

The Twenty-first Decade

Overview

As was true of most of the preceding decades, multiple changes occurred. Perhaps the most noteworthy were a new City Hall, a changed configuration of downtown streets, and the changes associated with the emergence of a single hospital. The population fell once more, this time declining by 791 residents to a total of 15,465 ("Genesee County Information," *Richmond Memorial Library*, online, accessed 3 January 2014).

1: Infrastructure

In 2002 a suit seeking to block the water agreement between the City and the County was rejected for the third time. Under the agreement which precipitated the suit, the City leased the water plant to the County for \$550,000 each year. The plant was run by City employees who were paid by the County. The City then bought the water produced by the plant from the County, water that came from wells on Cedar Street and out of the Tonawanda Creek. Should a back-up supply ever be needed, that was made possible via a connection into the Monroe County Water Authority line on East Main Street Road. The County agreed to do \$7.5 million in repairs to the plant and pay the City a one-time payment of \$700,000 for its maps, records, equipment and tools. As a part of the agreement, the City was also given a larger share of the County sales tax, estimated to be worth \$50 million over four decades. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 28 November 2000) This agreement had been ratified in its final form by a 5-4 vote of City Council in early February of 2001 (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 6 February 2001).

With the new water agreement in place, a water tower near the Veterans Administration facility, and water towers newly built for the Monroe County Water Authority line on East Main Street Road, the old water tower in downtown Batavia was no longer needed (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 1 September 2003). A firm by the name of "Advanced Explosives Demolition" was employed to bring down the tower (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 23 August 2003). Although the firm's name implied that the structure was to be imploded, in practice it was cut up and taken apart piecemeal. A crowd gathered on August 30, 2003 to watch the first section coming down (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 8 November 2003). Most of those present likely understood that this represented the end of a significant landmark and the disappearance of an important piece of Batavia's history.

The first half of this decade witnessed significant changes to East Main, Main, and West Main streets and Jefferson Avenue. In July of 2001, City Council reviewed a \$14 million proposal that reconfigured Jefferson Avenue into an S-curve that terminated on Main Street east of the intersection that had existed for nearly the entire history of the community. The proposal also included raised medians and curb cut-outs along portions of East Main, Main, and West Main streets and reconfigured intersections at Lewiston Road, Oak Street, and Ellicott Street. Furthermore, the plans called for trees, shrubs, and decorative light fixtures. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 24 July 2001)

Work on the above streets began April 28, 2003 (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 30 May 2003). The project was finished in late December of 2004 (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 29 December 2004). The final cost was \$21.6 million (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 22 April 2003). While most Batavians probably appreciated the changed streetscape, not everyone was pleased. In particular, the S-curve on Jefferson Avenue inspired many detractors.

Late in this decade, a major project involved rebuilding Ellicott Street at a cost of \$1.28 million. As with Main Street, the work included curb cut-outs and the addition of trees. The existing four driving lanes were reduced to two and a bicycle lane was added between Court and Cedar streets. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 16 November 2010)

For several years, the City and the Town of Batavia used a landfill off Harloff Road in the Town of Batavia. Eventually, it was determined that hazardous wastes were being deposited there apparently beginning around 1968 and continuing to 1980. Both ground water and the soil became contaminated. The City, Town, and NL Industries were held responsible for most of the cost of clean-up. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 29 October 2005) In 2001, the City Council authorized the Council President to sign agreements that were part of a \$7,347,176 clean-up effort. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 13 March 2001) In 2005, the Federal Government, satisfied with the remedial efforts, removed the site from its list of hazardous waste sites requiring action. The landfill had been on the list since 1982. The City and Town were both reimbursed for about 75% of their clean-up costs. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 29 October 2005)

Since 1918, Batavia's City Hall had been the former Brisbane mansion at 10 West Main Street. Beginning in 1964, an addition housed the Police Department. As the turn of the next century arrived, plans were made to construct a new, two-story City Hall facility at the southwest corner of Genesee Country Mall. The projected cost was \$4.2 million. In July of 2004, the new City Hall was officially opened. By then, the cost had risen to \$4.5 million. (*The*

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Daily News, Batavia, N.Y., 30 November 2004) The Police Department remained at 10 West Main Street, expanding into the space vacated by offices that moved to the new location. At the same time all of the above changes were occurring, the Mall's name was changed to "City Centre."

