



9.26 Town of Preston

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Preston. 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 Preston’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.

9.26.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Table 9.26-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Peter C. Flanagan, Town Supervisor 299 Preston Center Rd, Oxford NY 13830 607-334-4920 Flans1@frontier.com	Dan Macintosh, Highway Superintendent 299 Preston Center Rd, Oxford NY 13830 607-316-1090 Nyprestonhighway@gmail.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court St Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1795 or 607-226-0818 stevenf@co.chenango.ny.us	

9.26.2 Municipal Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town was 1,044.

The Town of Preston is an interior town of Chenango County. The Town of is west of the City of Norwich and is the very center of Chenango County.

The Town of Preston consists of 20,030 acres located in the center of Chenango County in rural upstate New York. This area was first inhabited by Native Americans of the Iroquois Nation. The land remained the domain of the Native Americans until after the War of Independence as it lies just west of the Fort Stanwix Line which divided white settlers from Native Americans during colonial times. With the advent of the new United States, treaties for the land were signed with the Native Americans in 1785 and 1788. On February 25, 1789, Surveyor-General Simeon Dewitt, had the land surveyed into twenty townships to make up the present Chenango County. Preston was designated towns No. 14 at the very center of the new county. Preston was formed from the town of Norwich on April 2, 1806 and the township of McDonough was taken from Preston on April 17, 1816 to bring Preston to its present size. The first settler, in 1787, was John Glover from Norwich, Conn. He built the first grist mill and had the first store as part of his house. Soon many other settlers from New England followed with names such as Lewis, Fairchild, Eccleston, Marsh, Brown, Turner and Rogers. Throughout its history, Preston has primarily been an agricultural community which at one time supported three creameries and a school system consisting of eight common schools, seventeen teachers, and 223 students. Today we still have our farms but most of our residents are employed by manufacturing in Norwich or the service occupations that manufacturing supports. In the future, it looks as though we will just become a great place to live with open spaces and good neighbors.





As of the census of 2000, there were 928 people, 344 households, and 244 families residing in the town. The population density was 26.6 mi. There were 426 housing units at an average density of 12.2 mi. The racial makeup of the town was 97.74% White, 0.86% African American, 0.22% Native American, 0.32% Asian, 0.32% from other races and 0.54% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 0.54% of the population.

There were 34 households out of which 34.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them 57.3% were married couples living together, 7.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.1% were non-families, 22.4% of all households were made up of individual and 6.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.59 and the average family size was 2.94.

In the town population was spread out with 25.3% under the age of 18, 7.2% from 18 to 24, 27.8% from 25 to 44, 26.2% from 45 to 64 and 13.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 39.4 years. For every 100 females there were 109.5 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$32,431, and the median income for a family was \$37,917. Males had a median income of \$26,985 versus \$19,200, for females. The per capita income for the town was \$14,760. About 5.6% of families and 11.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 9.1% of those under 18 and 9.6% of those ages 65 or over.

The governing body consists of elected officials of a Supervisor, Four Councilman, Highway Superintendent and Town Clerk/Tax Collector. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

9.26.3 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 9.26-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.26-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.

Table 9.26-2. 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										
None identified at this time										



Type of Development	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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.

9.26.4 Capability Assessment

The Town of Preston 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 9.26.4). The Town of Preston 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 Preston and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.26-3. 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
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.							
Zoning Code	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-





	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>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	New York State Realty Subdivision Laws: Article 11, Title II Public Health Law	State	Local Planning Board	Yes	No	-
<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>							
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Title 6, Ch. X,17-7,8,70	Local	NYSDEC permits required for any major construction projects	Yes	No	-
<p>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</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-001
<p>Comment:</p>							
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
<p>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.</p>							
Growth Management Regulation	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p>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.</p>							
Site Plan Review	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p>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.</p>							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617	State	-	Yes	N/A	N/A
<p>Comment: New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019</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.
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Adopted 3/1987, Amended 8/19/2010	Local, State, Federal	Administered by County Code Official under and MOU with Town	Yes - BFE+2 feet for all construction in the SFHA (residential and non-residential)	Yes	N/A
<p>Comment: A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1 of the year 2010, enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Preston. The Town Board of the Town of Preston finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Preston 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: (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; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. The areas of special flood hazard for the Town of Preston, Community Number 361306, 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. 							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	No	EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule	Federal	-	Yes	-	-
<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	Local	-	Yes	-	-



