



6. TOWN OF CARROLLTON

This jurisdictional annex to the Cattaraugus County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Carrollton 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 Carrollton, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Carrollton’s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

6.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Carrollton 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 Highway Superintendent 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 6-1 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 6-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Michael Fox, Highway Superintendent Address: 950 Main Street, West Valley, NY 14171 Phone Number: 716-925-8477 Email: mikepfox@hotmail.com	Name/Title: Robert Rinfrette, Supervisor Address: 125 Parkside Drive, Limestone NY 14753 Phone Number: 716-904-0070 Email: Bryson91@hotmail.com
<i>National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator</i>	
Name/Title: Ben McDonnell, Code Enforcement Officer Address: 640 Main Street, Limestone NY 14753 Phone Number: 716-925-8842 Email: towncodecarrollton@outlook.com	

6.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Carrollton lies in the south-central part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State. The Town of Carrollton has a total area of 52.4 square miles. The Alleghany River, Chipmonk Creek, Ten Mile Creek, Tunegawant Creek, and Windfall Creek all flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Great Valley, to the northwest is the City of Salamanca and the Town of Salamanca, to the west is the Town of Red House, and the southern border of the town is the state of Pennsylvania.

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 4.7 percent of the



population is 5 years of age or younger, 22.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.6 percent is non-English speaking, 12.4 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.3 percent is considered disabled.

6.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Carrollton 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 Carrollton to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

6.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 6-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Carrollton.

Table 6-2. 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 2022.1, providing for the Administration & Enforcement of the NY State Uniform Fire Prevention & Building Code 2018-1	State and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Code applies to construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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
<p>It is the intent and purpose of this law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. Specifically, the purposes of this law are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To secure safety for the residents of the Town of Carrollton from flood, fire and other dangers. 2. To provide adequate light and air. 3. To prevent the overcrowding of land and to avoid undue concentration of population. 4. To prevent congestion on the streets and roadways in the Town. 5. To facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements. 6. To make provision for, in so far as conditions may permit, the accommodation of solar energy systems and equipment and access to sunlight necessary, therefore. 7. To implement the policies and guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted by the Town of Carrollton on August 11, 2010. 				
Subdivision Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of site plan approval is to determine compliance with the objectives of this article in zoning districts where inappropriate development may cause a conflict between uses in the same or adjoining zoning district by creating unhealthful and unsafe conditions and thereby adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.				
Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? To protect residents and property from adverse effects of stormwater runoff caused by the modification of existing drainage systems during construction, reconstruction or development on one or more parcels of land, and to promote water quality.				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				
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	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Yes	Zoning Ordinance Law/Land Use Management Plan, 2014-1	Local	Code Enforcement Officer

How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 Identifies environmentally sensitive areas to be preserved from damage by development, or establishment of protection measures. This can include, but is not limited to, wetlands, floodplains, and other sensitive ecosystems and the species that reside within them.

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.

- 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.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

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

PLANNING DOCUMENTS

General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Town of Carrollton Comprehensive Plan, 2010	Local	Planning Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?
 The Town of Carrollton Master Plan identifies the following goals that relate to natural hazards:

- Community Character: To promote and plan a pattern of development that maintains the rural character of the town
- Agriculture: Maintain, protect, and promote forestry and woodland activities
- Environment & Conservation: protect, maintain and enhance the natural rural character of the town
- Economic Outlook: Facilitate, support, and create economic development in the town

Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plan	County	County
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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
<p>A capital improvement plan helps identify priority areas for development and revitalization that can reduce damages by removing blight and increasing economic resiliency.</p>				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	Local, County	County
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Minimizing the amount of debris left behind on residential and commercial properties and roadways reduces post-disaster recovery costs and accelerates a return to normalcy following a disaster event.</p>				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Stormwater Management Plan	Yes	Stormwater Management Plan	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Ensures the efficient flow of water through and around populated areas to reduce damage to property from flooding. Regulates stormwater that flows in to drinking water supplies and ensures its cleanliness for consumption.</p>				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Economic Development Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	State	State
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Establishes guidelines for the protection of properties that are vulnerable to wildfire, including the establishment of a debris clearance radius, usage of certain construction materials, and awareness of general fire risk within individual communities.</p>				
Community Forest Management Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Transportation Plan	No	-	-	-
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>				
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Agriculture Plan	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Discusses and examines the economic development tools available to working farms and farmlands and defines land use tools that can be provided to protect agricultural land. Preservation of agricultural lands is key to ensuring a</p>				