2: Transportation

Over the years, numerous improvements were made to the airport on Saile Road. (The airport is included in this history of Batavia because the City is the principal community served by the facility and, historically, it is the final successor to the airport once located at the site of present-day Bogue Avenue.) In 2002, plans were made to extend the runway by 1,100 feet. This required relocating a section of State Street Road. The project was 90% funded by the Federal Aviation Administration, 5% by the State, and 5% by the County. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 28 February 2002)

3: Housing

During this decade, housing to accommodate individuals with limited income and/or special needs continued to be built. One such example was the Havenwood Congregate Living Apartments located on three acres of land within the Veterans Administration hospital grounds. Ground-breaking ceremonies took place in October of 2004. The individuals served were primarily low-income senior citizens over age 60 and disabled veterans of all ages, but were not limited to just those two groups. The facility, costing \$3.5 million, was built by the Genesee Valley Rural Preservation Council (GVRPC). It consisted of 32 1-bedroom apartments. The residents lived semi-independently, but could receive help with support services such as meals and transportation. Social and recreational activities were also provided. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 1 October 2004) Havenwood opened in September of 2006, reportedly to "rave reviews" (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 27 September 2006).

A second example of new housing to serve older individuals with limited income and/or special needs was Jerome Place. Located at 18 Bank Street, it utilized the 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors of the former St. Jerome Hospital building. A product of collaboration between United Memorial Medical Center and Conifer Realty, it consisted of 37 apartments. Both 1- and 2-bedroom units were available, some with handicap/wheelchair accessibility that included lowered countertops and stove controls plus roll-in showers. Residents had to be at least 55 and meet income specifications. Construction began in October of 2009 and the apartments were ready for rental in August of 2010. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 20 August 2010)

4: Energy sources

By this decade, solar panels, used to generate heat or to produce electricity, had become alternative sources of energy in many places across the country. However, they were still seldom employed in Batavia. Wind farms, consisting of multiple wind-powered generators, were beginning to be built at several rural locations in Western New York. Single wind generators for use by individual landowners also appeared here and there on rural property. No such generators were erected within the City during this period.

5: Communication

Before this decade, local news was communicated via commercial media solely by radio, television, and newspapers. Then, in this decade, two new sources emerged, both employing the Internet. On December 9, 2008, *The Daily News* launched an on-line newspaper: *TheDailyNewsOnline.com* (Daniel Zwierzynski, President and Systems Manager for *The Daily News*, e-mail message to the author, 29 October 2015). Less than three months later, March 1, 2009, Billie and Howard Owens began operating a competing on-line news service: *TheBatavian.com* (Howard Owens, e-mail message to the author, 30 January 2015).

6: County and city boundaries

There were no changes in the County or City boundaries in this decade.

7: Government, governing structure

Periodically, consideration has been given to consolidation of the City and Town of Batavia. That possibility again came up for review in this decade. In June of 2009, Charles Zettek of the Center for Governmental Research in Rochester presented an overview of a possible consolidation in a public meeting of Town and City officials held at the Batavia Town Hall. The report suggested a three-tiered property tax structure to accommodate the differing levels of services that would result within the consolidated community. It predicted that consolidation could reduce overall administrative costs by \$212,000 per year. It also anticipated that State incentives to encourage consolidation would become available. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 2 June 2009)

Consolidation, as in the past, proved to be a controversial matter. When a State grant of \$49,500 became available for pursuing consolidation, two of the nine City Council members

voted against accepting it and they also opposed spending \$2,750 of the City's funds to explore consolidation. After a majority of City Council members voted to accept the State grant, the Council then appointed an interview committee to select persons to serve on a joint Town/City Charter Task Force. The task force was to be charged with creating a potential charter for a consolidated community. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 9 November 2010) Further developments are described in the following chapter.

