



39. TOWN OF RANDOLPH

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

39.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Randolph identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Cattaraugus County HMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 39-1 summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town’s planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 39-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Cody Uhl, Highway Superintendent Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 485-6037 Email: highway@randolphny.net	Name/Title: Dale Senn, Town Supervisor Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 397-3316 Email: dwsenn@windstream.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Tim Poitras, Code Enforcement Address: 72 Main Street, Randolph, NY 14772 Phone Number: (716) 949-7836 Email: code@randolphny.net	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Cody Uhl, Highway Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Tim Poitras, Code Enforcement Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	
Name/Title: Donald McElwain, Chief Water Operator Method of Participation: Provided key input in the planning process and completed worksheets	

39.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Randolph lies in the southern part of Cattaraugus County in western New York State and has a total area of 36.29 square miles. Battle Creek and Little Conewango Creek both flow through the town. The town is bordered to the north by the Town of Conewango, to the east is the Town of Cold Spring, to the south is the Town



of South Valley, and to the west is the Town of Poland in Chautauqua County. The Town of Randolph contains five hamlets including Bowen, Carr Corners, East Randolph, Randolph, and Vollentine.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2022 5-Year American Community Survey indicates that 3.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 9.3 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0 percent is non-English speaking, 9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.9 percent is considered disabled.

39.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

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

39.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 39-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Randolph.

Table 39-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

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

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

This chapter provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) in this Town. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Section 10 of the Municipal Home



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
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Rule Law. Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Code, other state law, or other section of this chapter, all buildings, structures, and premises, regardless of use or occupancy, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare: conserving and protecting property and property values; securing the most appropriate use of land; lessening or avoiding congestion in the public streets and highways; minimizing flood losses in areas subject to periodic inundation; and facilitating adequate but economical provision of public improvements, all in accordance with a comprehensive plan, the Municipal Board finds it necessary and advisable to regulate the location, size and use of buildings and other structures; percentages of lot area which may be occupied; setback building lines; sizes of yards, courts and other open spaces and the use of land for trade, industry, residences, recreation or other purposes, and for such purpose divides the area of the Municipality into Zoning Districts.

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

Site Plan Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016; Article 11: Site Plan Review	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The purpose of this article is to ensure that any new development or substantial redevelopment is in harmony with the character of the area. An additional purpose is to minimize conflicts between future development and neighboring existing uses and natural features of the site; this will minimize any potential adverse effects to the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents.

Stormwater Management Code	Yes	Zoning Ordinance, 2016; Section 10.16: Stormwater Management and Erosion Control	Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The intent and purpose of this section is to protect, maintain and enhance both the immediate and long-term health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Municipality of Randolph. In order to achieve these goals, this section has the following objectives: (1) prevent increases in the magnitude and frequency of storm water runoff, so as to prevent an increase in flood flows and in the hazards and costs associated with flooding; (2) maintain the integrity of stream geometry so as to sustain the hydrologic functions of streams; and (3) control erosion and sedimentation so as to prevent its deposition in streams and other receiving bodies.

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

Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

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

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



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

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

Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Local Law 2, 2017: Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement Officer
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

Promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas.

- A. Regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities.
- B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction.
- C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters.
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages.
- E. Regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
- F. Qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

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

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

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

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

PLANNING DOCUMENTS

General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Cattaraugus County Comprehensive Long-Range Plan, 2016	County	Town Board
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How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?

The Randolph Comprehensive Planning Committee recognizes that the Randolph area is a very special and desirable place to live. This is because of our abundant natural resources, the beauty of our community, our rural community lifestyle, our superior school system and our strategic geographic location. The purpose of our community planning is to do a better job of preserving and protecting the inherent attributes and strengths of our community while also looking to the future planned and controlled growth of our community. The objective of our community planning is to assure that development and growth in our community will be desirable and satisfying for people living in our community today and for our future generations

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



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Disaster Debris Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan establishes procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner.	Yes	Disaster Debris Management Plan	County	OES
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Stormwater Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Open Space Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Urban Water Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The plan includes recommendations to address critical structural and industry-wide concerns that impact the long-term viability of agriculture in Cattaraugus County; for improving conditions specific to health and well-being of local agricultural enterprises through training, business planning, network development, mentoring, finance, research and development support, and similar services; and to offer programs and processes that address the land use issues facing both towns and farmers.	Yes	Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan	County	EDPT



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Climate Action/ Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-

RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The CEMP defines the scope of preparedness and emergency management activities necessary in the County. This document assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions that exceed routine responsibility at projected times and places during an emergency; sets lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated; identifies how people and property are protected; and identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available within the jurisdiction or by agreement with other jurisdictions.	Yes	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)	County	OES
Continuity of Operations Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Substantial Damage Response Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a three-step risk assessment process that helps the County understand its risks to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and what must be done to address those risks.	Yes	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	County	OES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?	No	-	-	-
Public Health Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Cattaraugus County Health Department’s (CCHD) Strategic Planning Process began in April 2022 using the resources of the New York State Department of Health NYS Public Health Corp Fellows. As a part of this process, the fellows reviewed the 2018–2021 strategic plan for past successes and failures and discussed what was needed for	Yes	Health Department Strategic Plan 2022–2025	County	Health Department



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
future success. Both an external assessment, in which county demographic data, economic factors, health outcomes, and community health assessment findings that have the potential to affect the agency and strategies were examined, and an internal assessment of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was completed.				
Other: Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	Yes	Community Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Health Department

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

The 2022–2024 OGH/BRMC Community Service Plan (CSP) and the CCHD’s Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan (CHA-CHIP) were conducted to identify significant health needs as outlined by the New York State Department of Health’s 2022–2024 Prevention Agenda, where applicable. It also provides critical information OGH/BRMC, the CCHD, and others in a position to make a positive impact on the health of the region’s residents. The CSP/CHA-CHIP enables the health department, hospital, and other community partners to strategically establish priorities, develop interventions, and direct resources to improve the health of residents living in the service area.

