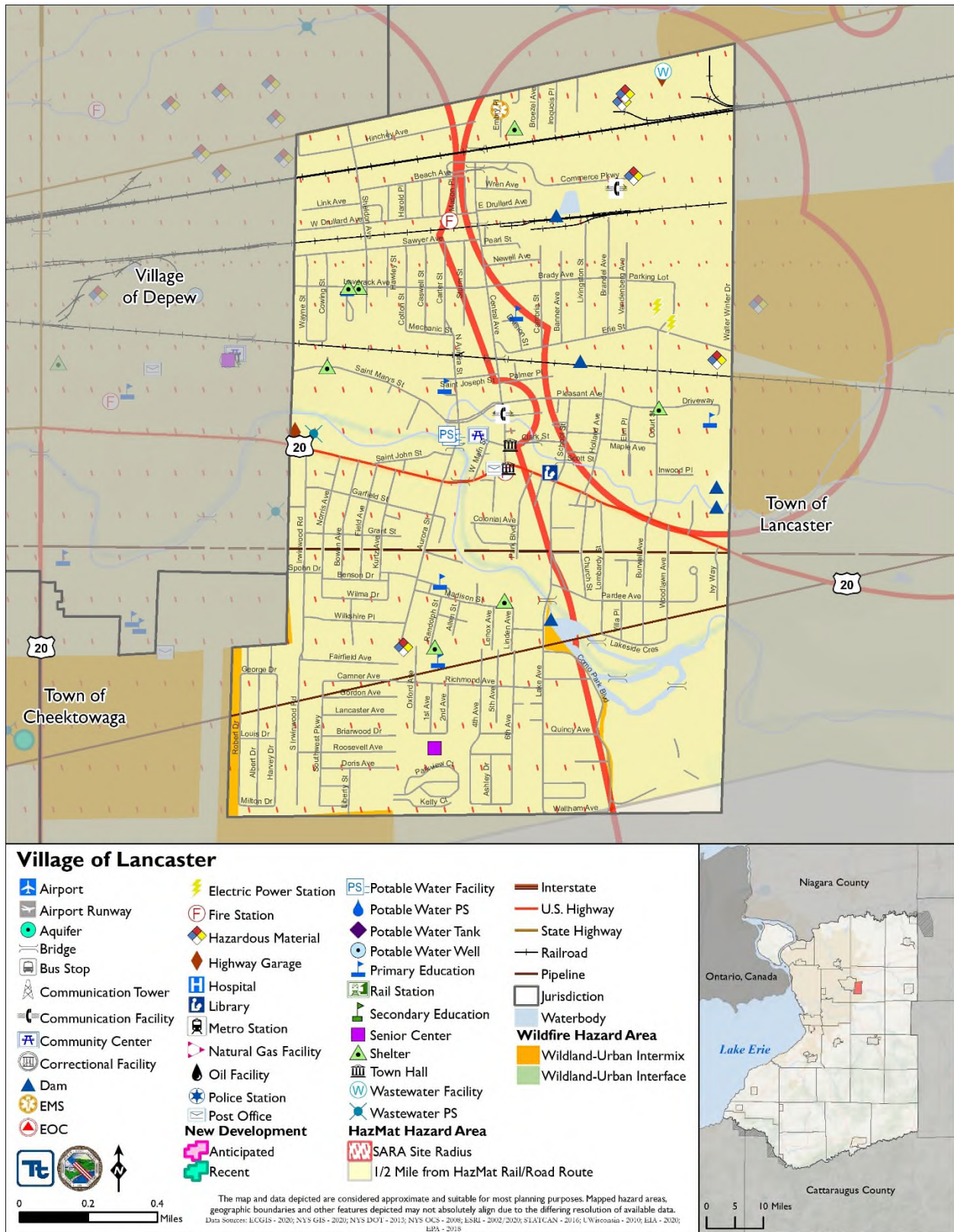




Figure 9.32-3. Village of Lancaster Hazard Area Extent and Location Map 3





Hazard Event History

Erie County has a history of natural and non-natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the county and its municipalities.

