



13. TOWN OF ELLICOTTVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Ellicottville with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ellicottville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ellicottville’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

13.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Ellicottville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Planner represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process 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.

Table 13-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 13-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Gregory Keyser, Town Planner Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-9005 ext. 3 Email: greg.keyser@evlengineering.com	Name/Title: Matthew McAndrew, Supervisor Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-2100 Email: evl.town.supervisor@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Kelly Fredrickson, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 1 West Washington Street, PO Box 600, Ellicottville NY 14731 Phone Number: (716) 699-4773 Email: kelly.fredrickson@evlengineering.com	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Ben Gross, Engineer Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	
Name/Title: Jesse Klahn, Water Division Supervisor. Method of Participation: Review meetings and site visits.	

13.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Ellicottville lies in the northcentral part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The town has a total area of 45 square miles. The Town of Ellicottville is bordered by the Town of Ashford to the north, the Town of Machias to the northeast, the Town of Franklinville to the east, the Town of Great Valley to the south, the Town of Mansfield to the west, and the Town of East Otto to the northwest. There are two hamlets located within



the town, Plato, and Ashford Junction. The following creeks flow through the town: Great Valley, Connoisarauley, Beaver Meadows, Elk, Bryant Hill, and McMurray.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 1.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 33.1 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 12 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.3 percent is considered disabled.

13.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Ellicottville performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ellicottville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

13.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 13-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2, 2005: Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement Official

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
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This local law shall provide for administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building code (Uniform Code) in the Town of Ellicottville. This local law is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of Article 2 of the Municipal Home Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided within this law, state law, or within the Uniform Code, all premises, regardless of use, are subject to the provisions which follow.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law	Local	Zoning Official
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 This Code is designed and enacted to implement the objectives of the Town of Ellicottville Comprehensive Plan and to promote the general health and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the Town, and to protect property values of the Town and the neighborhoods within the Town and to create an atmosphere attractive to visitors and residents. It is the intention of the Town in adopting this Code to fully exercise all the powers granted to the Town by the provisions of New York State law, and all other powers granted by statute or by common law for the regulation of land uses and improvements. The intention of the Town is to assure the proper and sensitive development of land within Ellicottville in order to protect and enhance the quality of life in general. This Code is intended to allow development in a manner that encourages the preservation of scenic values, historic structures, and the unique urban scale of original Ellicottville, and provides for well-planned commercial and residential centers, smooth traffic circulation, and efficient delivery of municipal services. This Code seeks to prevent development that adds to existing geologic hazards, erosion, flooding, or other conditions that create potential dangers to life and safety of the community or detract from the quality of life in the community.

Subdivision Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2012: Subdivision Regulations	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 The purpose of these regulations as herein adopted shall be to provide for the orderly growth and development of the town with adequate provision for the housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, desirable environment, and welfare of its population.

Site Plan Code	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law, Article 7	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 The purpose of this Article is to ensure that any new development, substantial redevelopment, special permitted use or change in use in the Town of Ellicottville is in harmony with the character of the town. Another purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the Town of Ellicottville.

Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Local Law 1, 2012: Subdivision Regulations, Section 3.3	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 To the maximum extent feasible, a site shall be laid out to maintain the natural drainage features of the site. Site grading shall be designed such that the rate and direction of stormwater flow off site does not increase onto adjacent properties or onto the town's right of way in an uncontrolled manner. The overall development plan for the subdivision shall take into account the need to control and receive runoff from the individual lots as they are developed. The design of stormwater management facilities shall assure that the runoff after development does not exceed that existing at the time of the plan submission.

Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.

Growth Management	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Local Law 3, 2009: Town of Ellicottville Zoning Law, Section 12.6, 12.10, 12.16	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Section 12.6 Landscaping Regulations: The purpose and intent of this Section is to conserve and stabilize property values and to otherwise facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive and harmonious community, and a healthful and pleasant environment by requiring the landscaping of all developments including off-street parking and loading areas; establish minimum standards and criteria for the landscaping of all nonresidential developments, to prevent the unnecessary clearing and disturbing of land and trees, to preserve the natural and existing growth of flora, and to replace removed flora or place new flora indigenous to the Western New York region; relieve the stark, congested and paved appearance of commercial and industrial areas, and reduce the effects of traffic noise and glare; provide unpaved areas for the absorption of surface waters and to prevent soil erosion; reduce the level of carbon dioxide and return pure oxygen to the atmosphere.