The CSP/CHA-CHIP includes a detailed examination of priority areas identified in the NYS Prevention Agenda: (1) prevent chronic diseases; (2) promote a healthy and safe environment; (3) promote healthy women, infants and children; (4) promote well-being and prevent mental health and substance use disorders; and (5) prevent communicable diseases. The Prevention Agenda is a six-year effort to make New York the healthiest state. Developed in collaboration with 140 organizations, the plan identifies New York’s most urgent health concerns, and suggests ways local health departments, hospitals, and partners from health, business, education, and community organizations can work together to solve them.

39.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 39-3 summarizes the capabilities of Randolph to oversee and track development.

Table 39-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	No	-
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	20%

39.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 39-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Randolph and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.



Table 39-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board makes recommendations to the Town Board regulations relating to any subject matter over which the Planning Board has jurisdiction; reviews and makes recommendations on any proposed Town comprehensive plan or amendments; has the authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations relating to the planning and development of the Town; reviews all applications for special use permits, site plan review, master plan developments and amendments to the zoning ordinance; reviews all applications for subdivisions under the provisions of the Town subdivision regulations; has the authority to review and make recommendations on any other matters referred to it by the Town Board.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	With due consideration for the purpose and intent of this Zoning Law, and without limiting the powers with which the Board is vested, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall have the power and authority to hear and determine appeals from and review any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the Code Enforcement Officer charged with the enforcement of this Code. The Board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the order, requirement, decision, interpretation or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision, or determination as ought to be made and to that end shall have all the powers of the Code Enforcement Officer; hold a public hearing and approve or deny each application for a use or area variance; revoke any decision to grant a variance after a public hearing, if the owner/applicant fails to comply with any conditions of approval of the original application.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Highway Department maintains the Town roads and grounds.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	Code Enforcement enforces the construction code and administers the NFIP.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Yes	Town
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	State, Local and County



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?		
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	-
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Yes	Code Enforcement Officer
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	Yes	State Clerk
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

39.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 39-5 summarizes financial resources available to Randolph.

Table 39-5. Fiscal Capabilities

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



Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/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 or state funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

39.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 39-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Randolph.

Table 39-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

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

39.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 39-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Randolph.

Table 39-7. Community Classifications

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



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
New York State Climate Smart Communities	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

39.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 39-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 39-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

39.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 39-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

39.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 39-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Randolph.

Table 39-9. Randolph NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	1



# Policies	0
Total Loss Payments	\$261.25
# 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

39.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 39-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Randolph.

Table 39-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Areas within the SFHA
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	None
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Unknown
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	



NFIP Topic	Comments
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes, the County has a GIS department capable of analyzing future flooding conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review, inspections
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Equates to over 50 percent of existing value
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff, funding
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: October 20, 2004 CAV: Not applicable
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Local Law 2, 2017: Flood Damage Prevention
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	March 16, 2017
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Meets the minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans, or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, site plan review
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

39.5 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 39-11 through Table 39-13.

Table 39-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 39-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Vollentine Culverts	Infrastructure	3	Vollentine Road	Flood	Installed 1 – 6-foot culvert, 2 – 7-foot culverts

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Table 39-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
Fox Road Culvert	Infrastructure	1	Fox Road	Flood	Need to install 1 6-foot culvert
Corbett Hill Road Ditch Bank	Infrastructure	1	Corbett Hill Road	Flood/Erosion	Need to install rip rap on ditch banks



