



31 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

31.1 TOWN OF PAMELIA

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

31.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Pamela 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: Scott Allen, Town Supervisor Address: 23958 State Route 342, Watertown, NY 13637 Phone Number: 315-785-8453 Email: supervisor@townofpamelia.com	Name/Title: Gwen Call, Town Clerk Address: 23958 State Route 342, Watertown, NY 13637 Phone Number: 315-785-9793 Email: clerk@townofpamelia.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Scott Allen, Town Supervisor Address: 23958 State Route 342, Watertown, NY 13637 Phone Number: 315-785-8453 Email: supervisor@townofpamelia.com	

31.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

31.1.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Pamela.

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	Northpole: 4/4Y Pamelia: 8C	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

31.3.1 Community Profile

The Town of Pamela has an area of 34 square miles and is located in the central part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Orleans to the north, the Town of LeRay to the east, the City of Watertown and Town of Watertown to the south, and the Town of Brownville to the west. Interstate 81, U.S. Highway 11 and numerous state highways run directly through the Town of Pamela.

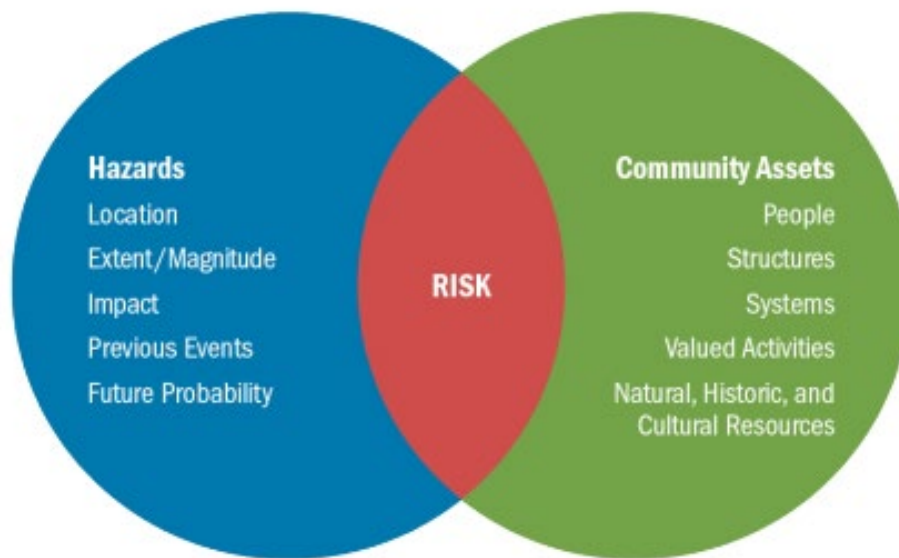
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Pamela was 3,343 which makes up 2.9 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 4.1 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 14.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 3.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 10.9 percent is considered disabled.

31.4 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 Pamela'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.

31.4.1 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 Pamela has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

