20 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

20.1 TOWN OF ELLISBURG

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

20.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Ellisburg identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Douglas Shelmidine, Town Supervisor Address:11574 South Main Street, PO Box 113 Ellisburg NY 13636 Phone Number:315-846-5138 Email: tofellisburg@gmail.com	Name/Title: Debbie Payne, Town Clerk Address:11574 South Main Street, PO Box 113 Ellisburg NY 13636 Phone Number:315-846-5138 Email: ellisburgclerk@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Cindy Shaw, Code Enforcement Address:11574 South Main Street, PO Box 113 Ellisburg NY 13636 Phone Number: 315-846-5138 Email: csassessor55@gmail.com	

20.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

20.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Ellisburg.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	6	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-

Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)			

N/A = Not applicable

20.3.2 Community Profile

The Town of Ellisburg has an area of 83 square miles and is located in the southern part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Henderson and Town of Adams to the north, the Town of Lorraine to the east, Oswego County to the south, and Lake Ontario to the west. Interstate 81, U.S. Highway 11 and numerous state highways run directly through the Town of Ellisburg.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Ellisburg was 2,869 which makes up 2.5 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 5.2 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 18 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 7.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 7.6 percent is considered disabled.

20.4 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 Ellisburg's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets. These assets may be buildings, infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.

Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

20.4.1 Hazard Area

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

Figure 1. Ellisburg Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

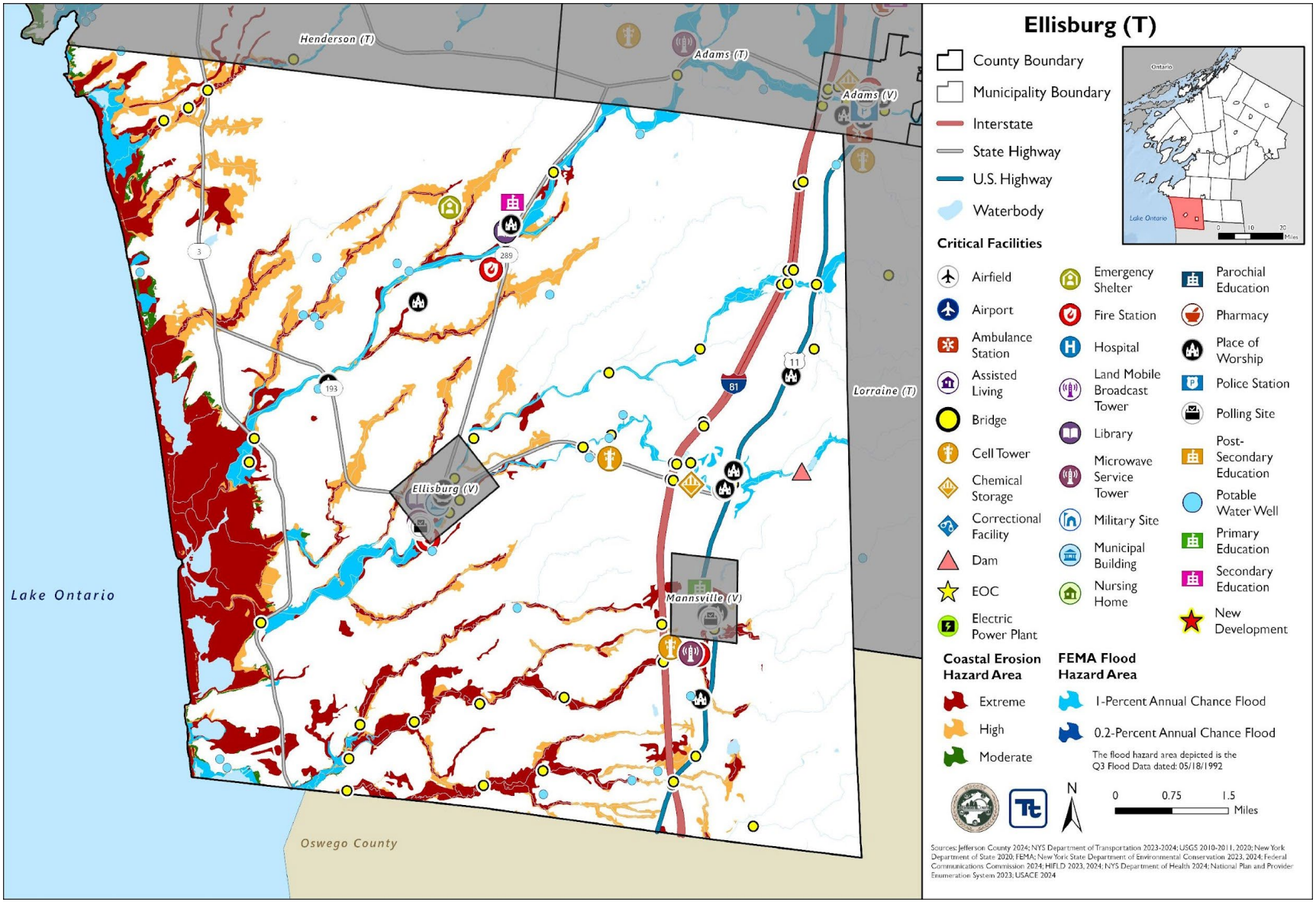
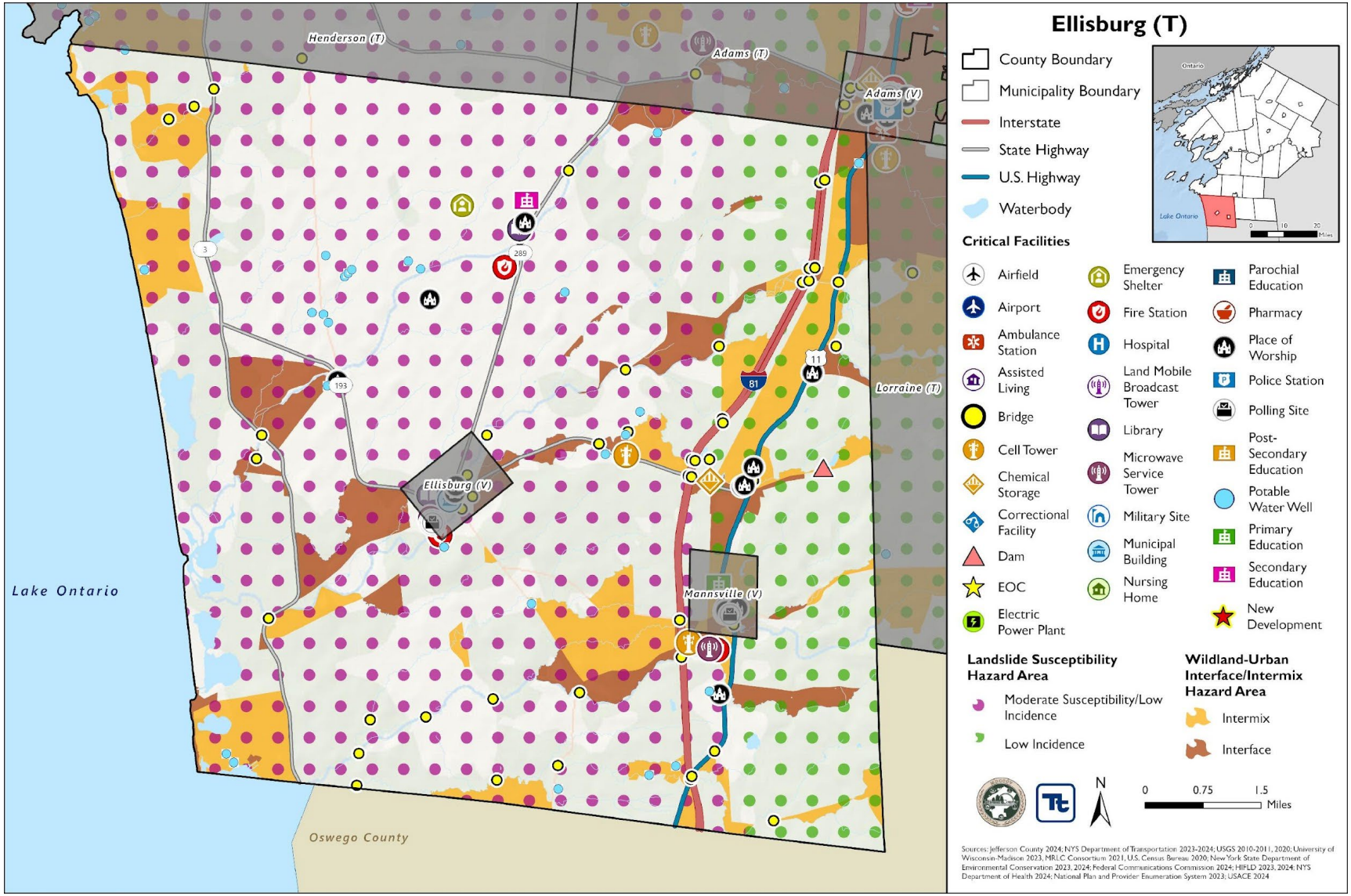