39.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

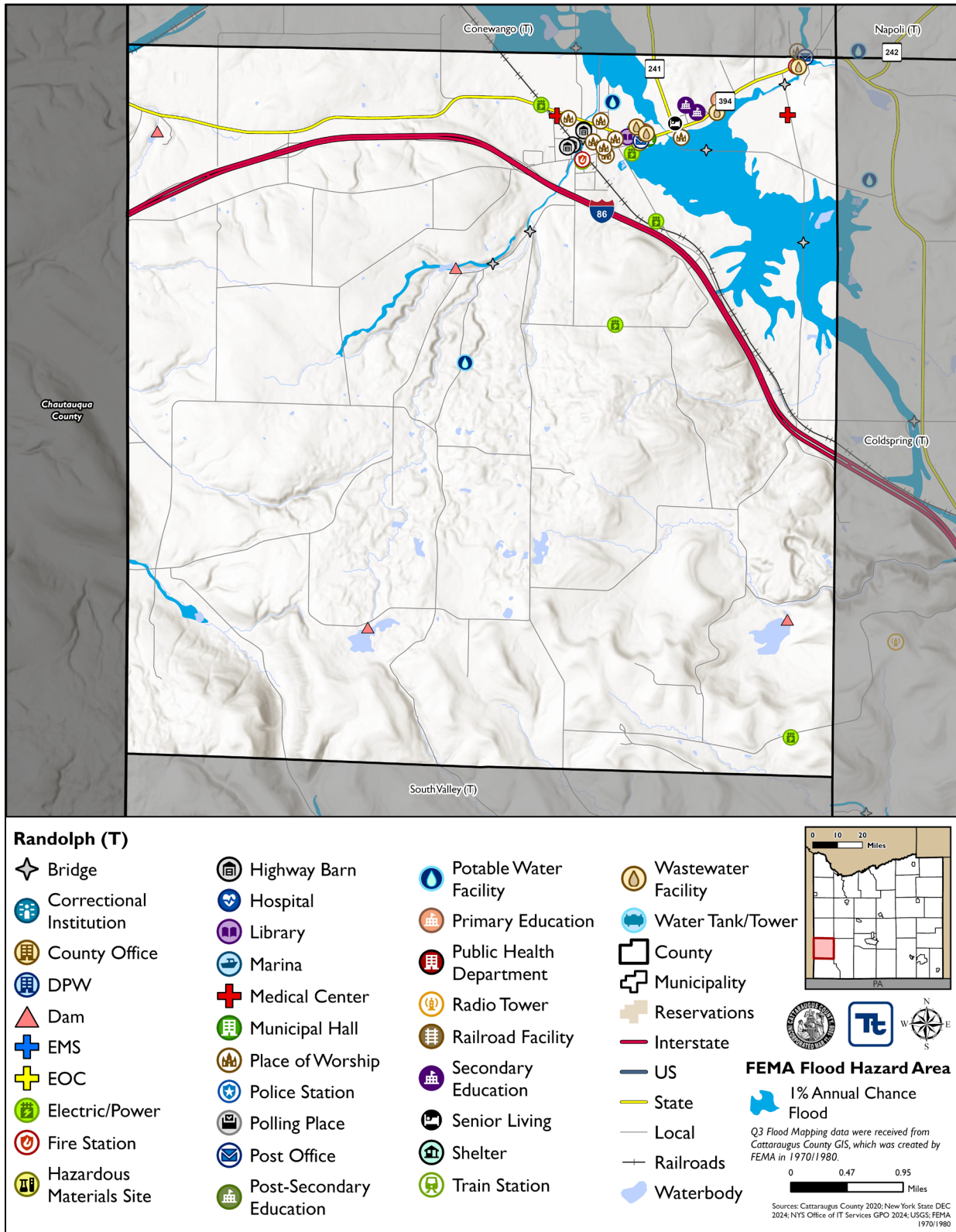
The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Randolph's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

39.6.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town are shown in Figure 39-1 through Figure 39-2. 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 Randolph has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



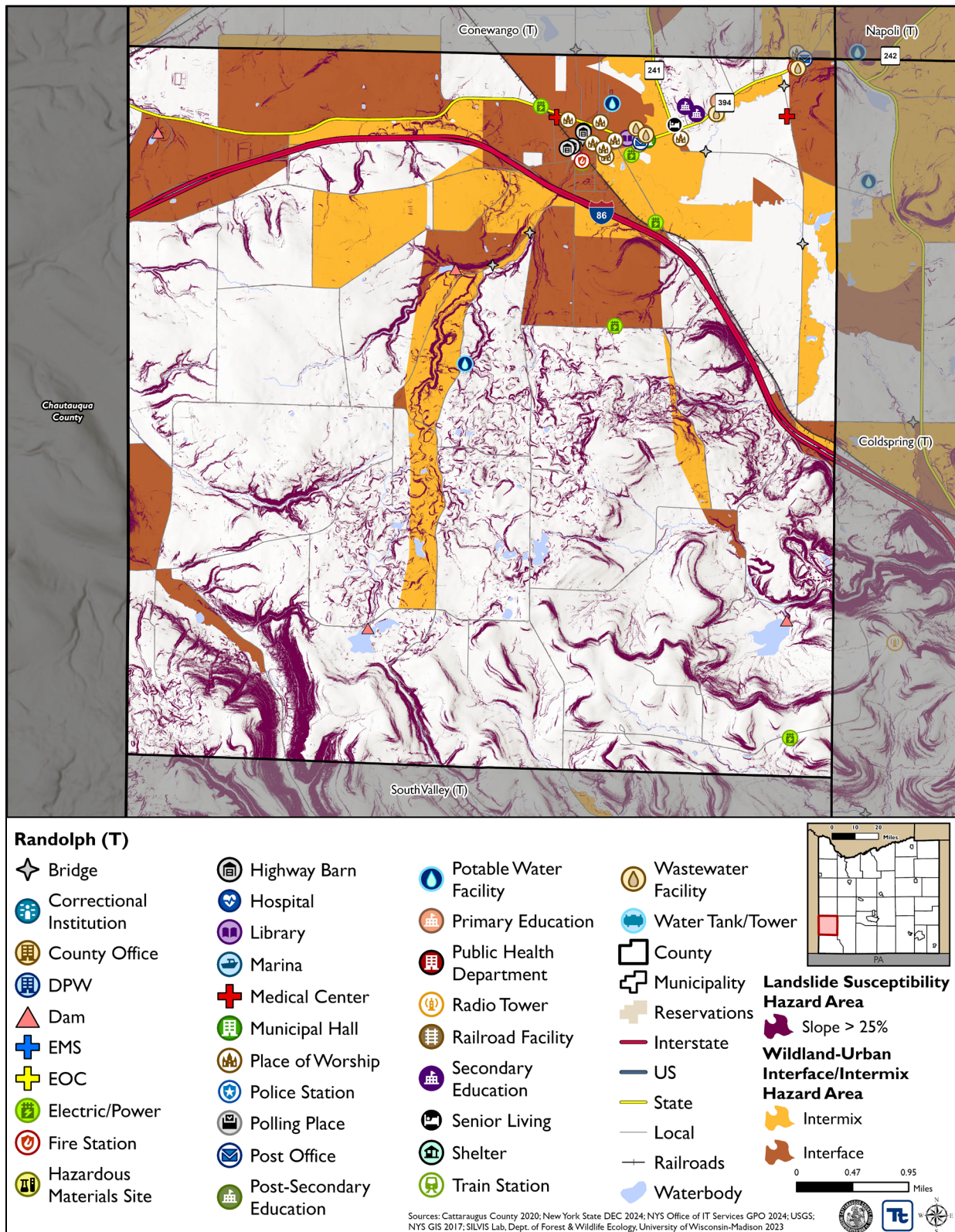
Figure 39-1. Randolph Flood Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