Section 12.10 Property in Excess of 25% in Slope: Construction of any public or private roadways, access, or streets on slopes in excess of 25% shall be discouraged. In circumstances that are compelling, the Planning Board may approve construction of such roadways, for a distance not to exceed 125 feet, if it is necessary to cross an area of land with a slope in excess of 25% in order to access an otherwise inaccessible area of land which has a slope less than 25%. In no case shall a structure (residential or non-residential) be constructed on ground which has a slope in excess of 25% if the roadway which is serving the structure is on ground in excess of 20% in slope.

Section 12.16 Hillside Development: Development on hillsides poses special problems which may result in potential hazards to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Town of Ellicottville. Hillside development may cause an increase in erosion. Steep road grades may result in difficult access for emergency vehicles. Development on steep slopes can also be aesthetically unsightly, due to areas of large cut and fill and the necessity for large retaining walls, which conflict with the natural, vegetated character of the community. Furthermore, large areas of cut and fill may be unstable unless suitably engineered. For all these reasons, development on hillsides requires special regulation to prevent these adverse impacts.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1, 2015: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Ellicottville
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

It is the purpose of this local law to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas s by provisions designed to:

- 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.
- B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.</p> <p>F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p>				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
<p>The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment.</p> <p>This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.</p>				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	Local	Administration
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Entities will submit desired capital projects with project titles, descriptions, and anticipated costs. The submitted projects may include those with relevance to hazard mitigation, including stormwater management or making facilities more sustainable.				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	County OES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment. This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019; Economic Characteristics and Demographic Trends	Local	Planning Board
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The intent of the Plan is to balance preservation of the rural character of the community and protection of the environment, while at the same time fostering and encouraging appropriate development. The primary objective of this Plan is to formulate public policy for the effective and harmonious physical, economic, and social development of the Town. The Plan seeks to promote the public health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community. In doing so, the Plan seeks to foster a proper balance among diverse requirements. Hence, it takes into consideration community need, physical and economic constraints to development, goals of the community, and the natural and manmade environment.	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2019; Transportation	Local	Planning Board



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
<p>This Plan is expected to serve as a guide and framework for development for the next decade. The overarching purpose of the Plan is to provide a rational basis for public policies and decision-making and to encourage orderly development and land use change that is in accordance with the policies contained within this document. This Plan will also serve as the basis for developing future amendments to the Town's zoning ordinance and other land use regulations.</p>				
<p>Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
<p>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Other	No	-	-	-

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

13.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 13-3 summarizes the capabilities of Ellicottville to oversee and track development.

Table 13-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	Located within the Town's Comprehensive Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the Town's 2019 Comprehensive Plan, 45.62 percent of the Town's land is identified as Vacant and may be available for future development.

13.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 13-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Ellicottville and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 13-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews and approves all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews and approves all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town of Ellicottville subdivision regulations. The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or zoning amendments.



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to after a public hearing, approve, approve with conditions, or deny each application for a use or area variance; hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Zoning Official; after a hearing, revoke any decision to grant a variance, if the current owner or operator fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application; prescribe rules for the conduct of its affairs and forms for the submission of applications for its consideration; call upon any department, agency, employee of or consultant to the Town for such assistance as shall be deemed necessary and as shall be authorized by the Town Board.
Planning Department	Yes	The Town employees EVL Engineering to perform Planning Department activities.
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town Highway Division is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the Town of Ellicottville's 55 miles of roadways. The Town Highway department keeps roadways safe by patching and re-paving our roads, plowing snow in the winter, and repairing and/or replacing storm drainage structures throughout the Town.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	The Town employees EVL Engineering to perform Code Enforcement activities.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	The Town Highway Division is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and improvement of the Town of Ellicottville's 55 miles of roadways. The Town Highway department keeps roadways safe by patching and re-paving our roads, plowing snow in the winter, and repairing and/or replacing storm drainage structures throughout the Town.
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	With multiple communities for emergency response
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Planning Board



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Engineer/CEO
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Engineer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	Yes	Engineer/Planner
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	Planner
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

13.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 13-5 summarizes financial resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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



13.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 13-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Website
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	NY-Alert, County system
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

13.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 13-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ellicottville.

Table 13-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

13.3.7 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 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future



conditions, and changing risk. Table 13-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 13-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslide	Moderate
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Utility Interruption	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

13.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 13-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

13.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 13-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ellicottville.

