



34 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

34.1 TOWN OF RODMAN

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

34.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Rodman 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: Lisa Worden, Town Supervisor Address: 12509 School Street, Rodman, NY 13682 Phone Number: (315) 232-2522 Email: rodmansupv2020@gmail.com	Name/Title: Jamie Ackley, Town Clerk Address: 12509 School Street, Rodman, NY 13682 Phone Number: (315) 232-2522 Email: rodclerk13682@gmail.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator Name/Title: Andy Ondrasek Address: 12509 School Street, Rodman, NY 13682 Phone Number: (315) 232-2522 Email: rodmansupv2020@gmail.com	

34.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

34.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Rodman.

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	7	
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-



N/A = Not applicable

34.3.2 Community Profile

The Town of Rodman has an area of 42 square miles and is located in the southern part of the County. The Town is bordered by the Town of Watertown and Town of Rutland to the north, Lewis County to the east, the Town of Worth and Town of Lorraine to the south, and the Town of Adams to the west. New York State Route 177 runs through the Town.

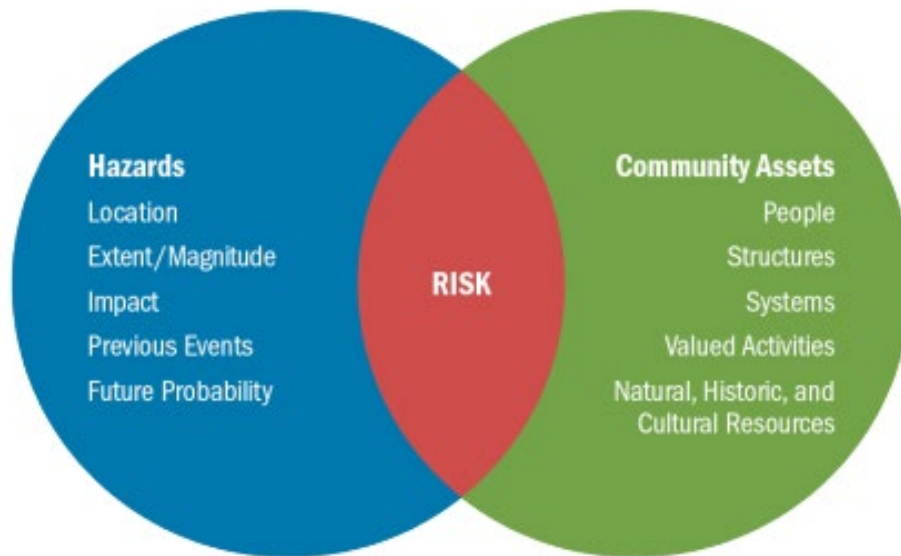
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Rodman was 1,197 which makes up one percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 3.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 13.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 15.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 14.4 percent is considered disabled.

34.4 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 Rodman'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.