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



Figure 39-2. Randolph Landslide and Wildfire Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





39.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Randolph is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 39-14 provides details on loss and damage in Randolph during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 39-14. Hazard Event History in Randolph

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Randolph
October 31- November 1, 2019	DR-4472	No	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, and Flooding	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
March 13, 2020	EM-3434 DR-4480	Yes	COVID-19 Pandemic	The Town experienced a revenue reduction of \$248,360.
January 12, 2020	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town experienced three trees downed with little damage documented.
July 16, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and wires were reported down in Gowanda.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 19, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Multiple reports of trees down around Gowanda, Ashville Bay, Napoli and Portville.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
August 15, 2020	Flash Flood	N/A	Marble Road and Potter Road in Lime Lake were reported to be washed out by law enforcement.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
September 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Property damage in Olean.	The Town experienced small limbs downed with little damage documented.
November 15, 2020	High Wind	N/A	Property damage throughout Cattaraugus County.	The Town experienced one tree downed that knocked over wires and contributed to \$2,000 in losses.
July 13, 2021	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Several reports were received of trees down, trees on cars, trees on houses, and powerlines down in Salamanca, Olean, and Allegany.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
December 11, 2021	High Wind	N/A	Dozens of reports of trees and powerlines down were received.	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Randolph
March 6, 2022	High Wind	N/A	High wind	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.
July 24, 2022	Thunderstorm Wind	N/A	Trees and powerlines reported down in East Otto, Randolph, and South Dayton.	The Town experienced one tree downed with minor washouts.
November 20, 2022	EM-3589	Yes	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	The Town did not experience any documented damages or losses.

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

39.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

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. Randolph reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the rankings were appropriate.

Table 39-15 shows Randolph’s final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

Table 39-15. Hazard Ranking

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



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

Critical Facilities

Table 39-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 39-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Event	0.2% Event		
Baptist Church	Place of Worship	X	-	-	FPA contacted facility as an action in the previous HMP, no action taken by facility.
Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam	Dam	X	-	-	FPA contacted facility as an action in the previous HMP, no action taken by facility.
East Randolph Fire Station	Fire Station	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-
NYS Electric & Gas Corp	Electric/Power	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 01	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 05	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 07	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph 14	Bridge	X	-	2025-RandolphT-16	-
Randolph Highway Barn	Highway Barn	X	-	-	Battle Creek was dredged. Flood risk significantly reduced.
Randolph Regional EMS Corp	EMS	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-
Randolph-East Randolph	Wastewater Facility	X	-	2025-RandolphT-01	-

Source: Cattaraugus County 2024

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, the following high hazard dams are located in Randolph:

- Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam
- Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam

39.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Critical facilities in the special flood hazard area may have an increased risk to flooding impacts. The following critical facilities in the Town are located in the special flood hazard area:
 - East Randolph Fire Station
 - Randolph Fire District Fire Station



- Randolph Regional EMS Corp
- Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Facility
- Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Davis Brook. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential area, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including State Route 394, and local roadways including County Line Road and Taxpayers Pond Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Battle Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Bowen Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.
- The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.
- Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Fox Road Culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.
- Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Corbett Hill Road would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding.
- Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Town currently does not have a comprehensive education and outreach program which addresses all identified hazards of concern. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about hazard mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery utilizing a variety of outreach methods. The Town does not currently have hazard mitigation information and outreach on the Town website.
- Critical facilities require backup power to ensure continuity of operations. The Highway facility, Municipal Building, and Water Pump Station do not have automatic backup power, which could impact the continuity of operations at the facilities in the event of a utility or power failure. High winds severe weather and severe winter weather are known to cause utility failures, which would impact the continuity of operations at the critical facilities.
- Weeden Road and Ireland Road have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.