Figure 2. Ellisburg Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



20.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Ellisburg

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ellisburg
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Town incurred overtime worked by the highway department.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached $10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds,	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Ellisburg
		and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Town did not incur any documented damages or losses. Town

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

20.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Ellisburg Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	The Town has one Dam located along Town Route 91, that is on private property and has been identified as needing work from the state. This dam was created to hold back water for a processing plant that no longer exists, and most of the time to dam is dry. The Town does not have any concerns with the dam; however, the removal of the dam would not hurt the Town.
Drought	Agriculture has been impacted by drought events and residents who are not on municipal water also can experience water distress.
Extreme Temperature	The Fire Houses will sometimes open as temporary shelters as cooling/heating stations and during power outages.
Flood	There is flooding reported by Lake Ontario, including Parsons Road and Little Field Place. There is beach damage that is incurred during any high-water event, including undersized culverts and road washouts.
Geological Hazards	The Town has reported an increase in earthquake frequency; however, infrastructure and structures are not impacted. The Town has no known impacts for landslide events.
Severe Storm	The Town reported homes with roofs that were ripped off in January of 2024 due to high wind events, which also impacted barns and other agricultural facilities. The Town also reported some issues with flat areas where crops have been lost or severely damaged.
Severe Winter Storm	The 2024/2025 winter season has been the worst winter in a while in terms of snowfall. The Highway Department works long hours with limited salt storage in the Town. The Town has also experienced icing events that lead to downed trees and powerlines.
Wildfire	The Town has not experienced issues with fires, however, a decent amount of the land is state owned.

20.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Ellisburg Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	The Town has large dairy farms, and droughts can impact the water supply significantly.	Local Roads	The Town has reported flooding along Parsons Road, Route 3, Church Street, Bear Creek, County Route 79, Mixer Road, Saxe Road, Balch Road, Swan Road (the spot of the road that has open field on both sides of the road), and Jefferson Park (which is close to flat rock).
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	See integrated in other sections
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	Not applicable	Natural Resources	Sandy Pond has a lot of issues with the sandbars from the lake moving the water in the boat channel. Some wind storms and ice storms have done damage to the woodlots for logging as well.
Bridges	Areas of State Route 3 bridge flood and incur ice jam problems occasionally due to the proximity near the lakeshore. This bridge was rebuilt about 15 years ago, but still floods. The bridge on Monitor Mills Road over South Sandy Creek gets very heavy traffic and is very narrow and is adjacent to a fishing area. The bridge is not a flooding danger.	Neighborhoods	The Town has an RV park where a lot of seasonal residents are located on the lake. These areas have been elevated to mitigate flood risks.
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	The Town has reported algal bloom concerns and issues along Lake Ontario, which can impact tourism and local economy.
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	The Methodist Church has backup power and is heated with natural gas and could operate as a shelter as needed. The Jehovah Church also has backup power and could operate as a shelter.