Table 13-9. Ellicottville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	24
# Claims (Losses)	6
Total Loss Payments	\$43,067.23
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA’s Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.



Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.

Source: FEMA 2024

13.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 13-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Ellicottville.

Table 13-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas with residences and/or commercial structures located within floodplain zone AE.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	Unknown
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Cost to restore a structure in the SFHA to pre-damage condition equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before damage occurred.
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Will adequately address after FEMA approves an updated version
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, County GIS
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Yes, CFM training and certification



NFIP Topic	Comments
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit reviews, education and outreach to applicants, inspections.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Cost to rebuild or improve a structure in the SFHA, whether damaged or not, is equal to or more than 50 percent of the market value of structure prior to work.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of education and support.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Yes, garage built in floodplain without proper flood vent installation.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: April 12, 2005 CAV: October 1, 2020
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1, 2015: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 17, 2015
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, Planning and Zoning boards take floodplain into consideration.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

13.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 13-11 through Table 13-13.

Table 13-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	4	2	0	6
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	10	2	0	12



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	10	2	0	12
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	9	1	0	10
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

Table 13-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure between 2019 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 13-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.					

13.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

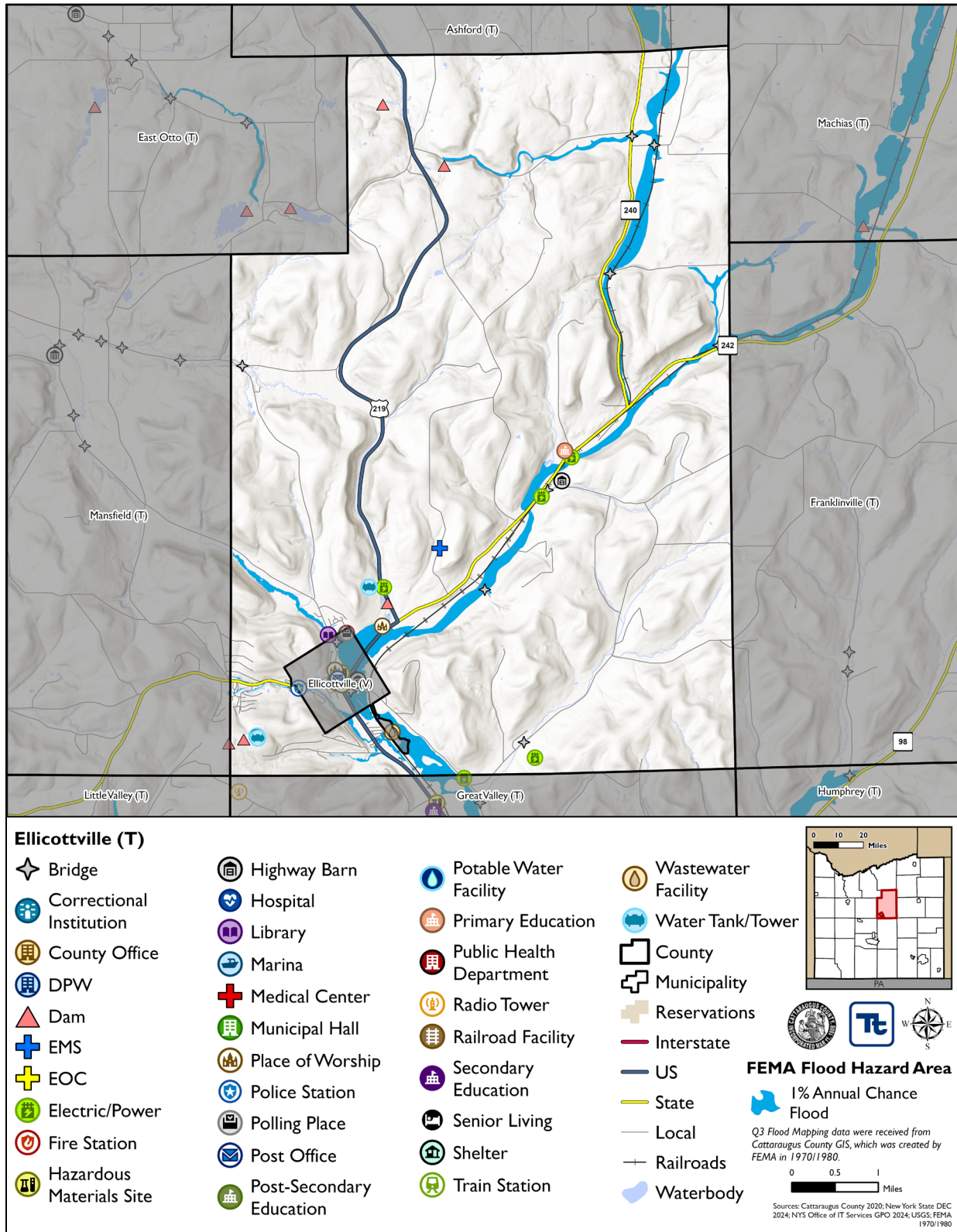
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ellicottville’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