	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>consistent food supply within and surrounding a community. The land also serves as a permeable location for stormwater from heavy rain events to remain contained in the ground, as opposed to flowing freely over other impermeable surfaces.</p> <p>Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Tourism Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Business/ Downtown Development Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Other</p> <p>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</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Identifies available resources, resource gaps, vulnerable areas and populations, and communication methods for response to emergencies. This provides a foundation for the development of hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and actions to ensure any gaps and needs are addressed and all capabilities are being effectively utilized.</p>	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	County	County OES
<p>Continuity of Operations Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Substantial Damage Response Plan</p> <p>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</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A THIRA provides the foundation for disaster planning by providing a hierarchy of hazards faced by a community ranked by their likelihood of occurrence and amount of population and property at risk of damage.</p>	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	County	County
<p>Post-Disaster Recovery Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p>	No	-	-	-
<p>Public Health Plan</p> <p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Planning for public health emergencies can identify tactics and needed resources to prevent the spread of disease or infection before it occurs.</p>	Yes	Public Health Plan	County	Health Department



	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?

6.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 6-3 summarizes the capabilities of Carrollton to oversee and track development.

Table 6-3. 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 Officer
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 	No	Available in the Town Master Plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	According to the 2010 Master Plan, 3,349 of the Town's 32,671 acres of land is vacant and could be used for future development.

6.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 6-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Carrollton and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 6-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Municipal Complex, 2nd Floor in the Library. There are five members on the board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	There are four members on the board.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department is responsible for maintenance of the Town's roads.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer is responsible for inspections and ensuring the building code is enforced.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County, 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	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Highway Department
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
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	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-



6.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 6-5 summarizes financial resources available to Carrollton.

Table 6-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
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	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
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

6.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

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

Table 6-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Supervisor
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Yes	Town Board, Planning Board
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Reverse 911, IPAWS, NY Alert
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	Yes	Newspaper



6.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 6-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Carrollton.

Table 6-7. 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

6.3.7 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 6-8 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 6-8. 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



6.4 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 6-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

6.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 6-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Carrollton.

Table 6-9. Carrollton NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	5
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	\$0.00
# 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

6.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 6-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Carrollton.

Table 6-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along the Tunungwant Creek
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)?	None



NFIP Topic	Comments
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Using state and FEMA standards
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?	More localized (or on site) training to Cattaraugus County so training is more feasible to do with limited staffing.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit Review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Using state and FEMA standards
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Limited staffing and financial resources
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: May 8, 2020 CAV: October 7, 2003
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1987: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	December 15, 2020
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, considers flood risk



NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

6.5 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 6-11 through Table 6-13.

Table 6-11. 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	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
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 6-12. 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
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The Town did not indicate any recent major development or infrastructure occurred between 2019 to present.

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 6-13. 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
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The Town did not indicate any known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years.