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Community Centers/Hubs	The Town has three fire halls and all have backup power.	Private Property	There are areas where basements get flooded during the high-water table and lakeshore properties that experience flooding as well. Houses located along Church street also always flood.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The water levels impact salmon fishing.	Public Transportation	Not applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	There are two schools within the Town that also have backup power and can operate as an emergency shelter (one elementary and one K-12).
Culverts	The Town has reported undersized culverts located along Saxe Road, McDonald Hill Road, Spawn Road County Route 79, and County Route 75.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	See above for fire halls	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The Town has an undersized mobile asset storage facility. Some equipment has been left outside due to the undersized area and is then damaged and unusable which inhibits the Town's ability to effectively clear and perform routine maintenance along roadways.
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	No known impacts
Highways	See culverts and local roads	Wastewater Treatment Plants	Not applicable
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	See other sections
Other	There are power outages from wind, ice, and the occasional electric storm.	Drinking Water Resources	Wells can get low during droughts for municipal water. The Town has two wells that are close together and are typically at the same levels.

20.4.5 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. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Drought	Increase	Stay the same	-	Increase	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Heat-Increase Cold-Same	Heat-Increase Cold-Same	-	Heat-Increase Cold-Same	Heat – High Cold – Medium
Flood	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Earthquake-Increase Landslide-Stay the same	Earthquake-Increase Landslide-Stay the same	-	Earthquake-Increase Landslide-Stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low

20.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
Parochial Fund-Diocese of	Place of Worship	X	X	Action 2025-EllisburgT-08.	-

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.

20.5 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 H through Table L.

20.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Requirements for a Building and Zoning Permit form that is signed
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes, Flood-zone areas are tracked in the compliance checklist
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	No

Table I. 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	9	0	0	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	8	0	0	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	3	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	7	0	1	8
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	20	0	0	20
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits				
Permits within SFHA				

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

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table K. 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
Dollar General	Commercial	1	NYS 193	None Identified	Fully Built
Oya Ellisburg Solar LLC. Project	Solar Farm	-	-	None Identified	Fully Built

Table L. 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
None Identified					

20.6 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 A is responsible for maintaining this information.

20.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Ellisburg.

Table M. Ellisburg NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	8
Total Loss Payments	$78,372.18
# 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

20.6.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	The four corners of the Town are located in the floodplain and are prone to flooding
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	Cindy Shaw, Code Enforcement
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 1 of 1994
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	May 18, 1992
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit Review; Coastal Erosion Hazard permits are issued.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Training and limited staffing

NFIP Topic	Comments
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Localized training
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Town has not had any substantial damages; people typically apply themselves and then the Town is notified.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	By Code Enforcement Review
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Yes, around 250 located on the shoreline; guesstimate of 400 total.
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Unsure
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	When a coastal permit is obtained; they need an elevation certificate; so, these are maintained; Shoreline also needs them in the floodplain
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None known areas
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Bank for flood insurance
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	FEMA maps and the flood hazard areas are used.
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	The board of appeals considers efforts based on permit information.

NFIP Topic	Comments
flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not Documented CAV: May 2, 2022
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

20.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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

20.7.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Ordinances

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Ellisburg, and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Town.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Town of Ellisburg adheres to a building code through County authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Code Enforcement
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law 1 of 1994	This ordinance is designed to protect communities from flood hazards by implementing regulations that ensures the land use and development practices account for the flood risks, requires vulnerable structures to be constructed to withstand flood damage, and to control changes to the natural floodplain and stream channels to prevent increased flood hazards.	Code Enforcement
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	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	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Amended in July of 2020 (Local Law 1 of 2020)	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Zoning Board of Appeals

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Town of Ellisburg. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.

Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Other: Wellhead Protection Plan	Yes	The purpose of the plan is to prevent contamination of water supply wells, reduce reliance on costly treatment facilities, and avoiding remediation costs.	Water Department
Water Quality Report	Yes, 2022	The purpose of this report is to raise understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect the Town's drinking water sources. Last year, the tap water met all State drinking water health standards. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where the Town's water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.	Water Department

20.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local

level, including the Town of Ellisburg. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Town of Ellisburg. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The Town has one code enforcement official.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Town Highway Department performs snowplowing, tree trimming, and ditch maintenance.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Neighboring municipalities and the County
Planning Board	No	Zoning Board of Appeals acts as both the Planning Board and the Zoning Board.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town of Ellisburg is situated in southern Jefferson County and is made up of 275.5 lane miles. The highway department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of town, county and state highways within their jurisdiction. The department employs 8 full time positions as well as several additional part time employees seasonally.
Water Department	Yes	The Water Department manages the water/sewer system within the Town.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The ZBA is an appellate Board which can review any permit application denied by the Zoning Enforcement Officer, when requested. The ZBA also considers applications related to special use permits, area and use variances and interpretations. The ZBA may also be called upon by the Town Board to make recommendations with regard to issues before those Boards. The Board consists of five members.