8: Crime, crime control, law enforcement

In addition to considering consolidation of the City and Town, discussions also took place in regard to consolidation of individual services with the Town or with the County. One such area of discussion involved the possibility of consolidating the City and County emergency dispatch services. The latter proved to be at least as controversial as consolidation of the City and Town. However, in March of 2008, the City Council, by a 7-2 vote, agreed to proceed with an application for a grant to consolidate dispatch services with the County (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 4 March 2008).

Consolidation of emergency dispatch services began on September 1, 2008. Persons answering 911 calls from within the City were no longer operating out of the Police Department at 10 West Main Street, but were in the County Sheriff's Office communication center on Park Road. From the public's standpoint, the most obvious result (and the most controversial one) was the change in Police Department hours. The Department was thereafter open to the public only weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Persons showing up at the Department after hours were instructed to use a phone at the back door to contact the Sheriff's dispatch center and request that an officer be sent. In an emergency or dangerous situation, they were advised to go to the Genesee County Jail lobby next door. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 29 August 2008)

9: Retail establishments/other commercial enterprises

For nearly 95 years, the premier department store in Batavia had been the C. L. Carr Company. In June of 2001, *The Daily News* reported that this locally owned landmark was permanently closing as soon as the remaining merchandise and store fixtures were sold. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 9 June 2001)

10: Factories/industries

In 2004, Batavia's former gas holder on Evans Street, long used for other storage purposes, was renovated and converted into a doctor's office. (Dana Lamb, Office Manager for Dr. Anna Lamb, telephone call to the author, 9 February 2015) The structure had first come into use when Batavia's streets were illuminated with gas lights.

11: Banking/financial services

In 2004, a multi-story building, the Tompkins Financial Center, was erected at 90 Main Street. Occupied beginning in 2005, it had employees of both the Bank of Castile and Tompkins Insurance Agencies. (Krysia Mager, Marketing Officer, e-mail to the author, 11 February 2015)

During this decade, banks commonly began to offer banking services on line, giving customers access to their accounts through the Internet. Beyond this, there appear to have been no particularly significant developments in this decade except for the shuffling of bank names and ownership reflecting changes at the State or National level.

12: Education

Genesee Community College continued to expand its home campus northeast of the City. In 2004, a new student union was approved by State University of New York (SUNY) Trustees. Plans for the 12,000 sq. ft. addition on the east side of the main structure called for multipurpose rooms for educational activities, student clubs, and other student gatherings. Also included in the plans were a large group assembly space, a social area, and a small café that students could use for after-hours meals and study. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 3 July 2004) Construction was planned to begin around March 1, 2005 (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 13 October 2004). The facility opened the following year.

Near the end of this decade, the County Ways and Means Committee recommended approval of a 2,200 sq. ft. art gallery attached to the fine arts addition on the west side of the main structure. It would allow students an opportunity to gain experience in such fields as curatorship and museum work. Furthermore, it could be used for traveling exhibits, local shows, and receptions. In addition to the action by the Ways and Means Committee, the Genesee Community College Board of Trustees also voted to approve the project. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 22 October 2009) Further information on the art gallery is in the next chapter.

Local parochial schools, as was the case elsewhere, continued to suffer from declining enrollments. In December of 2003, parents of students at St. Mary's School on Woodrow Road received a letter from Bishop Henry J. Mansele stating that the school would be closed at the end of the 2003-04 academic year (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 2 December 2003).

In an effort to continue Catholic education for their children, parents of St. Mary's School students sought and received approval from the State for the incorporation of the Batavia Grace Ann Foundation. They planned a fundraising to provide for a new school. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 30 April 2004) By August of 2004, 30 students had signed up for classes at what was named, "Mary's Grace School." Students in K-8 were scheduled to meet at the First United Methodist Church on Lewiston Road where space could accommodate up to 50 children. The school was to be served by five full-time teachers and a few part-time staff. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 28 August 2004) Although enrollment was strong, two years later, Mary's Grace School was forced to close. The stated reason was the loss of transportation for outlying students. This occurred when a bus transporting a Notre Dame student from Albion, on which Mary's Grace students were able to ride, ended its operation after the Notre Dame student graduated from high school.

