



9.24 Town of Pitcher

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Pitcher. It includes resources and information to assist public and private sectors to reduce losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs. Rather, this annex concentrates on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. This annex includes a general overview of the municipality and who in the Town participated in the planning process; an assessment of the Town of Pitcher’s risk and vulnerability; the different capabilities utilized in the Town; and an action plan that will be implemented to achieve a more resilient community.

9.24.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals have been identified as the Town of Pitcher’s hazard mitigation plan primary and alternate points of contact.

Table 9.24-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

| Primary Point of Contact | Alternate Point of Contact |
|--|---|
| Brad Hotaling, Highway Superintendent 156 Pitcher Springs Rd, Pitcher, NY 13136 607-863-4460 bradpitcherhwy@outlook.com | Jeffrey Blanchard, Town Supervisor 156 Pitcher Springs Rd, Pitcher, NY 13136 607-863-4494 blanchardjeffrey@hotmail.com |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator | |
| Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court St. Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1795 StevenF@co.chenango.ny.us | |

9.24.2 Municipal Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town was 803.

The Town of Pitcher is on the west border of Chenango County, west of the City of Norwich.

The town was first settled around 1794. The town, in a region formerly known as the “Gore”, was acquired by the Holland Land Company. The Town of Pitcher was formed from parts of German and Lincklaen in 1827. The size of Pitcher was increased in 1833 with an additional portion of Lincklaen.

The Town of Pitcher is governed by an elected five member Town Board composed of a Town Supervisor, who also represents the town at the County Board of Supervisors, and four Council Members. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

9.24.3 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 understanding a jurisdiction’s overall risk to its hazards of concern. Table 9.24-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.24-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.



Table 9.24-2. Recent and Expected Future Development

| Type of Development | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA | Total | Within SFHA |
| Single Family | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Multi-Family | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.) | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property or Development Name | Type of Development | # of Units / Structures | | Location (address and/or block and lot) | | Known Hazard Zone(s)* | | Description / Status of Development | | |
| Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town Garage/Town Offices | Comm. | 1 | | 102.-1-7 | | None | | Proposed | | |
| Oak Hill Subdivision | Res. | 23 lots | | 76.-1-10.3 & 76.-1-9.3 | | Partial Zone A | | Proposed | | |
| Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years | | | | | | | | | | |
| None identified at this time | | | | | | | | | | |

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

9.24.4 Capability Assessment

The Town of Pitcher performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Section 5 (Capability Assessment) describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. This section summarizes the following findings of the assessment:

- An assessment of planning, legal and regulatory capabilities.
- Development and permitting capabilities.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities.
- Classification under various community mitigation programs.
- The community’s adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance.

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into the day-to-day local government operations. As part of this planning effort, planning/policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress in plan integration. Areas with current mitigation integration are summarized in Capability Assessment (Section 9.24.4). The Town of Pitcher identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy.



Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Pitcher and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.24-3. Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

| | Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements | | | | | | | |
| Building Code | Yes | The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) | Local and State | Handled by County | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| <p>Comments: NYS Uniform and Energy Code 2020; Regulated at local and state levels. The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229) now includes the 2015 editions of the code books published by the International Code Council (the "2015 I-Codes"), as amended by the publication entitled the 2017 Uniform Code Supplement (publication date: July 2017).. Article 18 of the Executive Law (§§ 370 through 383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council, directs the Code Council to promulgate and maintain the Uniform Code, and charges each city, town, and village in the State (with the exception of the City of New York) with the duty of administering and enforcing the Uniform Code within its municipal boundaries.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Zoning Code | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| <p>Comment: Article IX, Section 2, of the State Constitution and by the various state enabling statutes. In New York, the zoning enabling acts continue to require that zoning be undertaken "in accord with a well-considered plan"¹¹ or "in accordance with a comprehensive plan."¹² Unless the town, city or village has adopted a comprehensive plan document using the more recently-enacted statutes (described later herein), local officials must refer to the extensive body of case law to determine how zoning can meet the more general "comprehensive plan" requirement.**May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at local level</p> | | | | | | | |
| Subdivision Regulations | Yes | Adopted 9/13/1988 1989? | Local | Town Planning Board | No | Yes | - |
| <p>Comment: Subdivision is defined in the State enabling Statutes as: the division of any parcel of land into a number of lots, blocks, or sites as specified in a local ordinance, law or regulation, with or without streets or highways, for the purpose of sale, transfer of ownership, or development. There is not a requirement by NYS for subdivisions. Each municipality is permitted to further define subdivision for its own purposes in connection with its subdivision review procedure. The enabling statutes provide that a plat showing a division of land which is subject to a municipality's subdivision regulations, may not also be subject to review under its site plan review authority. (general city law s. 32 & 33, Town Law s. 276 & 277, Village Law s. 7-728 & 7-730).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No 3 of the year 1989, A local law known as "Subdivision Regulations" enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Pitcher. For the purpose of providing for orderly future growth and development of land, and affording adequate facilities for housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, health, and welfare of the populations, the Town Planning Board of the Town of Pitcher adopts the following regulations for subdivision of land in the Town, acting under authority granted by the Town Board pursuant to the provisions of Article 1 of the Town Law of the State of New York. The Planning Board shall review the location of the proposed subdivision for the presence of any adverse natural considerations limiting development on the site as indicated by the Natural Resource Composite Maps on file in the Town offices. If the site falls into areas on the soils map denoted as having "moderate", "severe", or "very severe" limitation; within flood hazard areas, or areas of unique hydrologic or natural habitat areas, (including wetlands), the Planning Board may require the subdivider to consult with the appropriate technical review or assistance agencies. The Planning Board may require that design techniques such as clustering (in accordance with zoning Section 308) be used to avoid development in these critical resource areas, and shall not approve a sketch plan which has failed to adequately address these critical resources concerns soils, flood hazards, hydrologic and natural habitat resources). Land subject to serious or regular flooding shall not be subdivided for residential occupancy or for such other uses as may increase danger to life or property or aggravate the flood hazard, but such land may be used for such uses, subject to any zoning regulations, or in such a way, that the flood danger to this property and other upstream or downstream properties will not be increased and periodic or occasional inundation will not be a substantial threat to life or property. The provisions of this section shall apply to all land falling within the 100 year flood limit as shown on maps prepared by the Town of Pitcher and the Department of Housing and Urban Development as periodically amended. Development of steep slope (over 12%) sites will be conditionally acceptable only if there is no prudent or feasible alternative site, and erosion and sedimentation control measures are incorporated in the design, construction, and operation of the development according to standards set by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service | | | | | | | |



| | Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Stormwater Management Regulations | Yes | Subdivision Regulations | Local | Town Planning Board | Yes | Yes | See above |
| Comment: Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department | | | | | | | |
| Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation | No | - | - | - | No | - | 2021-Chenango County-001 |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Real Estate Disclosure | Yes | Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467 | State | NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| Comment: 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 Regulation | Yes | Subdivision Regulations | Local | Local Planning Board | No | Yes | See above |
| Comment: In New York State, virtually all land use regulation, which is the primarily tool for Smart Growth, takes place at the municipal level (i.e., in a city, village or town government). Land use planning is also primarily a municipal function. While State law provides for certain planning functions at the county or regional level, these mechanisms are largely advisory, whereas municipal planning is directly related to land use regulation. | | | | | | | |
| Site Plan Review | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: The authority to require site plan review is derived from the State enabling Statutes (General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a)The local legislative body has the power to delegate site plan review to the planning board, zoning board, etc. | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Protection | Yes | Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 | State | - | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| Comment: New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019 | | | | | | | |
| Flood Damage Prevention Law | Yes | Adopted 11/1984, Amended 11/9/2010 | Local, State, Federal | Administered by County Code Official under an MOU with Town | Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential) | Yes | N/A |
| Comment: A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1 of the year 2010, A local law entitled "Flood Damage Prevention" enacted by the Town Board of the town of Pitcher. The Town Board of the Town of Pitcher finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Pitcher and that such damages may include: destruction or loss of private and public housing, damage to public facilities, both publicly and privately owned, and injury to and loss of human life. It is the purpose of this local law to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1)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; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; | | | | | | | |



| | Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| <p>(5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;</p> <p>(6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Pitcher, Community Number 361092, are identified and defined on the applicable documents prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as certain Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Numbers whose effective date is November 26, 2010. The Chenango County Health Department Division of Code Enforcement is hereby appointed Local Administrator to administer and implement this local law by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions. A floodplain development permit is hereby established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and insuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding. It shall be unlawful to undertake any development in an area of special flood hazard, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map enumerated in Section 3.2, without a valid floodplain development permit. The following standards apply to all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard; (1) Proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage; (2) Public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems shall be located and constructed so as to minimize flood damage; and, (3) Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood damage. No new construction, substantial improvements or other development in the floodway (including fill) shall be permitted unless a technical evaluation determines no increase in flood levels. New and substantially improved residential and non-residential structures located in areas of special flood hazard, shall have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above two feet above the base flood elevation. In order to prevent potential flood damage to certain facilities that would result in serious danger to life and health, or widespread social or economic dislocation, no new critical facility shall be located within any Area of Special Flood Hazard, or within any 500-year flood zone shown as a B zone or a Shaded X zone on the Community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation | Yes | EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule | Federal | - | Yes | No | - |
| <p>Comment: This requires urbanized areas (local governments) to develop a stormwater management program that will reduce the amount of pollutants carried by stormwater during storm events to waterbodies to the "maximum extent practicable". The goal of the program is to improve water quality and recreational use of waterways. A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit, GP-0-15-003 is required.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Management | Yes | NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. | Local | Local OEM | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| <p>Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Climate Adaptation | No | NYS Executive Law, Article 75 | State | - | Yes | - | - |
| <p>Comment: The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Disaster Recovery Ordinance | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| <p>Comment:</p> | | | | | | | |
| Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| <p>Comment:</p> | | | | | | | |
| Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements | Yes | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <p>Comment: Junkyard Ordinance. Adopted 1967</p> | | | | | | | |



| | Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Sanitary Code. Adopted 10/1989 | | | | | | | |
| Planning Documents | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: Optional under NYS Law, municipality may adopt a comprehensive plan or proceed through a planning process which has evolved based on case law. (Per State Legislature General City Law section 28a, Town Law s. 272a, Village Law s. 7-722) **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. Regulated at the local level | | | | | | | |
| Capital Improvement Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: A local government can decide to adopt its capital plan pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 99-g. | | | | | | | |
| Disaster Debris Management Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually. | | | | | | | |
| Floodplain or Watershed Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: The State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit program is a primary way the DOW implements its watershed protection and restoration activities. | | | | | | | |
| Stormwater Plan | Yes | Subdivision Regulations | Local | - | No | Yes | See above |
| Comment: Local Authority - Could be an element of the Comprehensive Plan. There is a required planning process that must be followed when addressing stormwater management in regulated new development and redevelopment projects. | | | | | | | |
| Open Space Plan | No | - | Local | - | Yes | - | - |
| Comment: Planning boards prepare or oversee the preparation of local comprehensive plans, which should include an open space element. The primary purpose of a local open space plan is to cause the important open lands in the community to be conserved for open space uses. | | | | | | | |
| Urban Water Management Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Habitat Conservation Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: Laws related to habit protection and biodiversity control the use and application of certain pesticides, demolition projects and clearing of vegetated areas. Identifying certain critical habitat areas could be included in the Comprehensive Plan. Critical Habitat is a part of certain State and Federal Permitting. The State had a Wildlife Action Plan requires to maintain eligibility for the State Wildlife Grant Program. | | | | | | | |
| Economic Development Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: An Economic Development Plan may be prepared by a local government and be included or separate from the Comprehensive plan. **May be impacted by State wetland regulations which protect wetlands greater than 12.4 acres and established buffer zones. | | | | | | | |
| Shoreline Management Plan | N/A | - | Local | - | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| Comment: Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations | | | | | | | |
| Community Wildfire Protection Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: Under the federal Farm Bill, every 10 years each state must submit a State Forest Action Plan to the U.S. Forest Service. The Plan must be approved by the State Forester, who in New York is the director of DEC's Division of Lands and Forests. The next update of the Plan must be submitted to the Forest Service by June 2020. | | | | | | | |



| | Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Forest Management Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Transportation Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Plan | No | - | Local | - | Yes | - | - |
| Comment: Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers. | | | | | | | |
| Other | No | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Response/Recovery Planning | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan | Yes | NYS Executive Law, Article 2B | County | County OEM | Yes | Yes | - |
| Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B. The plan is developed and maintained by the New York State Office of Emergency Management and agencies that comprise the NYS Disaster Preparedness Commission (DPC). | | | | | | | |
| Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA) | No | - | Local | - | Yes | - | - |
| Comment: HIRA is an annual requirement that all states must complete to remain eligible to receive federal homeland security grant funding. It also involves a hazard and capability assessment but DHSES has several methodological concerns with the THIRA process and has developed CEPA to serve as the State's system to capture and analyze hazard/capability information. However, CEPA has been engineered to support the completion of the THIRA. | | | | | | | |
| Post-Disaster Recovery Plan | No | - | - | - | No | - | 2021-Chenango County-001 |
| Comment: | | | | | | | |
| Continuity of Operations Plan | No | - | Local | - | No | - | - |
| Comment: According to the FEMA, "State and local governments should consider developing or updating contingency plans for the continuity of operations (COOP) of vital government functions. Jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. | | | | | | | |
| Public Health Plan | Yes | 2019-2021 Community Health Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan | County | Chenango County Health Department | Yes | Yes | N/A |
| Comment: Addresses need for heating/cooling centers, lack of homeless shelters and homeless services, vulnerable populations and need for access to community lifelines such as medical services and hospitals, emergency shelters, grocery/food stores. References to communicable diseases as a concern within the County, with objectives to coordinate vaccinations, testing, and healthy behaviors. | | | | | | | |
| Other: Emergency Response Plan | Yes | - | Local | Chenango County OEM | Yes | Yes | N/A |
| Comment: Nothing is mandated by law in NYS, however, article 2B of the Executive Law provides for authority to draft emergency plans by various levels of government in NYS. | | | | | | | |



| Does your municipality have this? (Yes/No) | Code Citation and Date (code chapter, name, date, link) | Authority (local, Town, state, federal) | Department / Agency Responsible | State Mandated | Has this been integrated? Describe how in comments | Provide Mitigation Action # if applicable |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Other: Special Purpose Ordinances (such as critical or sensitive areas) | | | | | | |
| Comment: Emergency Response Plan. State Mandated | | | | | | |

Table 9.24-4. Development and Permitting Capability

| Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following | Response Yes/No; Provide further detail |
|---|---|
| Development Permits. If yes, what department? | Yes, Chenango County Code Enforcement |
| Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits. | Yes |
| Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction. | No |

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Pitcher.

Table 9.24-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

| Resources | Available? (Yes or No) | Department/ Agency/Position |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Administrative Capability | | |
| Planning Board | No | - |
| Mitigation Planning Committee | No | - |
| Environmental Board/Commission | No | - |
| Open Space Board/Committee | No | - |
| Economic Development Commission/Committee | No | - |
| Warning Systems / Services | Yes | Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango |
| Maintenance programs to reduce risk | Yes | Highway Department clears ditches |
| Mutual aid agreements | Yes | NYSDOT |
| Technical/Staffing Capability | | |
| Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices | Yes | County Planning & Development |
| Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices | Yes | County Highway Engineer for highway, drainage support |
| Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | Yes | County Planning & Development |
| Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis | Yes | Contract if necessary |
| Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments | Yes | Chenango County Code Enforcement |
| Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications | Yes | County Planning & Development |
| Scientist familiar with natural hazards | Yes | Chenango County Soil and Water Department |
| NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA) | Yes | MOU agreement to utilize services of County Floodplain Administrator |
| Surveyor(s) | Yes | County Highway Department if available manpower |



| Resources | Available? (Yes or No) | Department/ Agency/Position |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Emergency Manager | Yes | Chenango County Emergency Management Office |
| Grant writer(s) | Yes | County Planning & Development; Cornell Cooperative Extension |
| Resilience Officer | No | - |
| Other | - | - |

Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Pitcher.

Table 9.24-6. Fiscal Capabilities

| Financial Resources | Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No) |
|---|---|
| Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR) | Yes |
| Capital improvements project funding | Yes |
| Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes | Yes |
| User fees for water, sewer, gas or electric service | No |
| Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes | Yes. Fees for Subdivision developments |
| Stormwater utility fee | No |
| Incur debt through general obligation bonds | Yes |
| Incur debt through special tax bonds | No |
| Incur debt through private activity bonds | No |
| Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas | No |
| Other federal or state Funding Programs | Yes |
| Open Space Acquisition funding programs | No |
| Other | - |

Education and Outreach Capability

The table below summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Town of Pitcher.

Table 9.24-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

| Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources | Yes/No; Please describe |
|---|--|
| Public information officer or communications office? | No |
| Personnel skilled or trained in website development? | No |
| Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe | The Town does not have a Municipal Website |
| Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach; if yes, briefly describe. | No |
| Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation; if yes, briefly describe. | No |
| Other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information; if yes, briefly describe. | No |
| Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe. | Yes – Hyper-Reach and Notify Chenango |
| Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe. | No |



| Indicate if your jurisdiction has the following resources | Yes/No; Please describe |
|---|-------------------------|
| Other | - |

Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town of Pitcher.