13.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 13-1 through Figure 13-2. 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 are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Ellicottville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



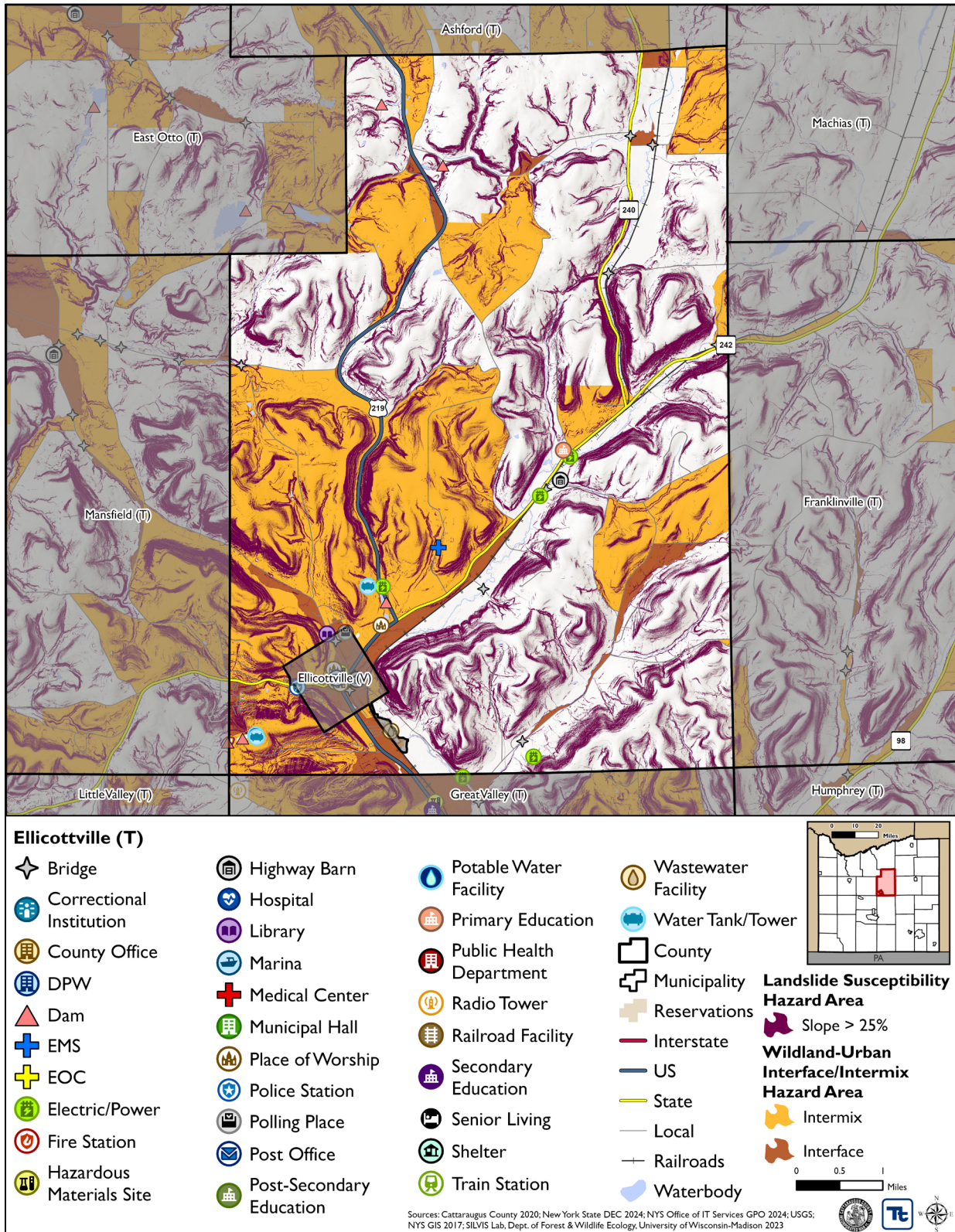
Figure 13-1. Ellicottville Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



Note: The shown flood hazard area is limited to the FEMA-defined flood hazard areas. Areas of localized flooding are not reflected in the above Figure.