Further loss of parochial schooling occurred when the Buffalo Diocese announced in early 2006 the closing of St. Anthony's School at the end of the 2005-06 school year. The school, located at 114 Liberty Street, and one of four schools being closed in the Diocese, had opened in 1908. Declining enrolments and financial difficulties were cited as the reasons for the closing. Most of the current students lived on Batavia's south side. They were expected to transfer to St. Joseph's School in Batavia or Holy Family School in LeRoy. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 20 January 2006)

During this decade Genesee Valley BOCES began name changes. By June of 2006, the facilities on State Street had been renamed, "Batavia Career and Technical Education Center" (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 28 June 2006).

13: Religion

Just as Catholic schools experienced problems, area Catholic churches also faced difficulties. In 2007, St. Anthony's Church and Sacred Heart Church were consolidated and renamed "Ascension Parish West" and "Ascension Parish East." The sources of the difficulties reportedly were a combination of fewer priests, a declining population, and economic challenges. Masses

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continued to be held in both church buildings, but as described in the following chapter, this proved to be a temporary move. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 12 January 2013)

Early in 2008, St. Joseph's Church and St. Mary's Church also started consolidated. They were renamed "Resurrection Parish—St. Joseph's" and "Resurrection Parish—St. Mary's." The merger process was expected to be complete by March of 2008. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 19 January 2008)

In 2001, City Church, led by the Rev. Marty McDonald, moved from the Y.W.C.A. to the former Mancuso Theater building on East Main Street. While the interior was extensively remodeled, the exterior remained much as it had appeared during movie theater days. In 2004, the Church also acquired the former George Smith Motors building on Center Street. The latter building was remodeled and reopened in 2005 as the "Generation Center." The Center served as a youth building and provided for a children's ministry. A food pantry was also located there. In addition, the Center was available for public functions, e.g., for blood drives and as a meeting place for local non-profit organizations. (Marty Macdonald and Kathy Cervone, personal conversations with the author, 25 November 2014 and 17 February 2015)

14: Libraries/archives/museums

No particularly significant developments occurred in this decade.

15: Cemeteries

No particularly significant developments occurred in this decade.

16: Firefighting

When the main lines of the railroads serving Batavia passed through the middle of the community, having a single fire station was problematic. In particular, a need to send fire trucks across the tracks was a challenge. To address this issue, a second station, what could be termed a "substation," had long been provided east of the tracks as well as the main station to the west. The most recent such substation had been erected in 1947 at 443 Ellicott Street. With a need no longer existing for a second location, Fire Station No. 2 was closed in June of 2007. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 20 June 2007) Since it had been 50 years since the mainline of the railroads had been moved, some readers might see this delayed closing as an

example of how slowly changes often occur even when a reason to make them has long been recognized.

17: Healthcare

Recall from the last chapter that Genesee Memorial Hospital acquired the former St. Jerome Hospital building in 1999 and the resulting facilities, on North and Bank streets, were renamed, "United Memorial Medical Center (UMMC). Beginning in March of 2006, renovations were started on the first floor and ER wing of the former St. Jerome Hospital for their conversion to outpatient services. The work was completed in December of 2007. The renovations, costing \$10 million, totaled 31,500 sq. ft. of space and included updated labs, radiology and EKG services, and offices for visiting physicians. An open house was held on December 7th. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 17 November 2007) The following year, the Gowney Building at the corner of Bank Street and Washington Avenue was razed and a green space created. The building had previously been used for physicians' offices. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 1 June 2008).