Table 9.24-8. Community Classifications

| Program | Participating? (Yes/No) | Classification (if applicable) | Date Classified (if applicable) |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Community Rating System (CRS) | No | NP | N/A |
| Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) | No | NP | N/A |
| Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10) | No | NP | N/A |
| NYSDEC Climate Smart Community | No | NP | N/A |
| Storm Ready Certification | No | NP | N/A |
| Firewise Communities classification | No | NP | N/A |
| Other | No | - | - |

Note:

- N/A Not applicable
- NP Not participating
- Unavailable

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 2016). In other words, it describes a jurisdiction’s current ability to adjust to, protect from, or withstand a hazard event. This term is often discussed in reference to climate change; however, adaptive capacity also includes an understanding of local capacity for adapting to current and future risks and changing conditions. The table below summarizes the adaptive capacity for each hazard and the jurisdiction’s rating.

Table 9.24-9. Adaptive Capacity

| Hazard | Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low* |
|----------------------|---|
| Disease Outbreak | Medium |
| Drought | Medium |
| Extreme Temperatures | Medium |
| Flood | Medium |
| Harmful Algal Bloom | Medium |
| Invasive Species | Medium |
| Natural Gas | Medium |
| Severe Storm | High |
| Severe Winter Storm | High |
| Wildfire | Medium |

- *High Capacity exists and is in use
- Medium Capacity may exist; but is not used or could use some improvement
- Low Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement
- Unsure Not enough information is known to assign a rating



National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain.

NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)

Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The following table summarizes the NFIP statistics for the Town of Pitcher.

Table 9.24-10. NFIP Summary

| Municipality | # Policies | # Claims (Losses) | Total Loss Payments | # RL Properties | # SRL Properties | # Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Town of Pitcher | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | - | 0 |

Source: FEMA 2019

Notes: Policies, claims, repetitive loss, and severe repetitive loss statistics provided by FEMA Region 2, and current as of July 31, 2019. The total number of repetitive loss properties does not include severe repetitive loss properties. SRL property information was not included in the available data set.

RL Repetitive Loss; SRL Severe Repetitive Loss

Resources

The County Building Code Enforcement Officer, Steve Fox, serves as the NFIP Floodplain Administrator and Building Inspector for the majority of municipalities within Chenango County.

Duties and responsibilities of the Code Enforcement Officer/NFIP FPA are permit review, and inspections for new construction and compliance with New York State and FEMA requirements. Records of losses and inspections, and development permits are kept in paper copies in the Code Enforcement office. The NYS DEC keeps records of repetitive loss properties within the County.

The County Planning Board preforms NYS 239 Reviews for required building permits.

Steve Fox has undergone the Certified Floodplain Manager (CFM) courses but did not take the exam and is not certified.

Compliance History

The Town of Pitcher has not completed any Community Assistance Visits (CAV), due to its location outside of the SFHA.

Regulatory

The Town of Pitcher Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on November 9, 2010. The Town’s floodplain management program meets minimum requirements. Floodplain management is supported by the actions of Chenango County Code Enforcement.

Additional Areas of Existing Integration

It is the intention of this municipality to incorporate hazard mitigation planning and natural hazard risk reduction as an integral component of ongoing municipal operations. The following textual summary and table identify relevant planning mechanisms and programs that have been/will be incorporated into municipal procedures,



which may include former mitigation initiatives that have become continuous/on-going programs and may be considered mitigation “capabilities”:

- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Enhance stormwater management by replacing existing culverts with larger units to increase the flow and direction.
- **Floodplain Management:** Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Retrofit flood-prone roadways that are critical to infrastructure specifically: Oak Hill, Pink Hill., Bauman, Hakes-Calhoun, Burdick and Joe Roads which have on-going problems.

Evacuation, Sheltering, Temporary Housing, and Permanent Housing

Evacuation routes, sheltering measures, temporary housing, and permanent housing must all be in place and available for public awareness to protect residents, mitigate risk, and relocate residents, if necessary, to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability.

Evacuation Routes

NY-26 and NY-23 have been identified as potential evacuation routes within the Town, however due to changes in road conditions, residents should refer to the Chenango County Emergency Management website for up-to-date conditions and best routes.

Sheltering

The Town of Pitcher has not designated emergency shelters but will evaluate the use of the municipal hall to serve as a warming/cooling center in the event of power outages. In the event that sheltering is needed shelters will be determined at the time of an emergency, in accordance with the County CEMP.

Temporary Housing

The Town of Pitcher has not identified sites for the placement of temporary housing for residents displaced by a disaster or potential sites suitable for relocating structures out of the floodplain and/or building new homes once properties in the floodplain are acquired. In the event temporary housing is needed, the Town will work with the county to find suitable locations using the locations identified in Section 4 (County Profile) Table 4-9 as a starting point.

Permanent Housing

While the Town of Pitcher did not identify potential locations for permanent housing, as part of the planning process, a countywide buildable land analysis was conducted and presented in Section 4 (County Profile). The Town can utilize this analysis to identify potential locations.

9.24.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Pitcher

Chenango County has a history of natural hazard events as detailed in Volume I, Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities. The Town of Pitcher’s history of federally-declared (as presented by FEMA) and significant hazard events (as presented in NOAA-NCEI) is consistent with that of Chenango County. Table 9.24-11 provides details regarding municipal-specific loss and damages the



Town experienced during hazard events. Information provided in the table below is based on reference material or local sources. For details of these and additional events, refer to Volume I, Section 5.0 of this plan.

Table 9.24-11. Hazard Event History

| Dates of Event | Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable) | County Designated? | Summary of Event | Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses |
|------------------|---|--------------------|---|--|
| October 31, 2019 | Flash Flood | DR-4472-NY | A low-pressure system brought bands of thunderstorms and heavy rains during the day of October 31. Localized amounts reached 5 inches, producing areas of flash flooding. | Numerous water rescues were underway throughout the Town of Pharsalia, near Pitcher. |

Notes:

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

9.24.6 Hazard Ranking and Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

The hazard profiles in Section 5.0 (Risk Assessment) of this plan have detailed information regarding each plan participant’s vulnerability to the identified hazards. The following summarizes the Town of Pitcher’s risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking.