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



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

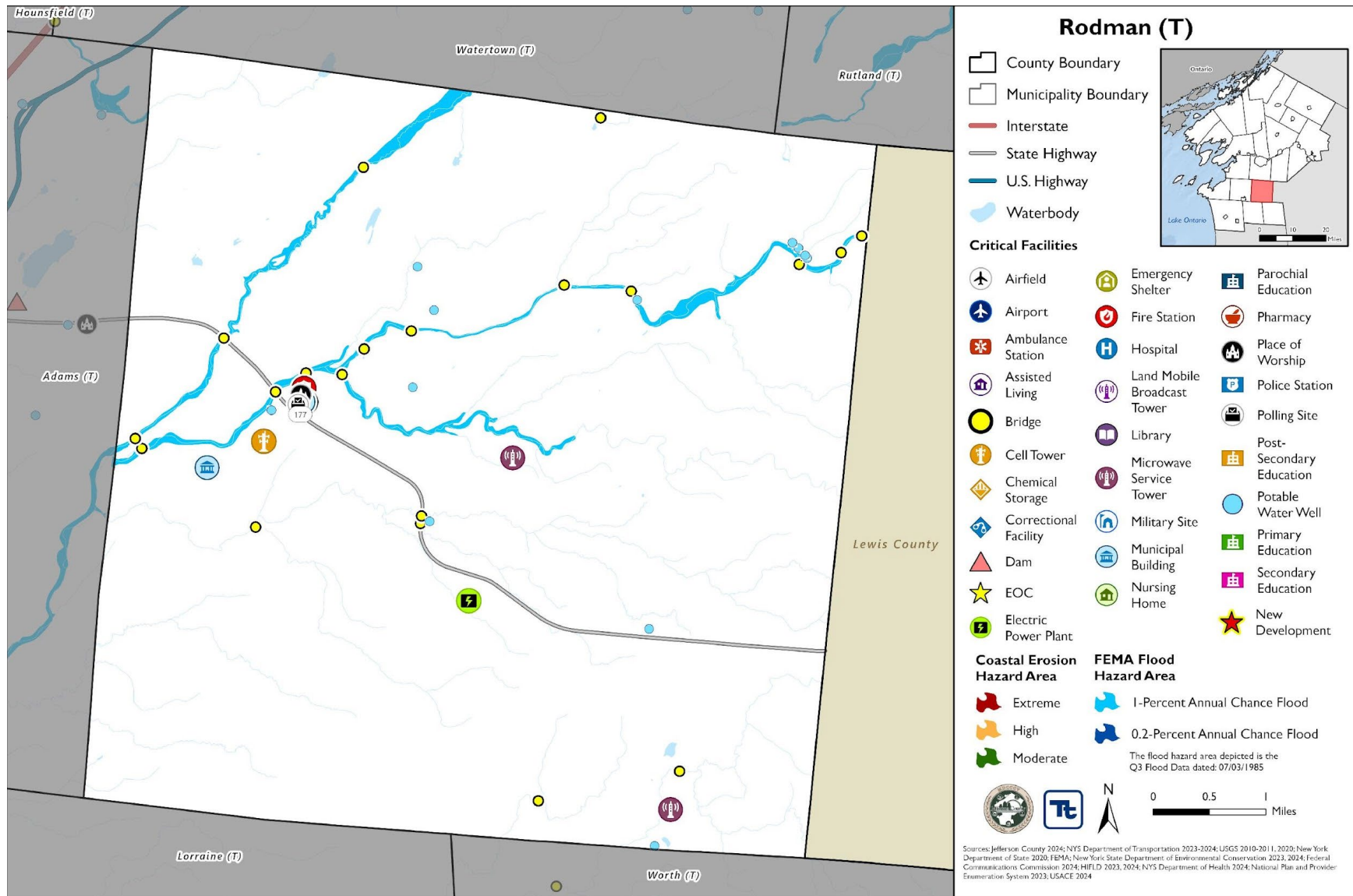
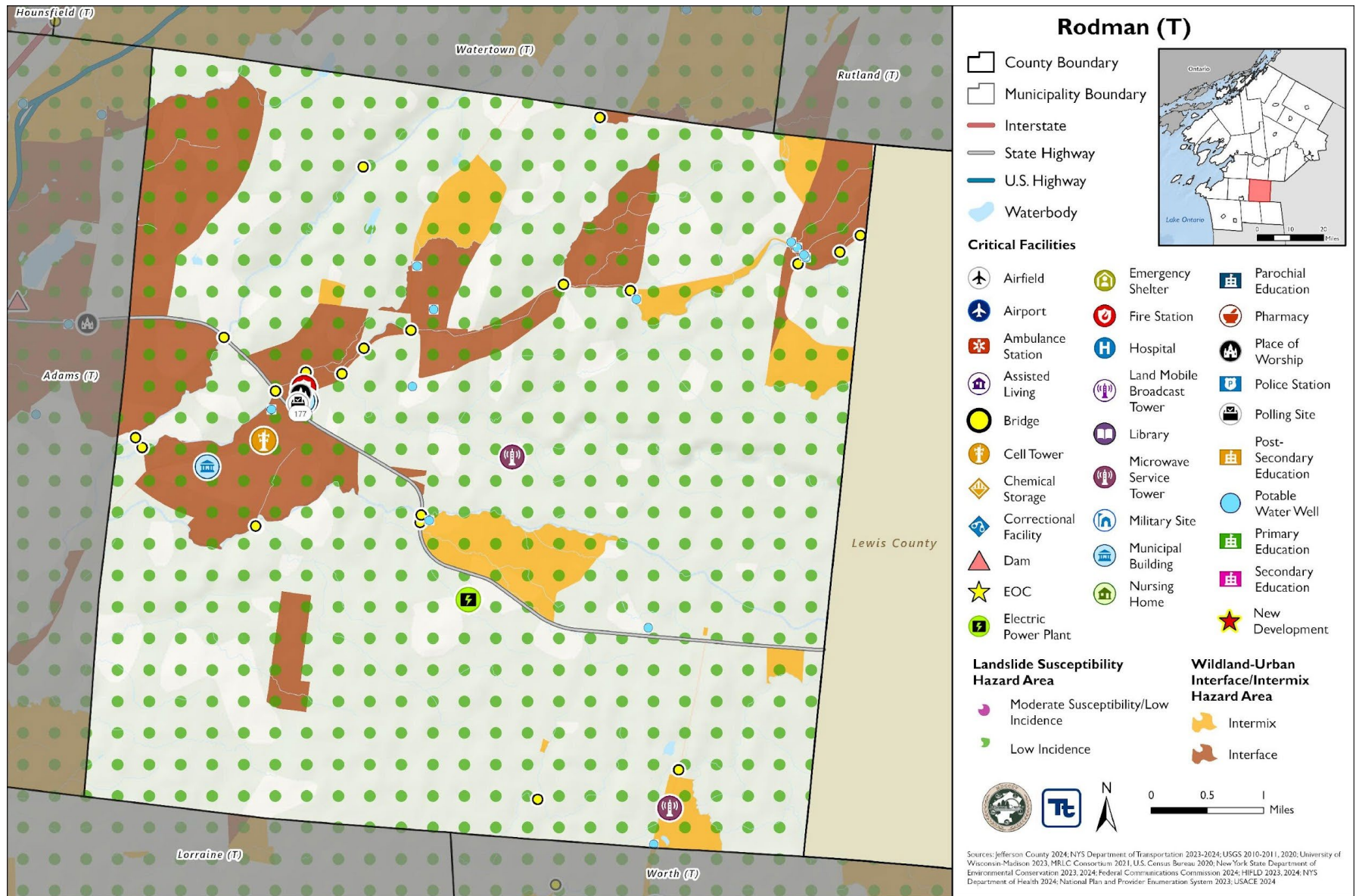