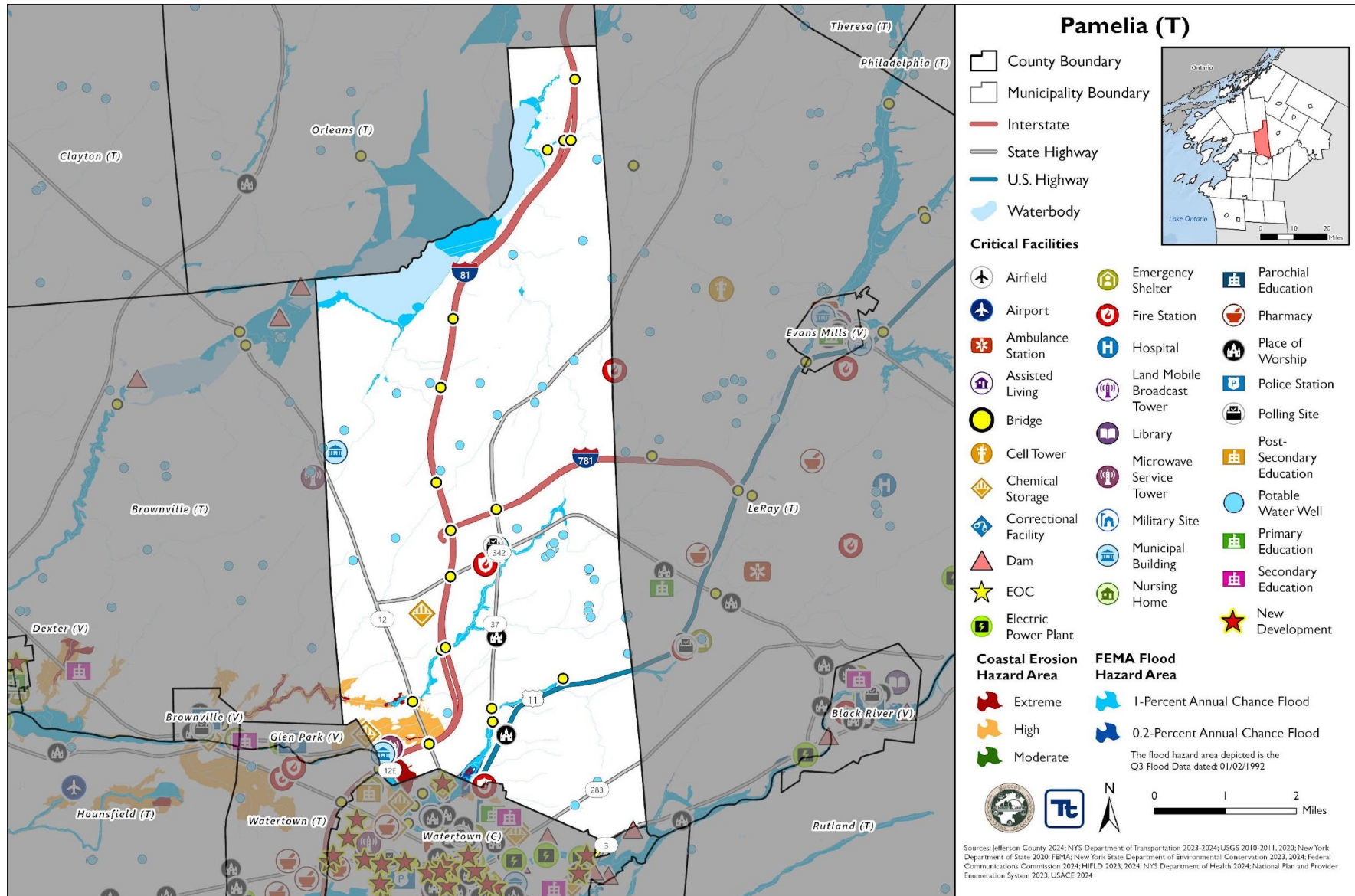