A gradient of certainty was developed to summarize the confidence level regarding the input used to populate the hazard ranking. A certainty factor of high, medium or low was selected and assigned to each hazard to provide a level of transparency and create increased understanding of the data used to support the resulting ranking. The following scale was used to assign a certainty factor to each hazard:

- High—Defined scenario/event to evaluate; probability calculated; evidenced-based/quantitative assessment to estimate potential impacts through hazard modeling.
- Moderate—Defined scenario/event or only a hazard area to evaluate; estimated probability; combination of quantitative (exposure analysis, no hazard modeling) and qualitative data to estimate potential impacts.
- Low—Scenario or hazard area is undefined; there is a degree of uncertainty regarding event probability; majority of potential impacts are qualitative.

Critical Facilities

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Statute 6 CRR-NY 502.4 sets forth floodplain management criteria for State projects located in flood hazard areas. The law states that no such projects related to critical facilities shall be undertaken in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) unless constructed according to specific mitigation specifications, including being raised 2’ above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This statute is outlined at <http://tinyurl.com/6-CRR-NY-502-4>. While all vulnerabilities should be assessed and documented, the State places a high priority on exposure to flooding. Critical facilities located in an SFHA, or having ever sustained previous flooding, must be protected to the 500-year flood even, or worst damage scenario. For those that do not meet this criteria, the jurisdiction must identify an action to achieve this level of protection (NYS DHSES 2017).

The table below identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent floodplain and presents Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) estimates of the damage and loss of use to critical facilities as a result of a 1-percent annual chance flood event.



Table 9.24-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

| Name | Type | Exposure | | Addressed by Proposed Action |
|------------------------------|------|----------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | 1% Event | 0.2% Event | |
| None identified at this time | | | | |

Source: HAZUS-MH 4.2

Hazard Ranking

This section provides the community specific identification of the primary hazard concerns based on identified problems, impacts and the results of the risk assessment as presented in Section 5 (Risk Assessment) of the plan. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property, and the economy as well as community capability and changing future climate conditions. This input supports the mitigation action development to target those hazards with highest level of concern.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Hazard Ranking), each participating jurisdiction may have differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability compared to Chenango as a whole. Therefore, each municipality ranked the degree of risk to each hazard as it pertains to their community. The table below summarizes the hazard risk/vulnerability rankings of potential natural hazards for the Town of Pitcher. The Town of Pitcher has reviewed the county hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking table as well as its individual results to reflect the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community.

During the review of the hazard/vulnerability risk ranking, the Town of Pitcher indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made.

Table 9.24-13. Hazard Ranking

| Disease Outbreak | Drought | Extreme Temperature | Flood | Harmful Algal Bloom | Invasive Species | Natural Gas | Severe Storm | Severe Winter Storm | Wildfire |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|
| Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Medium | Low | High | Medium | Medium |

Note: The scale is based on the following hazard rankings as established in Section 5.3.

*The municipality changed the initial ranking of this hazard based on event history, municipal experience, and feedback from the municipality

Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- Upgrade culvert on Bauman Road, Mullenax Road continuous maintenance issue, and Pink Hill Road, a seasonal road, culvert inadequate creating drainage problems. Replace with a squash culvert.

Specific areas of concern based on resident response to the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey include:

- None Identified

9.24.7 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses past mitigations actions and status, describes proposed hazard mitigation initiatives, and their prioritization.



Past Mitigation Initiative Status

The following table indicates progress on the community’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2015 Plan. Actions that are carried forward as part of this plan update are included in the following subsection in its own table with prioritization. Previous actions that are now on-going programs and capabilities are indicated as such in the following table and may also be found under ‘Capability Assessment’ presented previously in this annex.

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Table 9.24-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

| Project # | Project Name | Hazard(s) Addressed | Responsible Party | Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project) | Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete) | Evaluation of Success (if complete) | | Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| TPI-1 (Former TPI-1) | Enhance stormwater management by replacing existing culverts with larger units to increase the flow and direction. Specific projects and problem areas include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade culvert on Bauman Road. • Mullenax Road continuous maintenance issue. • Pink Hill Road, a seasonal road, culvert continues to inadequately address drainage problems. Replace with squash culvert. | | | | | | | |
| | See above | Flood, Severe Storms | Town Highway Department, Chenango County Soil/Water; NYDEC | See above | In Progress | Cost | - | Continue in 2021 update. See 2021-T. Pitcher-001. |
| | | | | | Level of Protection | - | | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | - | |
| TPI-2 (Former TPI-2) | Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain. | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storms | Pitcher Town Board, FEMA, SEMO | Consider non-structural flood hazard mitigation alternatives for at risk properties within the floodplain. | Ongoing Capability | Cost | - | This an ongoing effort of the Town to support where needed. Due to the lack of floodplains within the Town, this project will be discontinued. |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | - | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | - | |
| TPI-3 (Modified Former TPI-3) | Retrofit flood-prone roadways | Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm | Town Highway Department, County Highway Department | Retrofit flood-prone roadways that are critical to infrastructure specifically: Oak Hill, Pink Hill, and Bauman Roads which have on-going problems. | In Progress | Cost | - | Continue in 2021 update. See 2021-T. Pitcher-002. |
| | | | | | | Level of Protection | - | |
| | | | | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | - | |
| TPI-4 (Former TPI-4, -5) | Support and participate in Federal, State and County-led programs and initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend regional workshops, trainings and continuing education as made available by the County with FEMA, ISO and NYS DHSES support, and as appropriate for the community, anticipated to include: NFIP for Insurance Agents, Lending Institutions and Realtors; Floodplain Management and the Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) certification. • Public education and awareness program for floodplain residents. • Updates to NFIP floodplain mapping. • Promotion of “Firewise” programs in the County. • Establishment of an interagency program involving Public Health/DSS/Area Agency on Aging to identify vulnerable populations (elderly, homebound, homeless), and the development/enhancement of plans, programs and facilities to meet the specific needs of these populations. | | | | | | | |
| | See above | All Hazards | Chenango County, as supported by | See above | Ongoing Capability | Cost | - | Support of Federal, State, and County mitigation programming is an ongoing capability of the Town. |
| | | | | | Level of Protection | - | | |



| Project # | Project Name | Hazard(s) Addressed | Responsible Party | Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project) | Status (In Progress, Ongoing, No Progress, Complete) | Evaluation of Success (if complete) | | Next Steps 1. Project to be included in 2021 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2021 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why. |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | relevant local department leads | | | Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success | - | |

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Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Pitcher has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2015 Plan:

- None Identified

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Pitcher worked with the consultant and the Chenango County Department of Planning & Development after attending the mitigation action workshop held on January 13, 2021. They were provided access to FEMA publications to use as a resource as part of their comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address their hazards including FEMA ‘Mitigation Ideas – A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards’ (January 2013); Types of Mitigation Actions; and a link to the FEMA Individual and Community Preparedness Division (ICPD) Protective Actions Research website (<https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/>).