6.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

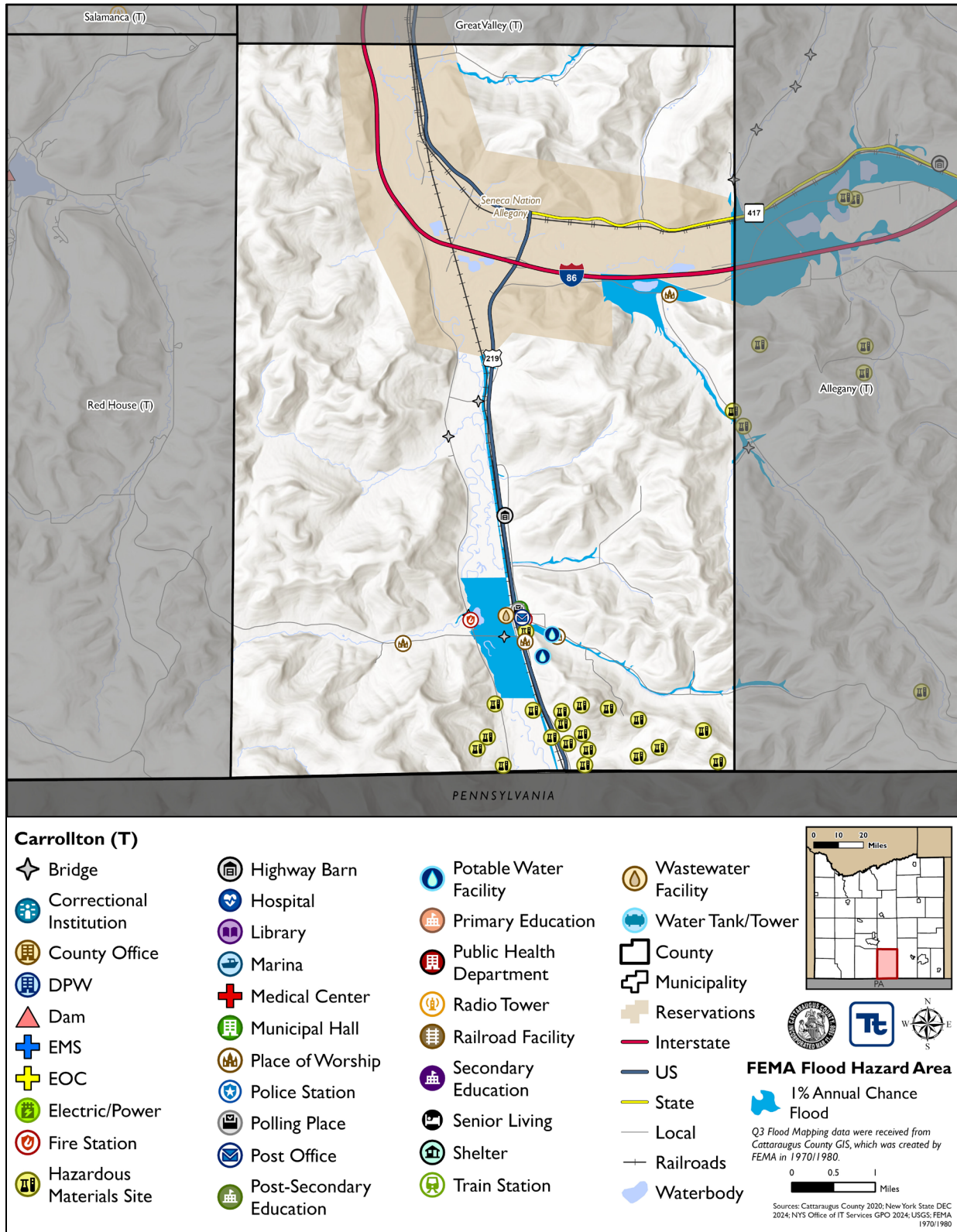
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner’s vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Carrollton’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

6.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 6-1 through Figure 6-2. 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 Carrollton has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