	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.
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.							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
Comment:							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comment:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary Code. 1988 Junk Storage Law. 2004 Special Purpose Ordinance 							
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	Yes	General Municipal Law Section 99-g.	Local	Building Reserve Fund	No	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	Yes	-	Local	NYSDEC permit and Federal Agencies	No	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	-	Local	NYSDEC Stormwater Plans	No	No	-
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:							



	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.
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.							
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	Local	Chenango County Office of emergency Management	Yes	No	-
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)	Yes	Not Indicated	Local	Chenango County Office of Emergency Management	Yes	No	-
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:							



	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.
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	December 2005	Local	Chenango County Office of Emergency Management	No	No	-
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.							

Table 9.26-4. 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, Chenango County Code Enforcement
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 Preston.

Table 9.26-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		
Planning Board	Yes	Local Planning Board
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Warning Systems / Services	Yes	Chenango County Office of Emergency Management, Chenango County Sheriff's Office - Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango





Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Maintenance programs to reduce risk	Yes	Equipment Reserves
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	County-wide Mutual Aid Agreements
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	No	-
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 with Chenango County FPA
Surveyor(s)	Yes	County Highway Department
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chenango County Emergency Management Office In Conjunction with Preston Fire Department
Grant writer(s)	Yes	County Planning & Development: Cornell Co-Operative Extension
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	-	-

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.26-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Yes, available to residents in past
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	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	N/A
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 Preston.



Table 9.26-7. 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	No
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; Chenango County Office of Emergency Management; Hyper-Reach/Notify Chenango
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	No
Other	-

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.26-8. 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	-	-	-

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 9.26-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity (Capabilities) - High/Medium/Low*
Drought	Medium
Disease Outbreak	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 Preston.

Table 9.26-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Preston	2	1	\$75,000	0	-	1

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 Town of Preston has its own Planning Board that approves Land Subdivisions.

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 community is currently in good standing in the NFIP and has no outstanding compliance issues. The Town of Preston has completed Community Assistance Visits (CAV), with the most recent visit completed in 2020.

Regulatory

The Town of Preston's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on August 19, 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

- **Infrastructure Protection:** Replace bridge on Turner St. The sides of the bridge wash out and the bridge needs widening.
- **Infrastructure Protection:** Replace bridge on South Griffin Road. The sides of the bridge wash out and bridge needs widening.
- **Infrastructure Protection:** Replace big culverts on Lewis Rd., Bliven-Sherman Rd., McEneny Rd. & Barnes Rd. to increase flow capacity.
- **Infrastructure Protection:** Improved ditching town-wide that will increase flow and upsize culverts.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Natural Resource Management:** Take down trees town-wide that are threatening lives, critical facilities and other structures.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Control construction of beaver dams by monitoring problem areas & cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads. These areas often flood creating hazardous conditions.

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

The Town does not have any identified evacuation routes and relies on Chenango County Emergency Management to identify routes based on the event, needs of the Town, and current conditions.

Sheltering

There are no permanent shelters within the Town, but the Fire house and Preston Manor could be used to house residents during an emergency. The Fire House does not currently have backup power, but see Mitigation Action # 2021-T. Preston-001 for more details.



Temporary Housing

The Town of Preston 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 of Preston 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 Preston 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.