The Village of Lancaster’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Erie County. Table 9.32-14 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the village experienced during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.32-14. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
January 1-9, 2015	Lake-effect Snow	No	A strong clipper crossed the Great Lakes and brought snow and blowing snow to the region and some of the coldest air of the season. The snowfall amounts were enhanced downwind of Lake Ontario and upslope east of Lake Erie where snowfall amounts around a foot were recorded. Gusty winds accompanied the system and produced reduced visibilities in blowing snow.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
August 11-15, 2015	Flash Flood	No	Showers and thunderstorms developed along the leading edge of a well-defined shortwave moving from Southern Ontario into Western New York. The storms moved across southern Erie county and rapidly intensified. Instantaneous rainfall rates of four to six inches and hour were observed on radar. Actual measure amounts were around two inches, however than rain fell in less than a half hour. The intense rainfall rates combined with steepening terrain along the edge of the Boston Hills produced significant flash flooding in the vicinity of Boston, Colden, and Glenwood. Numerous homes were flooded along Boston State Road along Eighteen Mile Creek.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
October 28-29, 2015	High Wind	No	Strong southwest winds developed in the wake of the system on Wednesday the 28th. Winds gusts were measured to 69 mph at Fort Drum and 62 mph at Dunkirk. The strong winds downed trees and power lines. Damage was reported in Dunkirk and Lacona. Roads were blocked by downed trees and wires in Forestville, Sardinia, Cheektowaga, and South Wales.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
November 6, 2015	Thunderstorm Wind	No	A line of thunderstorms accompanied a sharp cold front during the late morning	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			<p>hours. The thunderstorms produced a wind gust that downed a 120-foot light standard at the downtown ballpark. The light standard destroyed a nearby parked car.</p>	<p>identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>
November 12, 2015	High Wind	No	<p>A strong cold front crossed the region around noon. This was followed by a period of strong winds to the lee of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. The winds downed trees and power lines with scattered power outages reported. Several roads were blocked by fallen trees. Specific damage locations in the City of Buffalo included Fulton, Hayward, Tacoma, and Shoshone Streets. In Evans Center, a tree knocked down by the wind sheared off a gas line to a home then struck a car. In Niagara County, trees were downed on wires on Forest and Chew Roads in Lewiston. In Adams, a tree took down power lines then landed on a truck.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>
November 18, 2015	High Wind	No	<p>Behind a departing area of high pressure, a deep low-pressure system moved from the Plains towards James Bay. A strong southeast downslope flow developed along the Lake Erie shoreline. Wind gusts were measured to 63 mph at Dunkirk. In Brant, Route 249 was closed by downed trees and power lines. In Sheridan and Silver Creek, a portion of Route 5 was also closed by downed power lines.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>
January 11, 2017	High Wind	No	<p>Gusty winds accompanied the passage of a deepening storm system crossing the upper Great Lakes. Wind gusts were measured to 64 mph at Dunkirk, Batavia, and Niagara Falls Airport. Other wind gusts included: 60 mph at Buffalo Airport and 58 mph at Fort Drum and Rochester Airport. The strong winds downed trees and power lines. Several thousand customers were without power. Numerous roads were closed because they were blocked by fallen trees. Structural damage was reported in Buffalo and Cheektowaga as roofs were blown off the Buffalo Motor and Generator Corporation and the gymnasium of a school. There was also damage reported to several home and cars caused by falling trees. The Skyway in Buffalo was closed for several hours due to the wind conditions making travel on the elevated span unsafe.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
March 8, 2017	High Wind	No	Unusually deep low pressure moved from northwest Ontario across Hudson Bay. The low brought strong winds to the entire region with sustained winds up to 49 mph and wind gusts as high as 81 mph. A significant amount of damage resulted with hundreds of thousands left without power	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
March 13, 2017	Winter Storm	No	Low pressure over the Great Lakes combined with low pressure lifting north along the Atlantic coast to bring significant snowfall to the entire region. Snow began across the region during the late evening into the early overnight hours of the 13th-14th. The snow continued through the day Tuesday (14th) before tapering off during the afternoon of the 15th. Most schools and some businesses closed on Tuesday. Snowfall records were set at Buffalo and Rochester.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
July 20, 2017	Tornado	No	A nearly stationary frontal zone was located just to the north of the area over far southern Ontario, Canada. A weak wave of low pressure tied to a cluster of thunderstorms moved east along this stalled frontal zone during the late morning and early afternoon. The storms moved onshore from Lake Erie with damage beginning in Hamburg before moving across Orchard Park. Windows of hundreds of car windows were blown out at the Hamburg Fairgrounds where trees were downed and several buildings including the Grandstand sustained damage.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