Figure 2. Rodman Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





34.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Rodman

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Rodman
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 damage 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 damage 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 by 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 damage 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 damage or losses.



Town of Rodman

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Rodman
		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 damage or losses.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



34.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Town of Rodman 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	There is no dam located within the Town and none are located nearby that would impact the Town.
Drought	The Town has one water system with only 70 houses connected, and the rest of Town is on wells. There are no known issues with the system or wells, however the water system was built in 1976 and is dated.
Extreme Temperature	The Town opens the Rodman Fire Hall during power outages as a warming and cooling station. The Town has also experienced freezing pipes from extreme temperature events.
Flood	The Town is the beginning of Tug Hill, and the only flood area is along one creek that goes through the Town. One homeowner had to get flood insurance because of the location of their house.
Geological Hazards	The Town has reported more earthquakes, but no issues with infrastructure. The Town does not have issues with landslides.
Severe Storm	The Town has had a microburst come through and has documented increasingly strong winds, most likely in relation to solar farms clear cutting.
Severe Winter Storm	Some barn roofs have caved in due to the weight of snow, however the Town is able to handle clearing and tending to snow related issues.
Wildfire	No known impacts



34.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Town of Rodman 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 reported heavy snow and barn roofs caving in on animals.	Local Roads	The Town reports issues with Beaver Dam failures.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	No known impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	The Town reported that some basements on School Street flood routinely in the spring.	Natural Resources	No known impacts
Bridges	No known impacts	Neighborhoods	See Residencies
City Hall/Courthouse	The Town Hall has backup power.	Parks and Recreational Sites	No known impacts
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	No known impacts	Private Property	Not applicable
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	The Town has a Christmas Festival in December, and in 2024 it was cancelled due to snow.	Public Transportation	Not applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	Not applicable
Culverts	The Town fixes them as needed and installs liners in some culverts which has worked very well.	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	Not applicable
Fire/Police Stations	The Rodman Fire Department has a fixed backup generator and acts as an emergency heating and cooling center.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The Town reported that ice came off the roof and broke one of the doors to the Highway Garage.



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Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Gas Stations	Not applicable	Utilities	Not applicable
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	Not applicable
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable	Drinking Water Resources	Water District was put in in 1976 and is dated.



34.4.5 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	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	Not applicable	Low
Drought	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low
Flood	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Medium
Geologic Hazards	Earthquake-Increase Landslide-Stay the same	Stay the same for both	-	Stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	Stay the same	Increase	Precipitation amounts are increasing	Stay the same	High
Severe Winter Weather	Decrease	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Wildfire	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	Low

34.4.6 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.



34.5 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.

34.5.1 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?	Yes, Jefferson County
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Code Enforcement officer works with the County. The Town tracks via Zoning permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	County
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	Goes by Zoning

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	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	4	0	1	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
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					

34.6 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.

34.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Rodman NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	3
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	\$2,770
# 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

34.6.2 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.	Those by the water
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?	Andy Ondrasek
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Zoning Enforcement/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 #2 of 1996
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	07/03/85
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Zoning Permit Review before going to County for building permit
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	No



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?	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	No process
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Based on the permit
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)?	County
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	None
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?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	Bank informs them
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	None



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?	Zoning Enforcement reviews zoning permits
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: March 28, 1996 CAV: Not Documented
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No



34.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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