- Flood prone roads not only interrupt the movement of persons and goods but can lead to isolation issues where first responders are unable to reach their destination and cause evacuation routes to be inaccessible. Flooded road ways may be caused by debris in culverts from severe storms and severe winter storms. Ireland Road may benefit from flood mitigation strategies, such as the elevation of the roadways or the hardening of the infrastructure surrounding them to reduce likelihood of flooding. Frequent flooding events have resulted in damages to residential properties.
- Weeden Park borders the Little Conewango Creek which is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Conewango Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.
- The Town has an outdated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Hazard mitigation principles need to be integrated into the CEMP. A CEMP establishes the overall authority, roles, and functions performed during incidents. Incorporating hazard mitigation principles into a CEMP ensures hazard risk is identified.
- Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Southern portions of the Town are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to slopes being over a 25 percent grade.
- Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:
 - Randolph 01
 - Randolph 05
 - Randolph 07
 - Randolph 14
- Federal accreditation of floodwater retention structures shows the dams and levees have met and continue to meet the minimum regulatory standards set by the regulatory agencies. The accreditation of these structures show they are able to support efforts in the mitigation of flood risk.

39.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

39.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 39-17 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part



of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

39.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 39-17, Randolph identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- Installation of larger culverts
- Installation of additional catch basins

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

- Stormwater Management



Table 39-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Randolph-001	Implement/Encourage training for Code Enforcement Officers.	Flood	County DPW	<p>Problem: Floodplain managers require training. Those responsible for floodplain management are lacking in their knowledge of required duties. Training is sorely needed for all municipal officials and for code enforcement officials in charge of municipalities. Very little zoning precludes homeowners from building in floodplains, leading to problems later.</p> <p>Solution: Obtain/host specialist training and certification for floodplain managers.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Progress 2. Searching for training opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-002	Update the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to include freeboard	Flood	Town Board	<p>Problem: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance does not include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.</p> <p>Solution: The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance will be updated to include the 2' freeboard requirement mandated by NYS.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Staffing limitations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-003	Continuous Public Education – This will be done via pamphlets and website resources and include such	Wildfire	Town	<p>Problem: Public needs to be educated on what they can do to protect their structures from wildfires</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Staffing limitations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Change to all hazard outreach 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
	information as: the dissemination of American Red Cross evacuation centers, supplies to have on hand, listing of emergency telephone numbers.			Solution: Continuous Public Education		
2020-Randolph-004	Work with Cattaraugus County to identify permanent housing solutions.	All Hazards	Cattaraugus County, Town of Randolph	Problem: The Town of Randolph does not have permanent housing solutions should a disaster require. Solution: Work with the county to identify permanent housing locations.	1. No Progress 2. Action not feasible for Town.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Action not feasible for Town.
2020-Randolph-005	Protect NYS Electric & Gas Corp to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: NYS Electric & Gas Corp is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.
2020-Randolph-006	Protect Randolph Regional EMS Corp to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	Problem: The Randolph Regional EMS Corp is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Regional EMS Corp to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level.</p> <p>Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.</p>		
2020-Randolph-007	Protect East Randolph Fire Station to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	<p>Problem: The East Randolph Fire Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the East Randolph Fire Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.		
2020-Randolph-008	Protect Randolph Fire District Fire Station to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	<p>Problem: The Randolph Fire District Fire Station is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Fire District Fire Station to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level.</p> <p>Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-009	Protect Randolph Highway Barn to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	<p>Problem: The Randolph Highway Barn is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Nearby Battle Creek dredged to reduce flood risk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Nearby Battle Creek dredged to reduce flood risk.



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph Highway Barn to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.</p>		
2020-Randolph-010	Work with facility manager to protect Baptist Church to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	<p>Problem: Baptist Church is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding</p> <p>Solution: The FPA will contact the facility manager and discuss options for protecting the facility to the 0.2% annual chance flood event</p>	<p>1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.</p>	<p>1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.</p>
2020-Randolph-011	Protect Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Engineer, facility operator	<p>Problem: The Randolph-East Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Critical facilities must be protected to the 0.2% annual chance flood level.</p> <p>Solution: The town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at the Randolph-East</p>	<p>1. No Progress 2. Funding needed for study</p>	<p>1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable</p>