The North Street facilities of UMMC also underwent major changes in this decade. Ground was broken in October of 2009 for a \$20 million expansion. This project involved a 44,000 sq. ft. 1-story addition to the front of the existing building. It included five new operating rooms, one new treatment room, and 19 private recovery areas. Completion was slated for early in 2011. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 27 April 2010)

When the hospitals in Batavia stopped providing ambulance service in 1998, the City Fire Department took over the service (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 28 July 1998). The costs turned out to exceed revenue and in January of 2008, City Council voted 9-0 to end ambulance service (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 27 January 2008). Effective September 1, 2009, Mercy EMS, a Buffalo-based company, took over ground ambulance operations both in the City and throughout the County (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 27 September 2009) This was in addition to the emergency air medical transport service already provided by the company.

18: Care of the handicapped, aged, poor, and young

In 2001, the Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) proposed a group home for five adults at 68 Chandler Avenue. This was to be in addition to earlier group homes established at 24 Garfield Avenue and 37 Chase Park. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 18 May 2001) The same year, a group home at 25 Meadowcrest Drive was also planned (ARC staff, conversation with the author, 12 February 2015). In 2005, ARC proposed yet another group home, a residence for

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five individuals, at 33 Woodrow Road (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 25 October 2005). All such facilities were designed to provide persons with developmental disabilities 24-hour on-site supervision in a home-like setting (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 18 May 2001). Despite some initial opposition from other residents in the neighborhoods, all of the proposed home eventually became operational.

In October of 2007, *The Daily News* reported that ARC was acquiring the former St. Mary's school at 38 Woodrow Road for recreational and office space (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 2 October 2007). The facility eventually was also used to prepare dinners for Meals on Wheels. The existing facilities at 64 Walnut Street remained in use.

In January of 2010, DePaul Batavia Apartments, located on the north side of East Main Street, began accepting residents. There were 42 apartments, 31 of which were reserved for people receiving services from the Office of Mental Health (OMH). The other 11 apartments were open to anyone with an income below a specified maximum. Residents had to be without criminal convictions, have sufficient resources to pay the rent, and meet other requirements. The 1- and 2-bedroom apartments each had a range, refrigerator, microwave, washer, dryer, flat-screen TV with basic cable access, and local phone service. Tenants had access to a community room, game and computer room, two lounges, and a secured storage area. (Rental office staff member, telephone conversation with the author, 27 January 2015)

19: Disasters

On Friday the 13th of October 2006, a major "surprise" snowstorm struck Western New York including Batavia. The two-day storm caused major damage as the result of the trees still being leafed out and the amount of heavy, wet snow. Power was out over large areas including within the City due to falling limbs and trees that took down the wires. The event cost Genesee County alone about \$2.1 million dollars in clean-up costs. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 13 October 2007)

20: Entertainment and recreation

In 2002, City residents participated in multiple events celebrating Genesee County's bicentennial year. Activities began March 30, 2002, the month and day that, two-hundred years earlier, the County had been incorporated. A bicentennial parade was held July 13th in LeRoy and a fireworks display was held September 2nd in Oakfield. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 2 October 2001; and *The Daily News, Genesee County Bicentennial Keepsake Edition*,

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Batavia, N.Y., 16 November 2002) Sue Conklin, Genesee County Historian, served the lead role in organizing the celebrations.

In 2002, Genesee-Orleans Regional Arts Council (GO-ART) moved to 201 East Main Street, an early location of Bank of Genesee and later the clubhouse of the Batavia Club (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 13 September 2002). From 2002 until the Batavia Club folded in 2007, it and GO-ART shared use of the building.

In 2008, the annual 4th of July “Picnic in the Park” was held for the 30th time. The event, held in Centennial Park, was sponsored by GO-ART. As in other years, it featured entertainment, arts and crafts vendors, food vendors, and carriage rides, among other attractions. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 3 July 2008)

21: War, impact of war

On September 11, 2001, two groups of foreign terrorists flew commercial passenger jets into the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. A third jet crashed in Pennsylvania after being seized by a third group of terrorists who apparently intended to fly it into either the White House or Capitol Building. Several thousand lives were lost, none of whom were Batavians, but the psychological impact felt throughout the Country was very much evident in Batavia.