August 4, 2017	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Showers and thunderstorms developed along and ahead of an advancing cold front. The thunderstorms produced damaging winds that downed trees and power lines. In Buffalo, the winds partially tore the roof off a building at Utica Street and Massachusetts Avenue. In Weedsport, a trampoline was lifted and landed on a house. The thunderstorms also produced hail up to one inch in diameter near Adams.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
December 10-15, 2017	Lake-effect Snow	No	Cold air deepened over the eastern Great Lakes with heavy lake snows developing east of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The wind direction was from the west-southwest for most of the event, directing the heaviest snow into the nearby Buffalo Southtowns off Lake Erie, and areas just south and east of Watertown off Lake Ontario.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
December 24-29, 2017	Lake-effect Snow	No	Lake effect snow developed early Christmas morning and continued continuously for about 72 hours, before diminishing late in the day on Wednesday the 27th	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
January 2, 2018	Blizzard	No	This storm was a rare lake effect blizzard, producing a period of blizzard conditions northeast of Lakes Erie and Ontario. A strong pressure gradient developed between a strong high over the Ohio Valley and low pressure just north of the Great Lakes on the 2nd with wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph northeast of Lakes Erie and Ontario.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
October 6, 2018	Lightning	No	A weakening surface low tracked northeast across Lake Huron during the afternoon hours with its corresponding warm front extending to the east across Lake Ontario then snaking south ahead of the higher terrain east of Syracuse. This placed all of western New York within the warm sector of the aforementioned storm system.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
February 24, 2019	High Wind	No	Low pressure over the central Plains rapidly deepened as it moved into the central Great Lakes, ending up as a 970 mb low over western Quebec. A strong cold front trailing the low sliced through western New York trailing it and ushering in very gusty winds. The track of the strong surface low was a classic high wind track for our region.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
February 24, 2019	Lakeshore Flooding	No	Low pressure over the central Plains rapidly deepened as it moved into the central Great Lakes, ending up as a 970 mb low over western Quebec. A strong cold front trailing the low sliced through western New York trailing it and ushering in very gusty winds.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
October 27- November 1, 2019	Lakeshore Flooding DR-4472 NY	Yes	A strong cold frontal passage near midday flipped what was southeast flow around to the southwest abruptly and drove a lake seiche onto the eastern shores of Lake Erie. The combination of higher-than-normal water level on Lake Erie and the increase in water led to flooding along the New York shoreline of the lake for a short period. Lake Erie peaked at Buffalo Harbor at 9.64 feet above low water datum. Water from the lake inundated Canalside in Downtown Buffalo and Route 5 at Hoover Beach. It also damaged the new pier at Dunkirk.	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.
October 31- November 1, 2019	High Wind DR-4472 NY	Yes	A deepening area of consolidated low pressure tracked from the north shoreline of Lake Erie to Toronto, and then along the northern shoreline of	While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			<p>Lake Ontario Thursday evening, October 31st. This system brought recorded breaking Halloween rains to our region, damaging wind gusts, a large Lake Erie seiche, a smaller Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding in the North Country</p>	
November 27, 2019	Lakeshore Flooding	No	<p>Strong low pressure moved from the central Great Lakes to north of Lake Ontario. The trailing cold front entered western New York early in the afternoon of 11/27 and swept through later that evening. While the track of the surface low was very favorable, the event was atypical in that the surface low reached its maximum intensity across the western Great Lakes and filled quite rapidly by the time it passed to our north. Despite the weakening low, soundings were favorable for a warning criteria wind event across western New York, with 50-60 knots for a 3-5-hour period in the cold advection behind the cold front.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>
January 12, 2020	Lakeshore Flooding	No	<p>Post-frontal winds mixed well behind an early morning cold front. This brought wind gusts across much of western New York, especially along the Lake Erie shore, Buffalo, and Batavia area that exceeded 65 mph. Widespread non-thunderstorm wind damage was reported in all lakeshore counties from Monroe westward along Lake Ontario and all counties bordering Lake Erie, as well. High winds drove a seiche on Lake Erie, resulting in water flooding Route 5 in Hamburg, additional damage to the Dunkirk Pier and break wall, damage to the Buffalo break wall, and flooding in Canalside in downtown Buffalo. The seiche peaked the water level in Buffalo at 9.85 feet above low water datum.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>
January 18, 2020	Lakeshore Flooding	No	<p>A relatively deep, progressive mid-level trough crossed southern Ontario and the Lower Great Lakes Saturday night and early Sunday, January 18-19. The associated weak surface low tracked across southern Ontario in the process with widespread mixed synoptic precipitation eventually giving way to disorganized lake snows by daybreak Sunday. As the cold air deepened and the cap rose to nearly 10,000 feet, multiple bands of moderate to occasionally heavy lake snow became established east of the lakes.</p>	<p>While this event impacted portions of Erie County, the village did not identify any losses or damages associated with this event.</p>