20.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Ellisburg.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Water Districts
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes, Water, light and fire districts
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, Water
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	No known
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP
Other State funding programs	No known
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes, Water system

20.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	Yes, the Town converses with the local News to get information out to residents
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, safety, fire and bus drills
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes, Facebook
Warning systems for hazard events	No
Other	No

20.7.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Not a Concern
Drought	Weak – Town has an intermunicipal agreement with Village of Mannsville for water
Extreme Temperature	Cold-Moderate Heat-Weak
Flood	Moderate; Surrounding Lakeshore-Weak
Geological Hazards	Weak
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Weak

20.8 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.

20.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

20.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Since the adoption of the County's first HMP, Ellisburg has made significant mitigation progress in the following areas:

- XXXX

20.8.3 Identified Issues

The Town of Ellisburg has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Town has reported flooding along Parsons Road, Route 3, Church Street, Bear Creek, County Route 79, Mixer Road, Saxe Road, Balch Road, Swan Road (the spot of the road that has open field on both sides of the road), and Jefferson Park (which is close to flat rock).
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Saxe Road, McDonald Hill Road, Spawn Road, County Route 79, and County Route 75 have culverts that are undersized and need to be upsized. The Town is unaware if there are any other areas where culverts should be upsized.
- The Town has reported vulnerable areas of a bridge located along State Route 3, including flooding and ice jam issues that impact the useability of the bridge. The bridge was rebuilt only 15 years ago, but it continues to flood. A bridge located on Monitor Mills Road, over the South Sandy Creek is vulnerable to heavy traffic and may negatively impact waiting time for emergency response vehicles that rely on this bridge to access portions of the Town.
- The Town has two wells that are close together and are typically at the same water level, which makes the Town vulnerable to drought events that may lead to both wells running dry which also impacts agriculture in the Town which is a big economic driver.
- The Town does not have sufficient salt storage to effectively clear and treat roadways that have been impacted by ice and snowfall. The most commonly used road salt is Sodium Chloride (NaCl), which when it degrades, breaks down into 40% sodium ions and 60% chloride ions. These byproducts can impact drinking water supplies and have adverse environmental impacts and cause some human health concerns, including causing excessive algae growth and harmful algal blooms.
- The Town has an undersized mobile asset storage facility that results in equipment being left outside, which becomes weathered and damaged and, in some cases, unusable, which inhibits the Town's ability to effectively clear and perform routine maintenance along roadways. If equipment was stored in a properly insulated and covered area, it would extend the lifespan of the equipment needed to perform continuity of operations.
- The Town experiences issues with Sandy Pond Channel flooding roadways and negatively impacting infrastructure nearby.
- There is one facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned. These facilities include the Diocese of Parochial Fund.

20.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Ellisburg participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e, analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities.

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.

Action 2025-EllisburgT-01. Flood Prone Roadways

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway Department; State DOT
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Description of the Problem:	The Town has reported flooding along Parsons Road, Route 3, Church Street, Bear Creek, County Route 79, Mixer Road, Saxe Road, Balch Road, Swan Road (the spot of the road that has open field on both sides of the road), and Jefferson Park (which is close to flat rock).
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct flood studies to determine the best and most cost-effective solution to reduce flooding along Parsons Road, Route 3, Church Street, Bear Creek, County Route 79, Mixer Road, Saxe Road, Balch Road, Swan Road, and Jefferson Park. Once this solution is determined, the Town will implement the preferred solution.
Estimated Cost:	TBD
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6, 7
Benefits:	Future mitigation projects may be identified that will further increase overall community resiliency to flooding and other hazard events and flood risk will be reduced.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	• Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Town leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	• Transportation routes will be more likely to remain open if flooding is mitigated along them. • Hydration systems may remain potable for community usage if projects are identified to protect the existing infrastructure from flooding.
Impact on Capabilities:	This study will identify opportunities for mitigation funding to be spent in the areas in which it is most needed to increase resiliency and decrease damage from flood events.
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects
CRS Category	SP, PP, PR
Priority	High
Alternative	