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				<p>Randolph Wastewater Sewage Treatment and Water Pollution Control to protect it to the 0.2% annual chance level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Elevation of facility •Floodproofing of facility •Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the town will carry out the option.</p>		
2020-Randolph-012	Backup power for Highway Building, Municipal Building, and Water pump station	All Hazards	Town	<p>Problem: The Highway building, Municipal building, and water pump station lacks back up power</p> <p>Solution: Purchase and install generators for highway building, municipal building, and water pump station</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Progress 2. Funding needed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-013	Install culverts for Fox Rd and Vollentine Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Highway Department	<p>Problem: Frequent flooding of Fox Road and Vollentine Road</p> <p>Solution: Install new 6' culvert 80' long on Fox Rd and 2 culverts 6' 80' long on Vollentine Rd</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Progress 2. Culvert installed on Vollentine Road. Fox Road to be completed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Remove Vollentine Road. 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-014	Road elevation of Weeden Rd and Ireland Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town, Highway Department	<p>Problem: Flooding along Weeden Rd and Ireland Rd</p> <p>Solution: Elevate Weeden Road and Ireland Road to mitigate flooding</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Progress 2. Trapping beavers to reduce built beaver dams and other impacts which contribute to flooding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include 2. Change action to reducing beaver population 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2025 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
2020-Randolph-015	Potential elevation or buyout project for properties on Ireland Rd	Flood, Severe Storm	Town	Problem: Properties along Ireland Road are prone to flooding Solution: Research best action for properties on Ireland Road (Buyouts or elevation)	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-016	Drainage at Weeden Park	Flood, Severe Storm	Town	Problem: flooding at Weeden Park Solution: install 800' drainage on Weeden Park	1. No Progress 2. Funding needed	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-017	Update the Emergency Operations Plan	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated emergency operation plan Solution: Update the town's emergency operation plan	1. No Progress 2. Staffing restrictions	1. Include 2. Not applicable 3. Not applicable
2020-Randolph-018	Update Building Codes	All Hazards	County, Town	Problem: outdated building codes Solution: Update the town's building codes	1. Ongoing Capability 2. Reviewed and revised on regular basis	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. Town capability
2020-Randolph-019	Work with the county to protect Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event	Flood	Floodplain Administrator, dam operator	Problem: The Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is in the special flood hazard area and vulnerable to flooding. Solution: The FPA will contact the dam operator to discuss flood exposure and possible mitigation actions to protect the dam to the 0.2% annual chance flood event.	1. Complete 2. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.	1. Discontinue 2. Not applicable 3. FPA contacted facility, no action taken by facility.



39.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

The action worksheets included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that Randolph would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 39-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 39-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.



Table 39-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

Local Plans and Regulations (LPR)—These actions include government authorities, policies or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.

Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)—These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct structures to reduce the impact of hazards.

Natural Systems Protection (NSP)—These are actions that minimize damage and losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.

Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)—These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These actions may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities

Preventative Measures (PR)—Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

Property Protection (PP)—These actions include public activities to reduce hazard losses or actions that involve (1) modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or (2) removal of the structures from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

Public Information (PI)—Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and educational programs for school-age children and adults.

Natural Resource Protection (NR)—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

Structural Flood Control Projects (SP)—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Emergency Services (ES)—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities



Table 39-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-RandolphT-01	Critical Facility Protection	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-02	Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-03	Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam Rehab	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-04	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-RandolphT-05	Undersized Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-06	Roadway Erosion	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-07	Floodplain Management Training	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-08	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-09	Comprehensive Outreach Program	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	12	High
2025-RandolphT-10	Generators at Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-11	Beaver Removal	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	Medium
2025-RandolphT-12	Floodprone Roads	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-13	Little Conewango Creek Erosion	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2025-RandolphT-14	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	High



Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria														High / Medium / Low	
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives		Total
2025-RandolphT-15	Landslide Mitigation	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-RandolphT-16	Bridge Evaluations	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High
2025-RandolphT-17	Federal Accreditation Standards	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High

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



Action 2025-RandolphT-01. Critical Facility Protection

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



Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events

Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.



Action 2025-RandolphT-02. Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Davis Brook. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential area, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including State Route 394, and local roadways including County Line Road and Taxpayers Pond Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 1 Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards • Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards. • More urgent repairs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor the small dry swale at the toe of the downstream embankment. • Continue to monitor the small drainage gullies along the right downstream abutment for further erosion. • Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outlet channel shall be cleared to Route 394. • County should observe and monitor the principle spillway outlet pipe for continued deterioration. • Fill shall be placed under the end at the outlet pipe that exceeds the concrete cradle to prevent failure. The fill should then be armored. • Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis <p>The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.</p>
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.	
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions	



Action 2025-RandolphT-03. Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam Rehab

Lead Agency:	County of Cattaraugus
Supporting Agencies:	County Engineer, County OES, NYDEC, Municipal Engineer
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	<p>Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam is a Class I High Hazard Dam that is located on the Battle Creek. The dam is owned by the County of Cattaraugus. Failure of the dam could result in inundation of a residential property, woodland areas, agricultural and rural lands, and transportation routes including Bowen Road. Although the dam was last inspected in 2022, the risk of dam failure warrants an engineering evaluation to determine if retrofits of the dam would result in safer conditions.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Municipal Engineer will work with the County of Cattaraugus to complete an updated engineering study of Conewango Creek Site 19 Dam. The existing dam assessment report, completed in February 2013, indicates the following actions should be considered to reduce the risk of dam failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensed engineer should be procured to produce the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the hydraulics to the most recent DEC standards • Update the structural calculations, including seismic, to the most recent DEC standards. • More urgent repairs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vegetation within the spillway channel shall be cleared. • Debris shall be removed from the riser inlet. • Debris on the upstream slope shall be removed. • Additional measures which require attention by the County are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embankments, Spillway & Crest shall be mowed. • Dead vegetation on upstream embankment shall be removed • Reservoir drains should be continuously maintained. • Replace dislodged rip-rap in the outlet channel and downstream groin areas. • Cut back vegetation near the north abutment area. • Update the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on an annual basis <p>The Town will also request information and input from its Highway department and the County regarding impacted roadways. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town and the County of Cattaraugus will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYSDEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.</p>
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, HHPD
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better preparedness within the Special Flood Hazard Area and inundation areas where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development located in or near the dam inundation area will be further protected from a dam failure event.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Dams are considered a critical facility. This action will create an understanding of the safety procedures in place for each identified dam and strengthen the structural integrity of dam, as needed.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve planning and response capabilities through the understanding of responsibilities and procedures.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to the likelihood of a dam failure event due to projected increases in precipitation. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	Current problem exists	
	Decommission Dam	High cost, flood risk for nearby infrastructure increased, loss an environmental, flood control, and stormwater management resource.	
	Elevate nearby structures	Very high cost and likely not feasible for commercial properties. Will not reduce potential for dam failure due to poor dam conditions	