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
2020-21	COVID 19 - EM 3504	Yes	National Pandemic that affected the entire nation, including the Village of Lancaster and Erie County	Business closings, social distancing, masking, and numerous deaths reported.

Notes:

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

Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Village of Lancaster’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

Hazard Ranking

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

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

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

- The Village has significant risk to flooding and thus would like to re rank Flood from low to high.
- Hazardous materials pose a significant threat due to hazardous material being transported through the village and would like to re rank the hazard from low to high.
- Utility failure is an issue, but the town has capabilities to address this so will re rank from high to medium.

Table 9.32-15. Hazard Ranking Input

Coastal Erosion	Cyber Attack	Earthquake	Expansive Soils	Extreme Temperature	Flood	Hazardous Materials
Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
Landslide	Pandemic	Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storm	Utility Failure	Wildfire	
Low	Medium	High	High	Medium	Low	

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Section 5.3 and modified as appropriate during review by the jurisdiction





Critical Facilities

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 0.2-percent annual chance flood event, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet these criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

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

Table 9.32-16. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
Erie County Park Commission Dam	Dam	X	X	001
Mook Dam	Dam		X	No
Palmers Dam	Dam	X	X	003
Soemans Dam	Dam	X	X	004

Source: GIS 2020

Identified Issues

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

- The Erie County Park Commission Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.
- The FPA will contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.
- The Mook Dam is in the 0.2% annual chance flood event.
- The Palmers Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.
- The Soemans Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.
- Verizon, YMCA, several dams, electric power stations, hazardous material facilities, Lancaster post office, and private schools in the village are in the earthquake hazard area.
- All of the critical facilities in the Village of Lancaster may be at risk of being exposed to hazardous materials incidents.
- Several private facilities are located on steep slopes and at risk of landslides
- Communications facilities, YMCA, dams, electric power stations, post office, hazardous materials facilities, and private schools may be at risk of experiencing damages caused by expansive soils.



- Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Erie County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- None

9.32.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

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

Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community's mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 HMP. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under 'Capability Assessment' presented previously in this annex.



Table 9.32-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Next Steps Project to be included in 2022 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2022 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). If discontinue, explain why.
						Cost		
1	Stream channel enhancement/mitigation of Plumb Bottom Creek for flood hazard reduction through measures such as sediment removal, debris clearance, and bank stabilization.	Flooding	Not Identified	DPW	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue This needs to be an on-going review and dialogue to maintain a level of protection.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
2	Stream channel enhancement/mitigation of Spring Creek for flood hazard reduction through measures such as sediment removal, debris clearance, and bank stabilization.	Flooding	Not Identified	DPW	No Progress	Cost	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue This needs to be an on-going review and dialogue to maintain a level of protection.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
3	Ongoing inspections of the Village of Lancaster Flood Control Project, as completed by the US Army Corps of Engineers in 1948, with repairs/improvements/mitigation undertaken as needed to ensure system functionality and continued flood protection in the Village.	Flooding	Not Identified	DPW	No Progress	Cost	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue This needs to be an on-going review and dialogue to maintain a level of protection.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
4	Update/revise floodplain management ordinances to comply with latest FEMA regulations	Flood	Not Identified	Code Enforcement	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue This needs to be an on-going review and dialogue to maintain a level of protection.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
5	Update/revise floodplain management ordinances	Flood	Not Identified	Code Enforcement	No Progress	Cost	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue



Project #	Project	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem	Responsible Party	Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete)	Evaluation of Success (if project status is complete)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Next Steps Project to be included in 2022 HMP or Discontinue If including action in the 2022 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). If discontinue, explain why. 	
	to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs					Level of Protection	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> This needs to be an on-going review and dialogue to maintain a level of protection. 	
6	Join the Community Rating System (CRS)	Flood	Not Identified	Village Board	No Progress	Cost	-		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue Noe enough community support
						Level of Protection	-		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-		



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Village of Lancaster has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2015 HMP:

- None identified

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the HMP Update

The Village of Lancaster participated in a mitigation action workshop in March 2021 and was provided the following FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards: FEMA 551 ‘Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures’ (March 2007) and FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013).