Action	Evaluation
No action	-
Relocate all flood-prone road system	Not feasible
Raise all flood prone roads	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllisburgT-02. Culvert Upsizing

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	County Highway
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. Saxe Road, McDonald Hill Road, Spawn Road, County Route 79, and County Route 75 have culverts that are undersized and need to be upsized. The Town is unaware if there are any other areas where culverts should be upsized.
Description of the Solution:	The Town and County will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of culverts on Saxe Road, McDonald Hill Road, Spawn Road, County Route 79, and County Route 75 that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town and County Highway will complete the necessary upsizing for these culverts. The Town will also continue to compile a Culvert Inventory that details the status and damage of culverts in the Town and will acquire necessary funding to ensure culverts that need to be upsized or repaired may be done.
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town and County Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6, 7
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 require treatment for injuries and illness.
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow 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	Structure and Infrastructure Project
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects
Priority	High

Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	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-EllisburgT-03. Bridge Study

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	State DOT	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has reported vulnerable areas of a bridge located along State Route 3, including flooding and ice jam issues that impact the useability of the bridge. The bridge was rebuilt only 15 years ago, but it continues to flood. A bridge located on Monitor Mills Road, over the South Sandy Creek is vulnerable to heavy traffic and may negatively impact waiting time for emergency response vehicles that rely on this bridge to access portions of the Town.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will identify inadequate or vulnerable bridges within the Town and will replace or retrofit the identified bridge to reduce vulnerabilities to flood and will ensure efficient access to emergency responders.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6, 7	
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:	• Areas vulnerable to flooding will be made aware to Town leadership and first responders which can place an emphasis on controlled future development. • If cost-effective mitigation actions are identified, they may be implemented in flood prone areas that could reduce their overall risk to loss of life and property.	
Impact on Future Development:	Flood insurance costs may decrease.	
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:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	SP, PP, PR	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate all bridges	Not feasible
	Identify detours	Cost prohibitive

Action 2025-EllisburgT-04. Drought Prevention and Emergency Water Access

Lead Agency:	Town Zoning Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Water Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperature	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has two wells that are close together and are typically at the same water level, which makes the Town vulnerable to drought events that may lead to both wells running dry which also impacts agriculture in the Town which is a big economic driver.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will explore options to increase the number of water districts in the Town and will also evaluate the feasibility of hooking up to neighboring municipal water sources as an emergency source of water.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on mitigation measure	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, DEC, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action ensures that the Town will have access to an emergency water source to reduce the impacts from Drought events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that all people in the Town will have access to clean and potable water, even during drought and extreme heat events.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures that new development will have access to water in the Town during drought events.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities will have access to clean water all the time and having access to water is a critical lifeline for the Town and it ensures that all residents will have access to this lifeline.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Town's capability to provide water to residents on a consistent basis.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in prolonged dry periods.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Haul water	Time consuming and difficult for older or disabled residents
	Rely on County	May take longer to obtain water