Figure 13-2. Ellicottville Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





13.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Ellicottville is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 13-14 provides details on loss and damage in Ellicottville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 13-14. Hazard Event History in Ellicottville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ellicottville
October 31- November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town adhered to the COVID-19 guidelines, with individuals working from home or practicing social distancing.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	Trees down, but no damage to property.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	Highway Department snow removal.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



13.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Volume I have detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following presents key risk assessment results for Ellicottville.

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Ellicottville reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town agreed with the preliminary rankings.

Table 13-15 shows Ellicottville’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 13-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Flood	Medium
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: The scale is based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Critical Facilities

Table 13-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 13-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville 10	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 39	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 48	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 49	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-
Ellicottville 50	Bridge	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-10	-



Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Ellicottville Memorial Library	Library	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-
St Paul Lutheran Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-EllicottvilleT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dam is located in Ellicottville:

- Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam

13.6.4 Identified Issues

After a review of Ellicottville’s hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, and current capabilities, Ellicottville identified the following vulnerabilities within the community:

- Ellicottville Memorial Library, St Paul Lutheran Church, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:
 - 7075 Irish Hill Road
 - 6705 Poverty Hill Road
 - 7000 Irish Hill Road
 - 6694 Poverty Hill Road
 - 7500 Poverty Hill Road
 - 6679 Linberg Road
 - 6521 Somerville Valley Road
 - 6460 Witch Hollow Road
 - 7092 Crane Road
 - 5190 Heffri Road
- The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing



a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.

- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Town Center, and the Highway Garage Facilities, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at both critical facilities. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.
- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:
 - Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential)
 - Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road
 - Southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store)
 - Route 219
 - Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville
- Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Win-Sum Ski Corporation. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding the Win-Sum basin, Whig Street Creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.
- The Town has several dams within its jurisdiction, including one high-hazard potential dam. These structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
 - Ellicottville 10
 - Ellicottville 39
 - Ellicottville 48
 - Ellicottville 49
 - Ellicottville 50



- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

13.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous HMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

13.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 13-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

13.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Ellicottville did not identify any additional mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP.



Table 13-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Ellicottville-001	Floodplain Outreach	Flood	FPA	<p>Problem: The St Paul Lutheran Church is located at NYS Rte 242 E. The facility is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. The Sun-Up Holiday Mobile Home Park is also located in the special flood hazard area</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility managers to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Town of Ellicottville-002	Flood Study	Flood	Engineer, Village of Ellicottville	<p>Problem: Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential), Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road, and the southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) are areas prone to flooding</p> <p>Solution: The Town and Village of Ellicottville will conduct a feasibility study to determine the cause and extent of flooding. The town and village will then identify potential actions that can be taken to reduce flood risk</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Town of Ellicottville-003	Route 219 and 242 Flood Protection	Flood	Engineer	<p>Problem: Route 219 and Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville (if the village floods, there are very limited means of entrance</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>and egress into and from the community).</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility study to protect Route 219 and Route 242 from flooding. Potential mitigation actions include roadway raising.</p>		
2020-Town of Ellicottville-004	Water Wells and Booster Station Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer, Water Department	<p>Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. Water wells and booster stations in the town do not have backup power.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generators are necessary to supply backup power to town's wells and booster stations. The town will then install backup power generators and necessary electrical components.</p>	<p>1. Completed 2. Project completed</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed</p>
2020-Town of Ellicottville-005	Town Facilities Backup Power	Utility Failure	Engineer	<p>Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The following municipal buildings in the town do not have backup power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town/Village Hall • Town Center • Highway Garage Facilities <p>Solution: The town will install backup generators and necessary</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				electrical hookups at critical municipal facilities.		
2020-Town of Ellicottville-006	Watermain Replacement and Extensions	Utility Failure	Water Department	<p>Problem: The town's watermains require replacement. In certain areas, extensions will be necessary to support additional development that has increased in the last 5 years. Failure of outdated watermains or lack of extensions can result in failure of water service.</p> <p>Solution: The town will replace the outdated watermains and conduct extensions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Project completed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project completed
2020-Town of Ellicottville-007	Wildfire Outreach	Wildfire	Administration	<p>Problem: Additional public education on wildfire risk is needed.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct outreach to residents, business owners, and organizations about what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Town of Ellicottville-008	FPA Training	Flood	Administration	<p>Problem: Floodplain administration staff require additional training.</p> <p>Solution: The Town FPA and staff who assist with floodplain administration will attend trainings and workshops offered by FEMA and NYS to develop additional floodplain administration skills.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing Capability 2. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Attendance at NYSFSMA training conferences