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

Table 9.32-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Coastal Erosion										
Cyber Attack										
Earthquake				X			X			
Expansive Soils				X			X			
Extreme Temperature										
Flood		X		X		X	X		X	
Hazardous Materials				X			X			
Landslide				X			X			
Pandemic										
Severe Storm		X							X	
Severe Winter Storm		X							X	
Utility Failure										
Wildfire										

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

Table 9.32-19 summarizes the comprehensive range of specific mitigation initiatives the Village of Lancaster would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

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

Table 9.32-20 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the HMP update.



Table 9.32-19. Proposed Mitigation Initiatives

Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2022-Village of Lancaster - 001	Erie County Park Commission Dam Flood Mitigation Outreach	1,3,4	Flood	<p>Problem: The Erie County Park Commission Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p>	Yes 💧	None	Within 6 months for outreach	FPA	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	The dam owner will be aware of options to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster - 002	Assess the flood risk at the Mook Dam	1,3,4	Flood	<p>Problem: The Mook Dam is in the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach and contact the facility owner and assess the flood risk at the facility.</p>	Yes 💧	None	Within 6 months for outreach	FPA	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	Ensures continuity of operations of the facility	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster - 003	Palmers Dam Flood Mitigation	1,3,4	Flood	<p>Problem: The Palmers Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach and contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p>	Yes 💧	None	Within 6 months for outreach	FPA	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	The dam owner will be aware of options to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI



Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
2022-Village of Lancaster-004	Soemans Dam Flood Mitigation	1,3,4	Flood	<p>Problem: The Soemans Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach and contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.</p>	Yes	None	Within 6 months for outreach	FPA	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	The dam owner will be aware of options to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster-005	Earthquake Hazard Mitigation	1,3,4	Earthquake	<p>Problem: Verizon, YMCA, several dams, electric power stations, hazardous material facilities, Lancaster post office, and private schools in the village are in the earthquake hazard area.</p> <p>Solution: Assess the structures and determine if they are at risk of earthquakes and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect them from earthquakes. Work with the private building owners in the village to determine if earthquake risk exists and to assess the structures and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect them from earthquakes</p>	Yes	None	Within 6 months for outreach	Village of Lancaster	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	The facility owners are aware of options to protect the facilities facility from potential earthquake damage	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster-006	Hazmat Mitigation	1,3,4	Hazardous Materials Incidents	<p>Problem: All of the critical facilities in the Village of Lancaster may be at risk of being exposed to hazardous materials incidents.</p> <p>Solution: Develop and maintain a plan or procedures to ensure that the facilities can</p>	Yes	None	Within 6 months for outreach	Village of Lancaster	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	Continuity of operations in place	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI



Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				safely continue their operations or be shut down if personnel are evacuated from the buildings due to a hazmat release.										
2022-Village of Lancaster-007	Landslide Mitigation	1,3,4	Landslide	<p>Problem: Several private facilities are located on steep slopes and at risk of landslides.</p> <p>Solution: Work with private facility owners to determine if landslide risk exists and to assess the structures and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect them from landslides.</p>	Yes	None	Within 6 months for outreach	Village of Lancaster	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	Continuity of operations in place	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster-008	Expansive Soil Mitigation	1,3,4	Expansive Soils	<p>Problem: Communications facilities, YMCA, dams, electric power stations, post office, hazardous materials facilities, and private schools may be at risk of experiencing damages caused by expansive soils.</p> <p>Solution: Work with the facility owners to determine if risk exists and to assess the structure and determine necessary mitigation measures to protect the facility from expansive soils.</p>	Yes	None	Within 6 months for outreach	Village of Lancaster	<\$100 for outreach, TBD by engineering study	The facility owners are aware of options to protect the post office from expansive soils	Village Budget	High	EAP	PI
2022-Village of Lancaster-009	Residential Property Flood Mitigation.	1	Flood	<p>Problem: Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims.</p> <p>Solution: The village will work with the county to conduct outreach to flood-</p>	No	No	Within 3 years	Village FMA	TBD per cost and number of properties to be mitigated.	Remove residents and homes from the flood threatened homes	BRIC, HMGP, FMA, cost share by homeowners	High	SIP	PP





Project Number	Project Name	Goals Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of Problem and Solution	Critical Facility (Yes/No)	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
				prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information regarding mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the county will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/ purchase/ moving/ elevating residential homes in the flood -prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).										