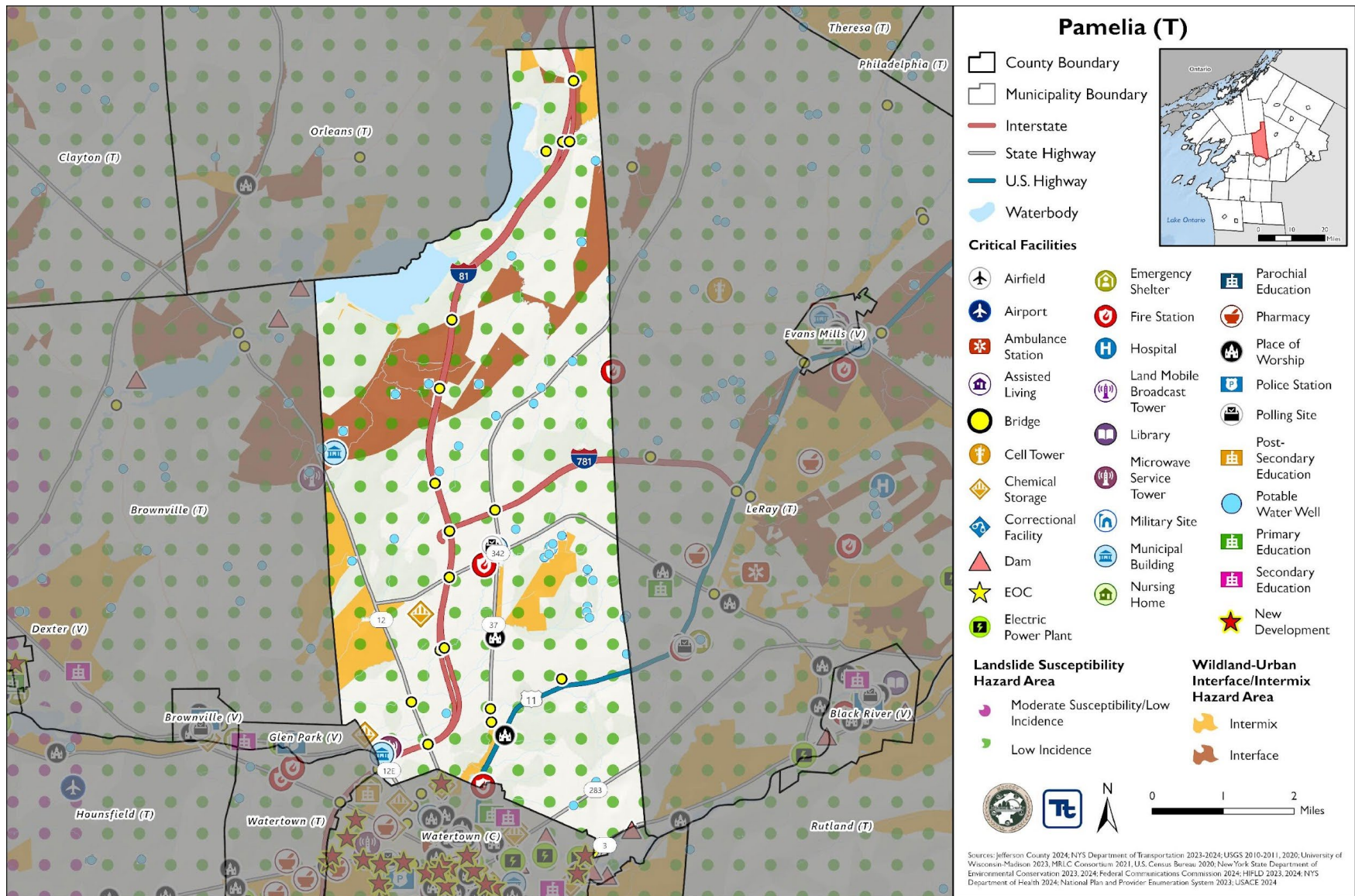