Action 2025-EllisburgT-05. Salt Shed Storage and Algal Bloom Prevention

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Water Department	
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Winter Weather	
Description of the Problem:	The Town does not have sufficient salt storage to effectively clear and treat roadways that have been impacted by ice and snowfall. The most commonly used road salt is Sodium Chloride (NaCl), which when it degrades, breaks down into 40% sodium ions and 60% chloride ions. These byproducts can impact drinking water supplies, and have adverse environmental impacts and cause some human health concerns, including causing excessive algae growth and harmful algal blooms.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility study to determine the correct size and location of a salt storage facility that will allow the Town to be able to effectively clear and treat roads without impacting the water supply. The Town will also ensure that the salt storage is covered and is impermeable in order to minimize stormwater runoff and reduce harmful algal blooms.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after feasibility Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, WQIP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will be better prepared to treat roadways and to combat water contamination.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	People on a sodium-restricted diet due to medical conditions (e.g., high blood pressure, heart diseases, kidneys, or liver diseases) can experience health risks when exposed to elevated levels of sodium in their drinking water. In contrast, the impacts of chloride in drinking water are associated with its well-known corrosive properties, which are associated with increased risk of corrosion of metals, including lead, copper, iron, and steel, from pipes and other infrastructure. Households using private wells and small unregulated water systems are at the greatest risk of negative impacts from corrosion.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will be impacted by a lack of treated roads and by contaminated waters.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities are dependent on salt for roadways to be treated and cleared in order to perform continuity of operations. Contaminated waters would also impact critical facilities.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action strengthens the Town's capabilities to reduce groundwater contamination and preserve the Town water source, while ensuring the Town can effectively trat roadways.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in an unequal distribution of precipitation that can result in significant snowfall as well as flooding that may lead to waterway contamination.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Natural Resource Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-

	Rely on County to monitor	Town performs road treatment on Town owned roads and water sources are also Town owned
	Remove all salt	Town cannot treat roadways effectively

Action 2025-EllisburgT-06. Upgrade Highway Garage

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Zoning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town has an undersized mobile asset storage facility that results in equipment being left outside, which becomes weathered and damaged and, in some cases, unusable, which inhibits the Town's ability to effectively clear and perform routine maintenance along roadways. If equipment was stored in a properly insulated and covered area, it would extend the lifespan of the equipment needed to perform continuity of operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a survey to determine the proper sized mobile asset storage facility needed at the Town to ensure that the Highway Department can store all vehicles in the garage that need to be stored inside to extend the lifespan of the vehicles. The Highway Department will also be able to perform continuity of operations in responding to hazard-related events, including potholes in roads from extreme temperatures, flooding, geologic hazards, severe storms, and severe winter storms.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after size of facility is determined	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, DOT, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will ensure that the Highway Department will have useable equipment to be able to perform continuity of operations	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that the transportation lifeline will remain taken care of and that the Highway Department will have access to all equipment that may be needed.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures that future development will have access to a reliable road network that is well maintained.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action ensures that the transportation lifeline will remain taken care of and that the Highway Department will have access to all equipment that may be needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the transportation lifeline.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an unequal distribution of precipitation events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Rely on County equipment	The County needs equipment to clear and maintain County owned roads and facilities
	Contract with neighboring municipalities	Other municipalities will need to prioritize their own roads

Action 2025-EllisburgT-07. Sandy Pond Channel

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town experiences issues with Sandy Pond Channel flooding roadways and negatively impacting infrastructure nearby.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will consult with an engineer to determine if dredging the Sandy Pond Channel will fix the flooding issues that the Town incurs in relation to the Sandy Pond Channel. Once the best and most cost-effective solution is determined, the Town will acquire funding to reduce flooding.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by engineer	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, EPA, Resiliency and Economic Development Initiative (REDI), Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
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:	• 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:	Consideration should be taken to ensure any projects conducted have accounted for increased extreme rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	SP, PP, PR	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	Does not solve the issue
	Rely on property owners to mitigate flood	May impact the natural hydrogeography

Action 2025-EllisburgT-08. Critical Facilities in the Floodplain

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Facility Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There is one facility that is located in the Town floodplain but is not Town owned. These facilities include: • Diocese of Parochial Fund	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contact the facility owner and will explain the mitigation measures available, including conducting a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures would be needed at the Diocese of Parochial Fund to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owner will work with the Town to carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on chosen option	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations at facilities that are identified as critical to the County and/or municipality.	
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 Town, which is a critical facility, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area
	Purchase moveable flood barriers	May not be cost effective

Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

		Scores for Evaluation Criteria															
Project Number	Project Name	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**	High / Medium / Low
Action 2025-EllisburgT-01.	Flood Prone Roadways	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-02.	Culvert Upsizing	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-03.	Bridge Study	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-04.	Drought Prevention and Emergency Water Access	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-05.	Salt Shed Storage	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-06.	Upgrade Highway Garage	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-07.	Sandy Pond Channel	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High
Action 2025-EllisburgT-08.	Critical Facilities in the Floodplain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**	High

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