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Town of Ellicottville-009	Culvert Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storm	Highway Department	<p>Problem: The following culverts are undersized and require replacement and upgrade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7075 Irish Hill • 6705 Poverty Hill • 7000 Irish Hill • 6694 Poverty Hill • 7500 Poverty Hill • 6679 Linberg • 6349 Cutter Road • 6521 Somerville Valley • 6460 Witch Hollow • 7092 Crane Road • 5190 Heffri Road <p>Solution: The town will replace and upsize the repetitively damaged/undersized culverts.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. 6349 Cotter Road replaced in 2024. Design underway for 7092 Crane Road.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Remove 6349 Cotter Road 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Town of Ellicottville-010	Ellicottville Memorial Library	Flood	FPA	<p>Problem: Ellicottville Memorial Library is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The library is not municipally owned.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the facility manager to discuss flood exposure and potential mitigation actions</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Limited staffing and financial resources.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>



13.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ellicottville participated in the mitigation strategy workshop for this HMP to identify appropriate actions to include in a local hazard mitigation strategy. Its comprehensive consideration of all possible activities to address hazards of concern included review of the following FEMA documents:

- FEMA 551 “Selecting Appropriate Mitigation Measures for Floodprone Structures” (March 2007)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013).

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Ellicottville would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions 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 Town priorities.

Table 13-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 13-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 13-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X			X				X	
Flood	X	X			X				X	X
Landslide	X				X					
Pandemic				X			X			
Severe Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X			X				X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire				X			X			

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 structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and 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

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 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 13-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-EllicottvilleT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-02	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-03	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-04	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-05	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-06	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-07	Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-08	Dam Owner Partnership	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-09	Landslide Prone Roads Inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-10	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-EllicottvilleT-11	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 16 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-01. Critical Facility Protection

Lead Agency:	Critical Facility Owners and Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Ellicottville Memorial Library, St Paul Lutheran Church, and Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation are located in the special flood hazard area and may be vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the critical facilities to protect them to the 500-year flood level. The Town will work with facility managers to identify the most effect flood mitigation methods. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 5	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations of several critical facilities in the Town.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect critical facilities, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.	
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	Action	
	No Action	
	Relocate facility	
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	
Current problem exists		
Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area		
Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.		



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-02. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineer		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	<p>Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. Several culverts in the Town are undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters including culverts located on the following roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7075 Irish Hill Road • 6705 Poverty Hill Road • 7000 Irish Hill Road • 6694 Poverty Hill Road • 7500 Poverty Hill Road • 6679 Linberg Road • 6521 Somerville Valley Road • 6460 Witch Hollow Road • 7092 Crane Road • 5190 Heffri Road 		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of the culverts in Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists



	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-03. Wildfire Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from wildfires but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on wildfire risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the wildfire hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the wildfire hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the wildfire hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the wildfire hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town	
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance	



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-04. Pandemic Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces risk from pandemic but does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.		
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Cattaraugus County, on pandemic risks and methods of mitigation measures. Methods of distribution may include Town events, the Town newsletters, social media, the Town website, and having the materials on display for the public at Town libraries and offices. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for the pandemic hazard.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1 year		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4		
Benefits:	This action will improve the public education and outreach capabilities in the Town by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the pandemic hazard which may impact them in the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of the pandemic hazard. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the County's public education and outreach capabilities and adapt it to the Town's needs.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from the pandemic hazard and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Town	
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance	