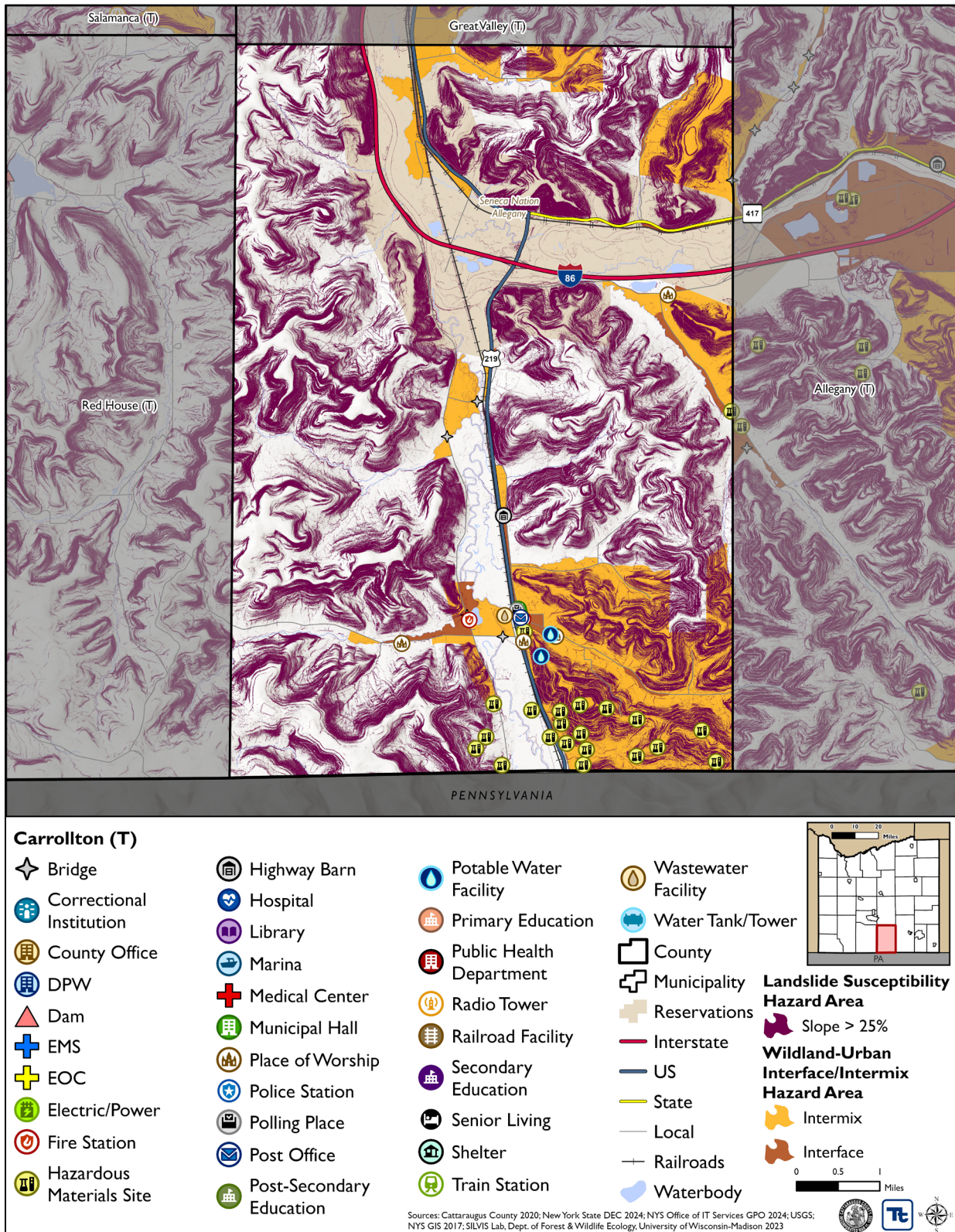
Figure 6-1. Carrollton Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



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 6-2. Carrollton Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





6.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Carrollton is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 6-14 provides details on loss and damage in Carrollton during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 6-14. Hazard Event History in Carrollton

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Carrollton
October 31- November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not incur and documented 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 and documented 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 and documented damage or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town did not incur and documented 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.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not incur and documented damage or losses.



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

6.6.3 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 Carrollton .

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. Carrollton 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 made the following changes:

- The hazard ranking for the Dam and Levee Failure hazard was decreased for ‘low’ to ‘No Risk’ as there are no dams located in the Town, nor are there any in neighboring jurisdictions which have the potential to impact the Town.

Table 6-15 shows Carrollton’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 6-15. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Dam and Levee Failure	No Risk
Flood	Low
Landslide	High
Pandemic	Medium
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Utility Failure	Medium
Wildfire	Medium

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 6-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.



Table 6-16. 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		
Carrollton 11	Bridge	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-12	-
Community Full Gospel Church Christina	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
Municipal Building	Polling Place	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
St. John Baptist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-
Town Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	2025-CarrolltonT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

6.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- The Community Full Gospel Church, St. John Baptist Church, Town Municipal Building, and Town Barn 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.
- 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. Conditions on Parkside Drive make it prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- 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.
- Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Municipal Complex does 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.

- The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219. Flooding on the bridge and on Main Street can 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.
- Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff. 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.
- 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.
- The area surrounding Tunungwant Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tunungwant Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- 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:
 - Carrollton 11

6.7 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.

6.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 6-17 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.