The 9-11 terrorist attacks led to military intervention in Afghanistan by the United States and its allies with the goal of dismembering al-Qaeda, driving the Taliban from power in Afghanistan, and seizing Osama bin Laden who was believed to have masterminded the terrorist attacks in the U.S.

In 2003, further military action occurred with a U.S. invasion of Iraq with the goal of driving Saddam Hussain from power on the pretense that the Iraq government had weapons of mass destruction and was purportedly linked in some way to the 9-11 terrorist attacks.

Both military ventures continued for many years and Batavians served in the forces involved. However, no Batavians lost their lives.

22: Families, persons of note

One of Batavia’s most prominent women has been Catherine Kirchner Roth. Ninety-four years of age at the time this book was being written, she served the community in multiple

ways including as a member of City Council, member of the City Planning Board, member of the Mental Health Board, director on the Genesee County Chamber of Commerce, member of the Holland Purchase Historical Society, member of the Genesee Memorial Hospice League, Girl Scout leader, and as a founding member of the Landmark Society of Genesee County. Over the years, she taught more than 4,000 children how to swim as a Red Cross swimming instructor.

Born in Brooklyn August 23, 1920, Catherine Roth was one of three identical triplets, all of whom were surviving at the time this book was being written. She attended William Smith College and later taught school for two years. Mrs. Roth married Dr. Laurence G. Roth in 1943. They moved to Batavia in 1945 where their three children were born.

One of the Roth's adult children died when his vehicle was struck by an elderly driver going the wrong way. As a result of this tragedy, both Mrs. Roth and her husband became strong advocates for getting unfit drivers off the roads. Subsequently they received the State Jaycees' "Humanitarian of the Year" award for their efforts. For her service to the community, Catherine Roth was also chosen as Genesee County Chamber of Commerce "Woman of the Year." In addition, the Red Cross gave her its "Exceptional Volunteer Service Award."

(All of the above information was obtained from the Roth family file in the Genesee County History Department archives.)

23: Private clubs/social organizations/service organizations/non-profit groups providing services

In 2007, the Batavia Club, the City's oldest private club, voted to disband and, thus, ended a 125 year run. For most of its existence, the Club owned the former Bank of Genesee building at 201 East Main Street. President Benjamin C. Mancuso cited declining interest and falling membership as the reason for disbanding. The vote to dissolve came at the Club's annual meeting in November. Membership had peaked above 200 at one time, but more recently had numbered only around 40. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 20 November 2007) From 2002 to 2007, the Batavia Club shared use of 201 East Main Street with GO-ART. (See the earlier section on entertainment and recreation.)

In 2010, Elks Lodge 950 had its charter revoked and members were locked out of its building at 213 East Main Street. According to Timothy Garlock, local Exalted Ruler, the charter was revoked on February 5th when national leaders determined that the local lodge had failed to make required reports and also had failed to comply with the Elks auditing and accounting

manual. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 6 March 2010). The local property was subsequently sold and the building razed.

24: Sex/sexual services/sexual entertainment

Suzanne Corona, 41, was arrested in June of 2010 and charged with both public lewdness and adultery after police allegedly witnessed her engaging in sexual intercourse on a picnic table at Farrell Park. Her sexual partner, Justin Amend, 21, was also charged with public lewdness but not adultery because he claimed not to know that Corona was married. The police had been called by a mother who reported that a couple was copulating in the presence of children. Corona later explained her behavior as being the result of not having sufficient sex with her husband. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 9 June 2010) The adultery charge against Corona was later dismissed under a plea bargain arrangement. She pled guilty to public lewdness and was sentenced to a one-year probation. (*The Daily News*, Batavia, N.Y., 26 November 2010) The case attracted national attention both because of the rarity with which adultery charges were brought against individuals and the specific nature of this particular instance.

25: Urban renewal

There was no urban renewal activity in this decade.