Table 9.24-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Pitcher would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. Some of these initiatives may be previous actions carried forward for this plan update. These initiatives 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 municipal priorities. Both the four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table below to further demonstrate the wide-range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

As discussed in Section 6, 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are used to complete the prioritization of mitigation initiatives. For each new mitigation action, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the 14 evaluation criteria to assist with prioritizing your actions as ‘High’, ‘Medium’, or ‘Low.’ The table below summarizes the evaluation of each mitigation initiative, listed by Action Number.

Table 9.24-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.24-15. Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

| Project Number | Project Name | Goals Met | Hazard(s) to be Mitigated | Description of Problem and Solution | Critical Facility (Yes/No) | EHP Issues | Estimated Timeline | Lead Agency | Estimated Costs | Estimated Benefits | Potential Funding Sources | Priority | Mitigation Category | CRS Category |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| 2021-T. Pitcher-001 | Bauman Road Culvert | 2, 3, 4, 6 | Flood, Severe Storm | <p>Problem: The existing culvert on Bauman Road is undersized and cannot handle extreme rain and snow melt.</p> <p>Solution: The Current culvert size is estimated at 5x3 feet and is undersized for the capacity of the floodwaters that pass over the road. The Town DPW will replace the existing culvert with a large concrete/cement box culvert. Estimated size needed would be 5x10 feet to reach the needed capacity to reduce flood risk.</p> | No | No | Short; To be completed by summer 2021 | Town of Pitcher DPW | Medium; \$65,000 | High; Eliminates need for road closures and reduces property damages | FEMA HMA; NYSDOT | High | SIP | SP; PP; ES |
| 2021-T. Pitcher-002 | Pink Hill Road | 2, 3, 4, 6 | Flood, Severe Storm | <p>Problem: The current culvert on Pink Hill Road is too small to handle extreme rain fall and snow melt, resulting in flash flood events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will replace the existing culvert with larger culvert more appropriately sized to handle the excess water flows that have been experienced in recent years. The Highway Department estimates around \$20,000 is needed to upsize the current culvert and replace with a larger squash pipe. The Highway Department will oversee the completion of the project.</p> | No | No | Short; to be completed summer 2021 | Town of Pitcher | Medium; \$20,000 | High; eliminates road closures and property damages | Municipal Budget; FEMA HMA; NYSDOT | High | SIP | SP; PP |

Notes:

Not all acronyms and abbreviations defined below are included in the table.

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

- CAV Community Assistance Visit
- CRS Community Rating System
- DPW Department of Public Works
- EHP Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation
- FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FPA Floodplain Administrator
- HMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Potential FEMA HMA Funding Sources:

- FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- PDM Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
- BRIC Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities

Timeline:

The time required for completion of the project upon implementation

Cost:

The estimated cost for implementation.

Benefits:

A description of the estimated benefits, either quantitative and/or qualitative.





N/A Not applicable
NFIP National Flood Insurance Program
OEM Office of Emergency Management

Critical Facility:

Yes  Critical Facility located in 1% floodplain

Mitigation Category:

- 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 manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also 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

CRS Category:

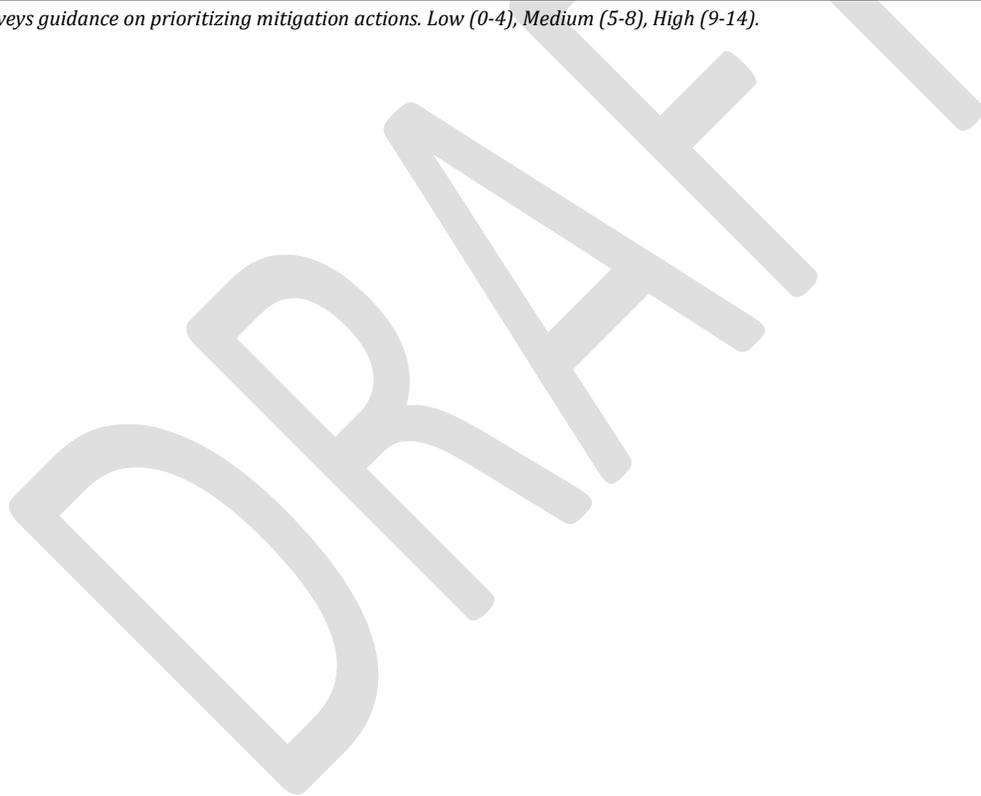
- Preventative Measures (PR) - Government, administrative or regulatory actions, or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. Examples include planning and zoning, floodplain local laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management 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 also 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 9.24-16. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