6.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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



Table 6-17. 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-Carrollton-001	Town Barn	Flood	Highway Dept.	<p>Problem: The Town Barn at US Route 219 is located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The town will explore options to protect the facility to the 500-year flood level. Possible actions explored will include floodproofing, flood walls, elevation, and relocation of the facility.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Other Town projects were prioritized.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-002	St. John Baptist Church	Flood	FPA	<p>Problem: The St. John Baptist Church is a critical facility located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The facility is privately owned. Critical facilities need to be protected to the 500-year flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will conduct outreach to the Church to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions that can be taken.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Other Town projects were prioritized.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-003	Parkside Drive	Landslide	Highway Dept	<p>Problem: Parkside Drive is at risk to landslides. The road is slowly sinking about a half inch a year.</p> <p>Solution: Study slide conditions in the Town of Carrollton on Parkside Drive through a feasibility assessment. Carry out most cost-effective measure to protect against landslides.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.</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.
2020-Carrollton-004	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>	<p>1. No Progress</p> <p>2. Lack of available training.</p>	<p>1. Include</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-005	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>	<p>1. No Progress</p> <p>2. Funding constraints.</p>	<p>1. Include</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-006	Identification of Permanent Housing Locations	All Hazards	Administration	<p>Problem: The Town of Carrollton needs to identify locations for the placement of permanent housing.</p> <p>Solution: The Town of Carrollton will work with Cattaraugus County to identify regional locations for permanent housing.</p>	<p>1. No Progress</p> <p>2. Funding constraints.</p>	<p>1. Include</p> <p>2. Change to temporary sheltering</p> <p>3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-007	Update Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	OEM	<p>Problem: The town's Emergency Operations Plan requires update.</p> <p>Solution: The town will update the Emergency Operations Plan, integrating information from the Hazard Mitigation Plan update.</p>	<p>1. No Progress</p> <p>2. Other Town projects were prioritized.</p>	<p>1. Include</p> <p>2. Not applicable</p> <p>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.
2020-Carrollton-008	Backup Power for Town Highway Garage	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	<p>Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Highway Garage requires permanent backup power.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Highway Garage (estimated at 15kW). The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Project complete 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Project is completed.
2020-Carrollton-009	Backup Power for Town Municipal Complex	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	<p>Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Municipal Complex requires permanent backup power.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Municipal Complex. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Carrollton-010	Backup Power for Water Pumps	Utility Failure	Engineer, OEM, Highway	<p>Problem: Backup power sources are necessary to maintain critical services for critical facilities. The Town Water Pumps requires permanent backup power.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete 2. The Town purchased an automatic generator in 2024. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. The Town purchased an automatic generator in 2024.



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.
				Solution: The Town Engineer will research what size generator is necessary to supply backup power to the Town Water Pumps. The town will then install a backup power generator and necessary electrical components.		
2020-Carrollton-011	Leonard Run Bridge	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineering	<p>Problem: The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct an engineering study to determine the appropriate design for a replacement bridge. The town will then replace the bridge to the identified specifications.</p>	<p>1. In Progress 2. Scheduled to be replaced via Bridge-NY funding in 2026</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>
2020-Carrollton-012	Flood Study	Flood, Severe Storm	Engineering	<p>Problem: Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a flood study to determine if logging has resulted in a change in the floodplain function in the town and if upgrades to culverts and the stormwater system are necessary. If upgrades are necessary, the town will work to make these upgrades.</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Funding constraints.</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>



6.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Carrollton 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 Carrollton 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 6-18 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 6-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 6-18. 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										
Flood	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X			X					X
Pandemic	X			X			X			X
Severe Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Utility Failure	X	X							X	X
Wildfire	X	X		X	X		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 6-19. 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-CarrolltonT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-02	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-03	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-04	Wildfire Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-05	Temporary Sheltering	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-06	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-07	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-08	Leonard Run Bridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-CarrolltonT-09	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-10	Pandemic Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-11	Tunungwant Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-CarrolltonT-12	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	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-CarrolltonT-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:	The Community Full Gospel Church, St. John Baptist Church, Town Municipal Building, and Town Barn 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. 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Relocate facility		Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events		Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-02. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Engineering		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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. Conditions on Parkside Drive make it prone to landslides. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigate landslide risk on Parkside Drive. Possible mitigation measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting 		
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 landslide near the Allegany River. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.		
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. 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 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 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
	Reconstruct roadway outside of hazard area		Not feasible
	Close road and reroute traffic around hazard area		Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-03. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
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:	Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
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
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-04. 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-CarrolltonT-05. Temporary Sheltering