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-05. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department		
Hazards of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Town Hall, Town Center, and the Highway Garage Facilities, do not have back up power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds associated with severe storms and severe winter storms are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facility. Rising water levels from floods could impact these facilities; back-up generators would permit any influx of water to be removed from the facilities via pumping systems.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facility. The Town will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. The installation of the back-up emergency generators will ensure continuity of operations for the critical facilities and their operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 5		
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.		
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of critical facilities that could support future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of critical facilities and their essential functions during a power outage.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		-
	Microgrid		Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup		Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-06. Floodprone Roads

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering, Village of Ellicottville		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	<p>Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. There are multiple roads in Town which may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sommerville Valley Road area/valley (ice jam potential) • Lower Cotter Road, Lindburg Road • Southeast area of the Village (along Elk Creek near the Tops grocery store) • Route 219 • Route 242 into the Village of Ellicottville 		
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop specific mitigation solutions for flood-prone road systems after conducting a flood study. Possible solutions may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of roadways • Installation or improvement of drainage systems • Regrading of roadway and soils • Resurfacing or reshaping roadways 		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible	
	Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive	



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-07. Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	Win-Sum Ski Corporation	
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Spruce Lake. The dam is owned by the Win-Sum Ski Corporation. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of residential properties, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Multon Hollow Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2023, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions. The 2023 EAP indicates areas surrounding the Win-Sum basin, Whig Street Creek, and Holiday Valley Creek could be impacted by a dam failure event.	
Description of the Solution:	The Municipal Engineer will encourage the Win-Sum Ski Corporation to complete an engineering study of Tannenbaum Reservoir Dam to identify any potential needs for retrofits or improvements. The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the Win-Sum Ski Corporation will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	High	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss of an environmental and recreational resource.



	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions
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Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-08. Dam Owner Partnership

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC, Dam Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has several dams within its jurisdiction, including one high-hazard potential dam. These structures have the potential to impact the people, property, infrastructure, and environment nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with the owners of the dams to ensure inspections and safety procedures are up to date. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Dam Owner will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3	
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live near the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within for those living near areas where the dams are located.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development near the dams will be more secure as safety procedures and inspections are regularly performed on the dams.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
	Utilize information from NYS DEC	Owners may not be required to submit a safety plan to the State
	Utilize information from the National Inventory of Dams	Not all dams are listed on the inventory



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-09. Landslide Prone Roads Inventory

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. The Town does not have an inventory of roads which may be impacted by landslides.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify roads in Town which have slopes at grades greater than 20 percent. Once identified, The Engineer will work with the Highway Department to prioritize roadways and identify possible mitigation measures.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 4, 6		
Benefits:	This action will identify locations with steep grades (above 20 percent) and provide the Highway Department and Engineer with future locations to implement mitigation measures to protect any nearby property and infrastructure.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action may identify socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be at risk to the landslide hazard. If identified, the Town may educate the populations on how to mitigate potential risks.		
Impact on Future Development:	The identification of at-risk roads may lead to restrictions for future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action has the potential to identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action may improve the Town's regulatory capabilities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Town will be unaware of any safety concerns for the dam or its condition
	Do not use inventory to inform steep slopes ordinance		Would not restrict future development, could increase at risk properties and structures
	Do not use inventory to inform future projects		Risk would not be reduced



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-10. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	<p>Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellicottville 10 • Ellicottville 39 • Ellicottville 48 • Ellicottville 49 • Ellicottville 50 		
Description of the Solution:	The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Remove bridges		May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-EllicottvilleT-11. Federal Accreditation Standards

Lead Agency:	Municipal Engineer	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Public Works, FEMA, USACE, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will partner with Cattaraugus County to assist with communications to dam and levee owners and operators. Communication with dam and levee owners and/or operators will be focused on ensuring the structure(s) are accredited and/or how to get the structure(s) accredited.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	County Budget, Jurisdictional Budget, Dam Owners, Levee Owners	
Implementation Timeline:	4 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk, including impacts on the populations, and their property, near the structures.	
Impact on Future Development:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Future development near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Accreditation of the structures show they can support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk. Critical facilities near the structures will have reduced risk to the flood hazard. Dams and levees are critical facilities. Accredited structures meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will strengthen flood risk reduction capabilities. Having an accredited structure means they can support efforts in mitigating the risk of the flood hazard.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events, including heavy rainfalls and flooding events. Heavy rainfalls can cause additional pressure and stress on dams and levees, leading to failure. Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies.	
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Only work to ensure dam accreditation	Levees may not be accredited
Only work to ensure levee accreditation	Dams may not be accredited	