| Project Number | Project Name | Life Safety | Property Protection | Cost-Effectiveness | Technical | Political | Legal | Fiscal | Environmental | Social | Administrative | Multi-Hazard | Timeline | Agency Champion | Other Community | Total | High / Medium / Low |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
| 2021-T. Pitcher-001 | Bauman Road Culvert | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | High |
| 2021-T. Pitcher-002 | Pink Hill Road | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | High |

Note: Refer to Section 6, which conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-4), Medium (5-8), High (9-14).





9.24.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

The table below indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories.

Table 9.24-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

| Hazard | FEMA | | | CRS | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|----------|-----|-----|----|----------|----|----|----------|-----|
| | LPR | SIP | NSP | EAP | PR | PP | PI | NR | SP | ES |
| Disease Outbreak | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drought | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extreme Temperatures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flood | | 001, 002 | | | | 001, 002 | | | 001, 002 | 001 |
| Harmful Algal Bloom | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invasive Species | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Severe Storm | | 001, 002 | | | | 001, 002 | | | 001, 002 | |
| Severe Winter Storm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wildfire | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Section 6 (Mitigation Strategy) provides for an explanation of the mitigation categories.

9.24.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Pitcher followed the planning process described in Section 3 (Planning Process) in Volume I of this plan update. This annex was developed over the course of several months with input from many Town departments, including: The Highway Department and Supervisor’s Office. The Town Supervisor and Highway Superintendent represented the community on the Chenango County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process requirements 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.

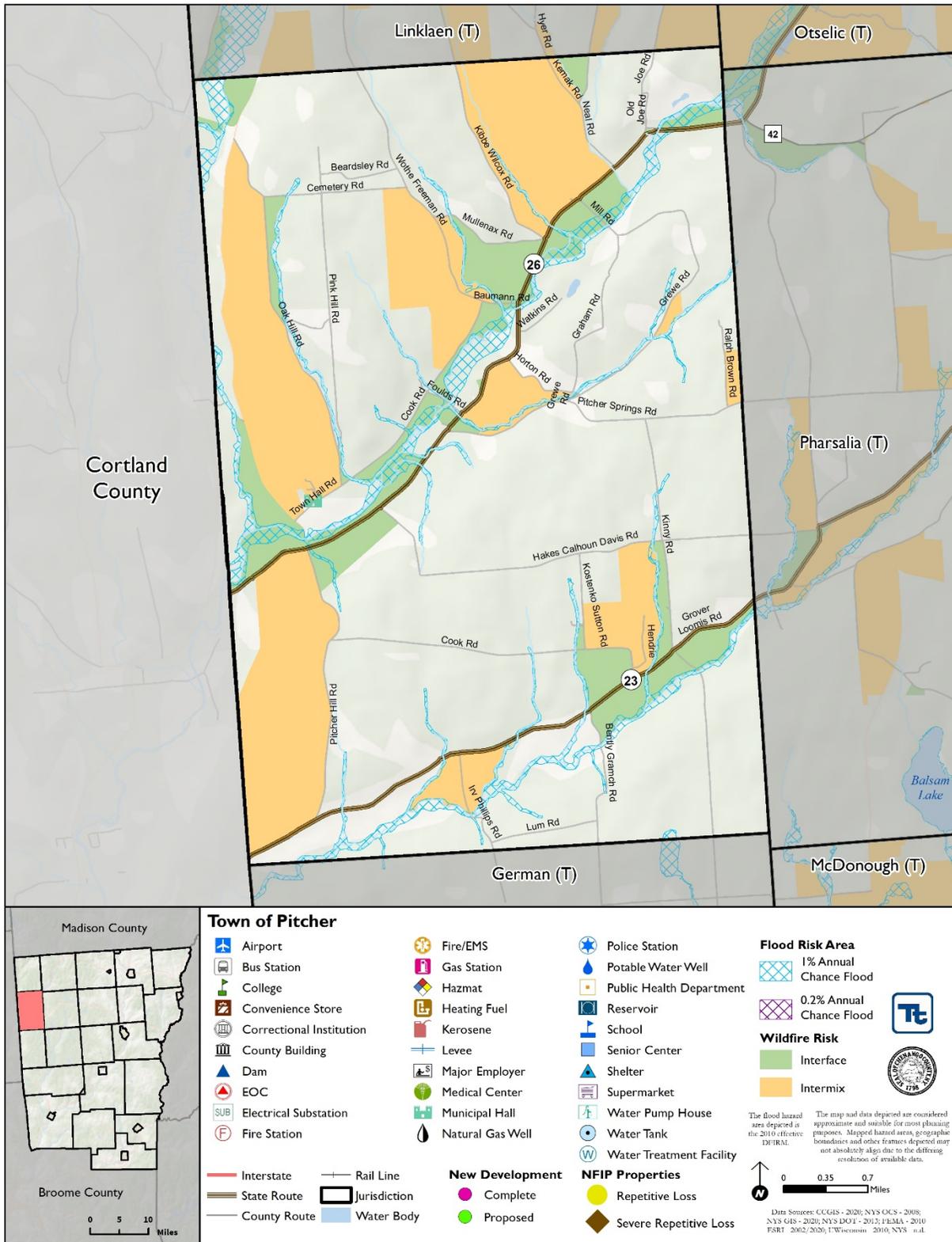
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

9.24.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the Town of Pitcher that illustrates the probable areas impacted within the municipality. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and is considered to be adequate for planning purposes. The map has only been generated for those hazards that can be clearly identified using mapping techniques and technologies, and for which the Town of Pitcher has significant exposure. The map is illustrated below.