Figure 2. Pamela Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





31.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Pamela 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 Pamela during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Pamela

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Pamela
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 did not incur any documented damages or losses
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 is unsure as records were not well kept at this time.



Town of Pamela

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Pamela
		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 is unsure as records were not well kept at this time.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



31.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Pamela 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	No dams are located within the Town.
Drought	Farms within the Town have experienced some minor crop loss due to drought events.
Extreme Temperature	The Northpole Fire Department is used as a heating and cooling shelter during emergencies. The Town has experienced water main breaks, which may be extreme temperature related.
Flood	The Town has reported streams and creeks that flood over the roads, including State Route 37, State Route 12, Bush Road, Patterson Road, Liberty Avenue and Knowlesville Road which may have undersized culverts, and some streams have vegetation in the streams which acts like a bottleneck.
Geological Hazards	No known impacts
Severe Storm	High wind events can impact the infrastructure in the Town.
Severe Winter Storm	The Town performs snow routine snow removal as needed, however there have been isolated incidents of car crashes due to the snow plow not being able to get through.
Wildfire	The Town reports about one to two grass fires every year that are typically well maintained.



31.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Pamela 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	Agriculture can be impacted by drought events.	Local Roads	The Town has reported streams and creeks that flood over the roads, including State Route 37, State Route 12, Bush Road, Patterson Road, Liberty Avenue and Knowlesville Road which may have undersized culverts, and some streams have vegetation in the streams which acts like a bottleneck.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	Murrock Circle is a street that has multiple business including Jeff Concrete, United Rental, and Storage building businesses that are vulnerable to flooding.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	Liberty Avenue is low lying due to undersized culverts which leads to flooding. The road may also need to be raised.	Natural Resources	Not applicable
Bridges	The state owns three bridges and there are no known impacts.	Neighborhoods	Liberty Avenue is low lying due to undersized culverts which leads to flooding. The road may also need to be raised.
City Hall/Courthouse	The Town Hall has an undersized generator, and the Town experiences problems with getting replacement parts.	Parks and Recreational Sites	Not applicable
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	Northpole Fire Hall is a community hub. No known impacts.	Private Property	The Willow Brook Golf Course experienced flooding concerns in 2024.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	Not applicable	Public Transportation	Not applicable



Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	Not applicable
Culverts	<p>Liberty Avenue is low lying due to undersized culverts which leads to flooding. The road may also need to be raised.</p> <p>The County is currently replacing culverts on Bush and Patterson Roads.</p>	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	Pamelia Fire has backup power and has experienced flooding.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	Not applicable
Gas Stations	The Town has gas stations with no back up power, but no known impacts.	Utilities	<p>The Town experiences frozen pipes from extreme cold events that impacts water and sewer.</p> <p>There are numerous pump stations in the Town that do not have backup power, including: Route 37, Lucas South, and Teal Drive. Some other locations have backup power that is in poor condition.</p> <p>There are water stations in the Town that do not have backup power, including: Nature Trail, Valley View, and State Route 12.</p>
Highways	See other sections.	Wastewater Treatment Plants	The Town uses the wastewater treatment plant from the City of Watertown, and if the City's infrastructure is impacted, then the Town is impacted.
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	Not applicable
Other	Sewage lift station generator control boards are not working, and replacement parts are not available.	Drinking Water Resources	The Town uses water from the City of Watertown; and if the City's infrastructure is impacted, then the Town is impacted.



31.4.5 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	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	Low
Drought	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Increase (summer temps)	Low
Extreme Temperature	Cold- Decrease Heat- Increase	Cold-same Heat-same	-	Cold- Decrease Heat- Increase	Medium
Flood	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Geologic Hazards	Stay same	Stay same	-	Stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	Increase	Increase	-	Increase	High
Severe Winter Weather	Stayed the same	Increase	-	Increase	High
Wildfire	Stayed same	Stayed same	-	Stay the same	Low

31.4.6 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		



None Identified

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.



31.5 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.

31.5.1 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?	County tracks
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Planning board reviews wetland delineations; DEC mapper during some development discussions.
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	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	5	0	4	9
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	10	0	4	14
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
None Identified					

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					

31.6 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.

31.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Pamela NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	2
# Claims (Losses)	2
Total Loss Payments	\$4,699.81
# 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

31.6.2 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.	See tables above.
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?	Scott Allen, Town Supervisor
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Planning Board
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 1992
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	1/2/92
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	DEC Mapper is used when discussing potential development.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Training



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?	Training (generalized)
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	Making sure the structure is safe and condemning them if they are not in compliance.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Unsure
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None the Town is aware of
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Not tracked, unsure
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.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	No Repetitive or Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	No
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	None; Banks support residents
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	DEC mapper, wetlands delineation with engineering



NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	Planning Board review
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: Not Documented CAV: August 24, 2009
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



31.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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



31.7.1 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 Pamela 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 Pamela adheres to the 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.	Jefferson County
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law #1 of 1992	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.	Floodplain Administrator



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
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 opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Subdivision Code	Yes	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision designs that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Town Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	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.	Town Zoning Board

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 Pamelaia. 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
Comprehensive Plan	Maybe	The Town might have created a Comprehensive Plan back in 1979 but is unsure where the plan is.	Town Planning Board



31.7.2 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 Pamela. 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 Pamela. 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 a zoning enforcement official.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Highway Department conducts snow removal, road repairs and tree trimming as needed.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Town has agreements in place with the County, New York State, and neighboring municipalities.
Planning Board	Yes	The Town has a Planning Board with five members.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town has a Highway Department with four members.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Town has a Zoning Board with five members.