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Following emergency events, individuals may be unable to stay in their places of residence due to storm damages. Flooding from dam and levee failures can cause residences to become uninhabitable; wildfires and landslides can compromise the integrity of the structure; and severe storms and severe winter storms can lead to utility failures. The Town needs to identify locations for the placement of temporary sheltering.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Supervisor will lead efforts to identify a suitable location to temporarily relocate residents or visitors in need of temporary sheltering. The Town will consider options to partner with neighboring jurisdictions for a regional location. The Town will contact the Cattaraugus County Office of Emergency Services for assistance as needed to identify a suitable, approved location.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, County Budget, Neighboring Jurisdictions, American Red Cross, HSGP		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6		
Benefits:	Providing a safe, climate-controlled location for individuals in need following an emergency can provide a sense of gratitude and normalcy to an otherwise negative event. Removing individuals from at-risk locations and offering temporary locations for impacted persons to gather, increases the safety of the overall community.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations are often at the most risk during emergencies and disaster events. Offering a safe location for these populations can ensure their health is looked after and they are removed from harm's way.		
Impact on Future Development:	The temporary sheltering facility will be able to support population increases brought in from potential future development.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would create, or expand on already existing, critical facilities, as sheltering locations are critical facilities.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will create a new capability of the Town by offering a resource for its visitors and residents to utilize should they be in need of temporary sheltering.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The changing climate may lead to the Town, its residents, and visitors being exposed to hazards more frequently. Extreme temperatures have occurred more often in recent years which lead to drought; heavier rainfalls during severe storms have increased the occurrence of flooding. A temporary sheltering facility can provide a safe location for impacted individuals.		
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Utilize County facilities		May require signed agreements; reliant on County opening facilities
	Utilize American Red Cross facilities		Reliant on American Red Cross opening a facility



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-06. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), with support from the Cattaraugus Office of Emergency Services. The CEMP will integrate hazard mitigation principles into its contents, including addresses capabilities related to reduce the risk to the identified hazards of concern identified with this Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town will send the CEMP to the County for review, followed by a State review.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, EMPG	
Implementation Timeline:	3 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5	
Benefits:	The CEMP details what the Town will do during a disaster (incident command implementation, command center location and activities, specific plans by department, etc.). The creation of a CEMP will permit the Town to integrate new plans, policies, capabilities, and hazard assessments.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including population distribution and locations, including any concentrated populations of individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, or individuals with limited English proficiency.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be protected by the actions which the Town performs following the CEMP.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The section overview portion of the CEMP covers a discussion of a variety of topics, including vulnerable critical facilities (e.g. nursing homes, schools, hospitals, infrastructure).	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update a planning and response capability for the Town.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in an CEMP, including in the basic plan and any annexes, may need to be updated.	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only hazard appendices	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the basic plan and annexes
	Ask County to integrate hazard mitigation into the County CEMP	Town CEMP will remain undeveloped



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-07. Generators at Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
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 Municipal Complex does 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-CarrolltonT-08. Leonard Run Bridge

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
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:	The Leonard Run bridge on Main Street is undersized in relation to the culvert recently installed downstream 200' from Leonard Run to Carry State Route 219. Flooding on the bridge and on Main Street can 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.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer conducted an assessment of the bridge and culvert to determine what repairs are necessary or may be feasible. The bridge is scheduled to be replaced via Bridge-NY funding in 2026.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	BRIDGENY		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	Infrastructure will be protected from future hazard damages. Ensures at least a single transportation route remains accessible to the community.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations reach needed service provided by the Town.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be able to access critical facilities and community lifelines.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Ensures transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs. Provides a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridge.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Increases community resiliency to flooding events in vulnerable areas that would normally be vulnerable to prolonged isolation after high-water events.		
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. This could lead to further degradation of the bridge.		
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 bridge		Not feasible, costly
	Build new bridge		Not feasible, costly



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-09. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Due to recent clear-cut logging operations, it is likely that many of the pipes and culverts are going to be inadequate to carry additional runoff. 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.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will conduct a flood study to determine if logging has resulted in a change in the floodplain function in the town and if upgrades to culverts and the stormwater system are necessary. If necessary, 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-CarrolltonT-10. 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-CarrolltonT-11. Tunungwant Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement		
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:	The area surrounding Tunungwant Creek is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Tunungwant Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Tunungwant Creek.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.		
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 surrounding Tunungwant Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and community lifelines near Tunungwant Creek would have a reduced risk to the flood hazard.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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
	Elevate nearby roads		Cost prohibitive
	Acquire all properties which flood		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-CarrolltonT-12. 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"> • Carrollton 11 		
Description of the Solution:	<p>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.</p>		
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