34.7.1 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 Rodman 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 Rodman adhere 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, Zoning
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Local Law #2 of 1996	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
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. The amended Property Condition Disclosure Statement (PCDS) went into effect Wednesday, March 20, 2024. The amended PCDS includes language requiring the disclosure of issues related to flooding and removal of the \$500 credit if sellers fail or refuse to provide the PCDS. Sellers no longer have the option of providing the \$500 credit in lieu of the PCDS.	
Subdivision Code	Yes, Local Law No. 5, Amended & Adopted September 1998	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 design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Local Law No. 1, Amended & Adopted September 1998	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 Enforcement Officer

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 Rodman. 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	Yes, Comprehensive Plan 2025	In process for the past two years: expected to be completed by end of 2025.	Town Planning



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Economic Development Plan	No, Comprehensive Plan 2025	Comprehensive Plan Element	Town Planning
Open Space Plan	No, Comprehensive Plan 2025	Comprehensive Plan Element	Town Planning
Public Health Plan	No, Comprehensive Plan 2025	Comprehensive Plan Element	Town Planning

34.7.2 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 Rodman. 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 Rodman 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 code enforcement official.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Town Highway Department performs roadway maintenance and tree maintenance.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Town has mutual aid agreements with Tug Hill and the County.
Planning Board	Yes	The Town's Planning Board has five members.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Town's Highway Department has six members.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Zoning Board has three members.

34.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Rodman.

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	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
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	Yes, ARPA funds for water district
FEMA funding programs	Yes, HMP
Other State funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No



34.7.4 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	Yes, if there is a long-term closure or an upcoming event, the site is updated
Local News	Yes
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	N/A
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

34.7.5 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- Hazard does not exist in Town
Drought	Moderate



Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Extreme Temperature	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Geological Hazards	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

34.8 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.

34.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Town did not participate in the last plan.

34.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- None identified.

34.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- The current comprehensive plan does not incorporate hazard mitigation principles and does not have a strategy to streamline the consideration of the following hazards into its future development and growth: Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire.
- 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, including Williams Road, Shangraw road, and School Street. The Town knows that other culverts may also need to be upsized and mitigated.
- The Town's current water district facility services 70 homes and was built in 1976 and is very dated and weathered. The original pumps were just replaced with ARPA funds. The Town wants to upgrade and weather-proof the facility but does not have the funding to be able to afford the upfront cost.



34.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Rodman 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-RodmanT-01. Comprehensive Plan Update

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Planning	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current comprehensive plan does not incorporate hazard mitigation principles and does not have a strategy to streamline the consideration of the following hazards into its future development and growth: Dam Failure, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will update its comprehensive plan. Ensure that the local comprehensive plan incorporates hazard mitigation techniques through a courtesy review or draft plans by the County Planning Department.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will have the Town update its comprehensive plan, which has not been updated in many years. The integration of hazard mitigation principles will present the opportunity for the Town to identify areas of the Town which may be impacted by hazards and plan for future land use accordingly.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The inclusion of hazard mitigation principles into the comprehensive plan may include discussions on how hazard risks may impact socially vulnerable populations in the Town.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will have a direct impact on future land use in the Town, as the comprehensive plan guides land use principles in the Town.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Updating the comprehensive plan to include hazard mitigation principles may present an opportunity to discuss hazard risks to critical facilities and lifelines in the Town.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will update an already existing planning capability of the Town, making it more resilient.	
Climate Change Considerations:	As impacts from climate change are increasingly felt, the contents in the Town's comprehensive plan will need to be updated.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only plan elements	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the comprehensive plan main document
	Integrate hazard mitigation principles in only comprehensive plan main document	The plan will miss integration opportunities in the plan elements



Action 2025-RodmanT-02. Flood Study and Culvert Upsize

Lead Agency:	Town Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration, County	
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, including Williams Road, Shangraw road, and School Street. 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 Williams Road, Shangraw road, and School Street 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-RodmanT-03. Water District Upgrade

Lead Agency:	Water District Managers	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Town's current water district facility services 70 homes and was built in 1976 and is very dated and weathered. The original pumps were just replaced with ARPA funds. The Town wants to upgrade and weather-proof the facility but does not have the funding to be able to afford the upfront cost.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will acquire the funding to upgrade and weather proof the water district facility and ensure that it can also serve as a redundant water hauling source for those reliant on well water.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The Town will have a better protected water district that can handle more intense hazard events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Residents that rely on this water source will have a better protected water district facility.	
Impact on Future Development:	New development may be able to connect to a water district facility that is protected from the increasing intensity of severe storms.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities that rely on the water district will have a more reliable water source, especially during hazard events.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action increases the Town's access to a reliable, redundant, and safe water source.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Preventative Measures, Property Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove the water district when the facility collapses	Will not serve the Town residents if not maintained and upgraded as needed.
	Build new water facility	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-RodmanT-01.	Comprehensive Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-RodmanT-02.	Flood Study and Culvert Upsize	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-RodmanT-03.	Water District Upgrade	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)