31.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Pamela.

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



Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Water and Sewer, replacing roof and Town Hall
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No, has capability to do so
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes, water and sewer (user only)
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes, updated sewer for LOVE'S truck stop
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	Yes, ARCA- roof on Town Hall
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP
Other State funding programs	Yes, EFC through DEC
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

31.7.4 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
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No



Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Local News	Yes
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	N/A
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	Jefferson County does this on behalf of the Town
Public information officer or communications office	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	The Town encourages textmygov subscriptions for hazard warnings.
Other	No

31.7.5 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	None - Not applicable
Drought	Weak
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	None
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	Weak



31.8 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.

31.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

31.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- XXXX

31.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- The Town Hall, Northpole Fire Station, and water and sewer stations (including, but not limited to: Route 37, Lucas South, Teal Drive, Nature Trail, Valley View, and State Route 12) are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities either lack backup power or have an undersized generator that does not meet the needs of the facility.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. There are numerous culverts and roadways located in the Town that are of infrastructure and flooding concerns. State Route 37, State Route 12, and Liberty Avenue have undersized culverts, and the County is currently replacing culverts along Bush and Patterson Road. Additionally, the Town has reported flooding along Murrock Circle and Knowlesville Road which also may have undersized culverts. The Town knows that other culverts may also need to be upsized and mitigated.
- The sewage lift station generator control boards are not working, and replacement parts are not available which inhibits the lift station from performing continuity of operations during power outages.



31.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Pamelia 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-PameliaT-01. Backup Power for Critical Facilities

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, Facility Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town Hall, Northpole Fire Station, and water and sewer stations (including, but not limited to: Route 37, Lucas South, Teal Drive, Nature Trail, Valley View, and State Route 12) are unable to perform continuity of operations during power outage events as the facilities either lack backup power or have an undersized generator that does not meet the needs of the facility.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct numerous generator studies to determine what sized generators are needed to power the Town Hall, Northpole Fire Station, and water and sewer stations (including, but not limited to: Route 37, Lucas South, Teal Drive, Nature Trail, Valley View, and State Route 12) in the event of a power outage. The Town will then acquire funding to purchase and install fixed-mounted diesel-powered generators and the necessary electrical components to supply backup power to the identified critical facilities.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its 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	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	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-PameliaT-02. Flood Study and Culvert Upsize

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County, NYSDOT
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which overwhelmed culverts and roadways which caused flooding. There are numerous culverts and roadways located in the Town that are of infrastructure and flooding concerns. State Route 37, State Route 12, and Liberty Avenue have undersized culverts, and the County is currently replacing culverts along Bush and Patterson Road. Additionally, the Town has reported flooding along Murrock Circle and Knowlesville Road which also may have undersized culverts. The Town knows that other culverts may also need to be upsized and mitigated.
Description of the Solution:	The Town will contract an engineer to complete an engineering survey of the identified culverts in the Town that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size that is necessary to eliminate or reduce flooding. The Town will acquire funding to upsize the culverts along State Route 37, State Route 12, Liberty Avenue, and possibly Murrock Circle and Knowlesville Road after the engineer determines the proper size for each culvert location. 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 proper adjustments are made to protect the Town from flooding and collapsed culverts.
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Survey and Inventory
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, CHIPS, Town Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 is to increase 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	-
	Elevate affected roadways	Not cost effective
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-PameliaT-03. Lift Station Generator Control Boards

Lead Agency:	Town Planning	
Supporting Agencies:	Lift Station Managers	
Hazards of Concern:	Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The sewage lift station generator control boards are not working, and replacement parts are not available which inhibits the lift station from performing continuity of operations during power outages.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility study regarding repairing the generator control boards. If there are no replacement parts that are compatible with the generator to fix the control board, the Town will acquire funding for the purchase and installation of another generator with working control boards.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6	
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its 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 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	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove generator	Continuity of operations cannot continue
	Build backup lift station in case of power outages	Not cost effective



Table U. 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	
Action 2025-PameliaT-01.	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-PameliaT-02.	Flood Study and Culvert Upsize	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-PameliaT-03.	Lift Station Generator Control Boards	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High

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