Notes:

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

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

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- BRIC Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

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

Critical Facility:

Yes ♦ Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

Mitigation Category:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.





- *Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)* - These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- *Natural Systems Protection (NSP)* – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- *Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)* – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

CRS Category:

- *Preventative Measures (PR)* - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- *Property Protection (PP)* - These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- *Public Information (PI)* - Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.
- *Natural Resource Protection (NR)* - Actions that minimize hazard loss and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- *Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)* - Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- *Emergency Services (ES)* - Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities



Table 9.32-20. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Technical	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social	Administrative	Multi-Hazard	Timeline	Agency Champion	Other Community Objectives	Total	High / Medium / Low
2022-Village of Lancaster -001	Erie County Park Commission Dam Flood Mitigation Outreach	1	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-002	Assess the flood risk at the Mook Dam	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-003	Palmers Dam Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-004	Soemans Dam Flood Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-005	Earthquake Hazard Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-006	Hazmat Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-007	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-008	Expansive Soil Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	12	High
2022-Village of Lancaster-009	Residential Property Flood Mitigation.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	High

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



9.32.9 Action Worksheets

The following action worksheets have been developed by the Village of Lancaster to aid in the submittal of grant applications to support the funding of high priority proposed actions.



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Erie County Park Commission Dam Flood Mitigation Outreach		
Project Number:	2022-Village of Lancaster -001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	The Erie County Park Commission Dam is in the SFHA and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The FPA will contact the facility owner and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event. Once the needs have been identified, the village shall work with the owner to determine the adequate funds needed to retrofit the existing facility. The actions will be implemented as identified over the course of 2 years.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the Special Flood Hazard Area?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	500 years storm	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Flood Mitigation
Useful Life:	20 years	Goals Met:	1,2
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000-\$500,000	Mitigation Action Type:	Structural and Infrastructure Project, Education and Awareness Program
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	1 year once funding secured
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	2 years	Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Climate Smart Communities Grant Funding, Municipal Budget
Responsible Organization:	FPO and Village	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Divert water from dam	High	Very costly and difficult
	Facility upgrade	High	Less costly
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Evaluation and Prioritization		
Project Name:	Erie County Park Commission Dam Flood Mitigation Outreach	
Project Number:	2022-Village of Lancaster -001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	This project protects life
Property Protection	1	This project protects property
Cost-Effectiveness	1	This is most cost effective in the long run
Technical	0	The technical issues have not yet been identified
Political	1	No political issues
Legal	0	Legal issues have not been identified
Fiscal	-1	Inadequate resources
Environmental	1	Positive impact
Social	1	Positive impact
Administrative	1	Have administrative capabilities
Multi-Hazard	0	Addresses flooding
Timeline	1	Feasible timeline
Agency Champion	1	Yes
Other Community Objectives	1	Yes
Total	9	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Residential Property Flood Mitigation.		
Project Number:	2022-Village of Lancaster-009		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood		
Description of the Problem:	Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties. These properties have been repetitively flooded as documented by paid NFIP claims.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The village will work with the county to conduct outreach to flood-prone property owners, including RL/SRL property owners and provide information regarding mitigation alternatives. After preferred mitigation measures are identified, the county will collect required property-owner information and develop a FEMA grant application and BCA to obtain funding to implement acquisition/ purchase/ moving/ elevating residential homes in the flood -prone areas that experience frequent flooding (high risk areas).		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project related to a Critical Facility located within the Special Flood Hazard Area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
(If yes, this project must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater)			
Level of Protection:	100-year flood	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Remove residents and homes from the flood threatened homes
Useful Life:	To be determined	Goals Met:	1
Estimated Cost:	TBD per cost and number of properties to be mitigated	Mitigation Action Type:	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 3 years
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Within 3 years	Potential Funding Sources:	BRIC, HMGP, FMA, cost share by homeowners
Responsible Organization:	Village FMA	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Problem continues.
	Enhance overall outreach program	\$1,000	Does not reach a specific area vulnerable to flooding
	Residential property flood mitigation outreach	Staff Time	Selected project
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Evaluation and Prioritization		
Project Name:	Residential Property Flood Mitigation.	
Project Number:	2022-Village of Lancaster-009	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	This project protects life
Property Protection	1	This project protects property
Cost-Effectiveness	1	This is most cost effective in the long run
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	
Fiscal	1	Have fiscal resources to conduct outreach
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	Have administrative capabilities
Multi-Hazard	0	Addresses flooding
Timeline	1	To be completed within 3 years
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	