Action 2025-RandolphT-04. Substantial Damage Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire		
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA. Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration. Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value. Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The Town does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The Town is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>		
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Town will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Town.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Town officials to use.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)		
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)		
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events		Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations		A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements



Action 2025-RandolphT-05. Undersized Culverts

Lead Agency:	Highway Superintendent	
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	Undersized culverts often result in the flooding of roadways due to the inability to handle the influx of water. Debris build-up in these undersized pipes may also result in water back-flow, leading to further roadway flooding instances and impacting the integrity of the culverts. The Fox Road Culvert is undersized or have been damaged from instances of flooding and the debris caused by severe storms and severe winter winters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer has identified that there is a need to install a 6-foot culvert to reduce the impacts of flooding and ensure the infrastructure meets the needed capacity. The Town Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for the culverts.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD after study is complete	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, CHIPS, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 4	
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Transportation routes are more likely to remain open. Evacuation routes will remain intact. Access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.	
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
Alternatives:	Action	
	No Action	
	Remove roadway	
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.



Action 2025-RandolphT-06. Roadway Erosion

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Engineering		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Roads in the Town have been eroded due to floodwaters stemming from severe storms and melted snow from severe winter storms. Riprap has shown to be a durable solution to prevent erosion in areas susceptible to wear and tear from flooding. Corbett Hill Road would benefit from the placement of riprap in ditches to prevent future damage from flooding.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer and Highway Department will assess the amount of riprap needed for each ditch along the identified roadways. Once identified, the riprap will be purchased by the Town and installed by the Highway Department.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along eroded and flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. This action will mitigate erosion along roadways and reduce likelihood of flooding impacts.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Remove ditches from roadways		Would likely increase flood risk
	Pave all roads with permeable surfaces		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-RandolphT-07. Floodplain Management Training

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board	
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events. Incorporating best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance will better protect the Town, its residents, and their properties from potential damage. However, some of the Town staff are not adequately trained to enforce NFIP regulations and/or floodplain management ordinances. Floodplain management and ordinance enforcement staff are not Certified Floodplain Managers.	
Description of the Solution:	Where feasible, the Town will have Code staff attend trainings at FEMA's EMI in Emmitsburg Maryland for NFIP Basics and the Intermediate Floodplain management course (E0273). Where not feasible, officials will attend virtual trainings and review available resources from FEMA and ASFPM at the ASFPM (https://www.floods.org/) website. Encourage staff to become Certified Floodplain Managers via the Association of State Floodplain Manager's CFM Certification Program.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 3, 4	
Benefits:	Providing an opportunity for staff and officials to become further educated on floodplain management practices and standards can aid in the development of plans and procedures in a way that is conscious of the flood hazard.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Officials that are up to date on flood risk are more likely to encourage development outside areas of high flood risk, which is where socially vulnerable populations have historically resided. Safer dwellings may be developed in a less vulnerable location.	
Impact on Future Development:	Officials that understand best practices in floodplain management will have the opportunity to influence future development and prevent unsafe building in flood hazard areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The opportunity will exist for leaders and operators of utilities and other essential services to attend training and provide direction on ways the prepare for, plan for, and prevent interruptions in service as a result of a flood.	
Impact on Capabilities:	Officials that attend trainings will have a more confident understanding of floodplain management principles and the basics of NFIP requirements and standards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in stronger and more frequent rainfall events that will contribute to increased flood risk	
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium
		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	Current problem exists
	Hire outside contractors for floodplain administration	Costly
	Establish shared service agreements for floodplain administration from neighboring municipalities	Neighboring municipalities are unlikely to have the staff capacity to take on this role



Action 2025-RandolphT-08. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Update

Lead Agency:	Code Enforcement		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance does not include the 2-foot mandated NYS freeboard requirements. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Cattaraugus County and NYSDEC to ensure its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is updated to adhere to NYS requirements. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Town will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4		
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	The action will result in better regulation of construction standards within the Special Flood Hazard Area where significant risk to socially vulnerable populations exists.		
Impact on Future Development:	The action will result in stronger regulation of construction standards for future development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Critical facilities and lifelines located in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be required to meet the requirements set forth in the ordinance.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.		
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Update only freeboard requirements		Other areas of the ordinance which need to be updated would not be
	Leave NFIP		Residents lose flood insurance coverage