Figure 9.24-1. Town of Pitcher Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





| Action Worksheet | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Project Name: | Bauman Road Culvert | | |
| Project Number: | 2021-T. Pitcher-001 | | |
| Risk / Vulnerability | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Flooding, Severe Storm | | |
| Description of the Problem: | The existing culvert on Bauman Road is undersized and cannot handle extreme rain and snow melt. | | |
| Action or Project Intended for Implementation | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Current culvert size is estimated at 5x3 feet and is undersized for the capacity of the floodwaters that pass over the road. The Town DPW will replace the existing culvert with a large concrete/cement box culvert. Estimated size needed would be 5x10 feet to reach the needed capacity to reduce flood risk. | | |
| Is this project related to a Critical Facility? | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area? | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| (If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater) | | | |
| Level of Protection: | 1% Flood | Estimated Benefits (losses avoided): | No more road closure or property damage |
| Useful Life: | 100 years | Goals Met: | 2, 3, 4, 6 |
| Estimated Cost: | \$65,000 | Mitigation Action Type: | SIP |
| Plan for Implementation | | | |
| Prioritization: | High | Desired Timeframe for Implementation: | Summer 2021 |
| Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation: | Three weeks | Potential Funding Sources: | FEMA HMA; NYSDOT |
| Responsible Organization: | Town of Pitcher | Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any: | Hazard Mitigation Planning |
| Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action) | | | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Estimated Cost | Evaluation |
| | No Action | \$0 | Current problem continues |
| | Raise Roadway | \$1M+ | Not cost effective or feasible |
| | Replace current culvert with bridge | \$1M+ | Not cost effective or technically feasible |
| Progress Report (for plan maintenance) | | | |
| Date of Status Report: | | | |
| Report of Progress: | | | |
| Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution: | | | |



| Action Worksheet | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Project Name: | Bauman Road Culvert | |
| Project Number: | 2021-T. Pitcher-001 | |
| Criteria | Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1) | Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate |
| Life Safety | 1 | Reduces risk for future injuries |
| Property Protection | 1 | Will prevent property damage from flood water |
| Cost-Effectiveness | 1 | Should last very long time |
| Technical | 1 | The town highway dept. can help with the work |
| Political | 1 | Local people will not continue to have detour around flooded roads |
| Legal | 1 | Will work with DEC regulations |
| Fiscal | -1 | Cannot afford to accomplish this without help |
| Environmental | 1 | |
| Social | 1 | |
| Administrative | 1 | |
| Multi-Hazard | 1 | Will prevent road closure and property damage |
| Timeline | 0 | |
| Agency Champion | 1 | Many residences will benefit from this up grade |
| Other Community Objectives | 0 | |
| Total | 10 | |
| Priority (High/Med/Low) | High | |



| Action Worksheet | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Name: | Pink Hill Road Culvert | | |
| Project Number: | 2021-T. Pitcher-002 | | |
| Risk / Vulnerability | | | |
| Hazard(s) of Concern: | Yearly flooding | | |
| Description of the Problem: | The current culvert on Pink Hill Road is too small to handle extreme rain fall and snow melt, resulting in flash flood events. | | |
| Action or Project Intended for Implementation | | | |
| Description of the Solution: | The Town will replace the existing culvert with larger culvert more appropriately sized to handle the excess water flows that have been experienced in recent years. The Highway Department estimates around \$20,000 is needed to upsize the current culvert and replace with a larger squash pipe. The Highway Department will oversee the completion of the project. | | |
| Is this project related to a Critical Facility? | | | No |
| Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area? | | | - |
| (If yes, this project must intend to protect the 500-year flood event or the actual worse case damage scenario, whichever is greater) | | | |
| Level of Protection: | 1% Flood | Estimated Benefits (losses avoided): | No more road closure or property damage |
| Useful Life: | 100 years | Goals Met: | 2, 3, 4, 6 |
| Estimated Cost: | \$20,000 | Mitigation Action Type: | SIP |
| Plan for Implementation | | | |
| Prioritization: | High | Desired Timeframe for Implementation: | Summer 2021 |
| Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation: | Three days | Potential Funding Sources: | Municipal Budget; FEMA HMA; NYSDOT |
| Responsible Organization: | Town of Pitcher | Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any: | Hazard Mitigation Planning |
| Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action) | | | |
| Alternatives: | Action | Estimated Cost | Evaluation |
| | No Action | \$0 | Current problem continues |
| | Elevate Roadway | \$1M+ | Pink Hill Rd is a seasonal road, not cost effective |
| | Re-route water flows | N/A | Not an environmentally sound project idea, not cost effective, will disrupt nearby State forest |
| Progress Report (for plan maintenance) | | | |
| Date of Status Report: | | | |
| Report of Progress: | | | |
| Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution: | | | |



| Action Worksheet | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Project Name: | Pink Hill Road Culvert | |
| Project Number: | 2021-T. Pitcher-002 | |
| Criteria | Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1) | Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate |
| Life Safety | 1 | |
| Property Protection | 1 | Will prevent property damage from flood water |
| Cost-Effectiveness | 1 | Should last very long time |
| Technical | 1 | The town highway dept, can help with the work |
| Political | 1 | Local people will not continue to have detour around flooded roads |
| Legal | 1 | Will work with DEC regulations |
| Fiscal | 0 | Will adjust budget to pay for culvert |
| Environmental | 0 | |
| Social | 0 | |
| Administrative | 1 | |
| Multi-Hazard | 1 | Will prevent road closure and property damage |
| Timeline | 1 | |
| Agency Champion | 1 | Reduce road wash out |
| Other Community Objectives | 0 | |
| Total | 9 | |
| Priority (High/Med/Low) | High | |