Action 2025-RandolphT-09. Comprehensive Outreach Program

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



Action 2025-RandolphT-10. Generators at Critical Facilities

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



Action 2025-RandolphT-11. Beaver Removal

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Town Board		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Weeden Road and Ireland Road have experienced damages from beavers. Beavers will cut down trees and damage the roadways, in addition, the dams built by beavers can cause occurrences of roadway flooding by backing up waters and causing a backflow. The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beaver dams.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will reach out to NYS DEC and USACE regarding permitting to remove beavers and their dams, as beavers are a protected species in the State of New York. Once permitted, the Town will continue to work with NYS DEC, USACE, and approved contractors to safely remove the beaver dams and relocate the beavers.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will remove beaver dams which are causing or contributing to roadway flooding in the Town. The reduction of flood risk to Town roads will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding along flood-prone roads.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will not incur flood damages caused by beaver dams.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Remove dams without permit		Town will face fines from NYS DEC and potentially other entities
	Trap beaver and do not remove dam		Flooding will still occur; Town may incur fines from NYS DEC and other entities



Action 2025-RandolphT-12. Floodprone Roads

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



Action 2025-RandolphT-13. Little Conewango Creek Erosion

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Weeden Park borders the Little Conewango Creek which is prone to flooding, impacting nearby roads and properties. Little Conewango Creek may have bank erosion issues, threatening encroachment onto nearby roads. Creek banks may become eroded due to heavy rains from severe storms, degradation from flood waters and compacted snow and ice from severe winter storms. Stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements, should be considered to prevent flooding. Additional flood mitigation measures may also be considered.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will assess the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various stabilization measures, such as including gabions, riprap, drainpipes and/or related improvements to prevent future flooding surrounding Little Conewango Creek.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, NYS DEC		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1, 2		
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage to properties.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development surrounding Little Conewango Creek will have its risk of flood impacts reduced.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. These events can lead to an influx of water, resulting in flooding conditions.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Elevate nearby roads		Cost prohibitive
	Acquire all properties which flood		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-RandolphT-14. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Update

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



Action 2025-RandolphT-15. Landslide Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Engineering		
Supporting Agencies:	Highway Department		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Landslide events are often driven by hazards such as heavy rain events, flooding, heavy snowmelt, and wildfires. Landslides can destroy the natural and built environments, causing detriment to the structures in its path. Landslides may be able to be mitigated by cutting banks to prevent erosion. Areas in the Southern portions of the Town are at a higher risk of landslide occurrence due to slopes being over a 25 percent grade.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an assessment to identify an appropriate, cost-effective method to mitigation landslide risk at-risk areas. Possible mitigation measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of retaining walls, soil nailing, ground anchor walls • Install horizontal drains to reduce soil saturation • Cut banks along water ways to prevent oversaturated soils from falling • Install netting 		
Estimated Cost:	TBD after mitigation technique is chosen		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, Town Budget, CHIPS		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties may be impacted by landslides. Keeping the roadway open to traffic also permits vulnerable populations to travel to critical appointments.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be impacted by landslides.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will identify measures to protect infrastructure in the transportation lifeline, which will lead to the assurance of clear roadways for evacuations, regular travel, and emergency responses.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves the Town's reliability in terms of transportation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events. Saturated soils can lead to an increased possibility of landslide occurrences. Conversely, drier summer conditions may fuel wildfires, leading to unstable soils and resulting in landslide occurrences.		
Mitigation Category	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Reconstruct roadways outside of hazard area		Not feasible
	Close roads and reroute traffic around hazard area		Not feasible, would cause confusion amongst travelers



Action 2025-RandolphT-16. Bridge Evaluations

Lead Agency:	Highway Department		
Supporting Agencies:	Cattaraugus County Engineering, Cattaraugus County Public Works, NYS DOT		
Hazard(s) of Concern:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dam and Levee Failure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Storm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe Winter Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	<p>Scour on bridges can develop due to erosion. Erosion may occur due to waters impacting the bridge's structure during severe winter storms and severe storms when the precipitation causes the water movements to be more erratic. Rising waters may cause flooding conditions to further erode the structure of the bridge. The following bridges in the jurisdiction should be evaluated to determine useability and to identify potential solutions, as necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randolph 01 • Randolph 05 • Randolph 07 • Randolph 14 		
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Highway Department will work with Cattaraugus County Engineering and Public Works to evaluate each bridge to determine its current usability. The evaluation will indicate whether the County will need to replace or retrofit the identified bridges and causeways. This evaluation should be performed in partnership and/or with feedback from NYS DOT as necessary.</p>		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMA, County Budget, BRIDGENY		
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years		
Goals Met:	1		
Benefits:	This action will ensure the bridges in the jurisdiction are structurally sound to continue in operation.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable		
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure transportation routes remain open and accessible to the public for daily use and evacuation needs; the bridges provide a point of access for first responders into communities that may have faced damage from a hazard event on either side of the bridges.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Not applicable		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will work to ensure the structure of the bridges are impervious to erosion at their base due to rising water levels.		
Mitigation Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection (NSP) <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preventative Measures (PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Property Protection (PP) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information (PI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Protection (NR) <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Alternatives:	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		Current problem exists
	Remove bridges		May cause significant traffic problems
	Replace bridges		Cost prohibitive



Action 2025-RandolphT-17. Federal Accreditation Standards

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