9.26.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Preston

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 Preston’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 9.26-11 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 9.26-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
February 1, 2015	Heavy Snow	No	A winter storm tracked from the central Plains on Sunday February 1st to the upper Ohio Valley and western Pennsylvania by Monday morning the 2nd. The storm then moved east off the New Jersey coast and out to sea by Monday evening. This storm spread snow to central New York during the evening hours of the 1st. The snow lasted through the overnight and tapered to snow showers by Monday afternoon. The winter storm brought a general 6 to 12 inches of snow to central New York with locally higher amounts.	Snowfall of 8 to 12 inches occurred with this winter storm. The highest snowfall was recorded in Mount Upton of 12.0 inches.
February 12, 2017	Heavy Snow	No	A winter storm tracked from the Ohio Valley across Pennsylvania to off the southern New England coast from the early morning hours of the 12th to the 13th. The storm brought heavy snow to portions of central and north central New York on the 12th with lake effect snow in its wake until the afternoon of the 13th.	Snowfall accumulations ranged from 7 to 9 inches.
February 7, 2018	Heavy Snow	No	Low pressure tracked from the Tennessee Valley early on the 7th to the New Jersey coast by the late afternoon of the 7th to off the New England coast by	Snowfall totals ranged from 6 to 9 inches throughout Chenango County.



Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
			the late evening. This low brought a heavy snow to a large part of central New York on the 7th. Snowfall totals ranged from 5 to 12 inches over many locations in central New York.	
February 25, 2019	High Wind	No	A very strong low pressure system tracked from the Great Lakes into Canada the 24th into the 25th. As this system moved into Canada, a tight pressure gradient developed between this strong low pressure and high pressure located to the southwest. This resulted in a period of very strong winds across portions of Central New York and Northeast Pennsylvania during the morning of the 25th through the early afternoon.	Wind speeds reached over 50 knots, and an estimated \$15,000 in property damages were caused as a result of this storm throughout the area.

Notes:

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

9.26.6 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 Preston’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 9.26-12. 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 Preston. The Town of Preston 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 Preston indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made

Table 9.26-13. Hazard Ranking

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

- Fly Meadow Creek- creates problems for private residents.
- Turner Creek- reoccurring culvert, roadway, bridge and residential damage.
- Impact of Emerald Ash Borer on Local Ash Trees around electric infrastructure and roads
- Hoben Road routinely washes out whenever there is heavy rains, just about every year the road needs repairs.





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

- County Road 18
- Fix all the potholes and increase safety measures on Route 12

9.26.7 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 9.26-14. 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.
						Cost	-	
TPR-1	Issues created by Fly Meadow Creek for private residents.	Flood, Severe Storm		Issues created by Fly Meadow Creek for private residents.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The County continues to assess roads that are in need of repair and will seek funding to replace as necessary.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-2	Turner Creek failure causing culvert, roadway, bridge and residential damage.	Flood, Severe Storm	Town Highway Dept.	Turner Creek failure causing culvert, roadway, bridge and residential damage.	Ongoing	Cost	-	See Mitigation Action # 2021-T. Preston-002.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-3 (Former TPR-1)	Replace bridge on Turner Street. The sides of the bridge wash out and the bridge needs widening.	Flooding, Storm water	Town Highway Dept., NYSDEC, Chenango Co Soil/Water Fish & Wildlife	Replace bridge on Turner Street. The sides of the bridge wash out and the bridge needs widening.	Ongoing	Cost	-	See Mitigation Action # 2021-T. Preston-002.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-4 (Former TPR-2)	Replace bridge on South Griffin Road. The sides of the bridge wash out and bridge needs widening.	Flooding, Storm water	Town Highway Dept., NYSDEC, Chenango Co Soil & Water Fish & Wildlife	Replace bridge on South Griffin Road. The sides of the bridge wash out and bridge needs widening.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	The County continues to assess roads that are in need of repair and will seek funding to replace as necessary.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-5 (Former TPR-3)	Replace big culverts on Lewis Rd., Bliven-Sherman	Flood, Severe Storm, Winter Storm	Town Highway Dept., Chenango	Replace big culverts on Lewis Rd., Bliven-Sherman Rd., McEneny Rd. & Barnes Rd. to increase flow capacity.	Ongoing	Cost	-	See Mitigation Action # 2021-T. Preston-003.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided;	-	



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.
	Rd., McEneny Rd. & Barnes Rd. to increase flow capacity.	(heavy snow run-off)	County Soil/Water, NYSDEC			Evidence of Success		
TPR-6 (Former TPR-4)	Improved ditching town-wide that will increase flow and upsize culverts.	Flood, Severe Storm, Winter Storm (heavy snow run-off)	Town Highway Dept., Chenango County Soil/Water, NYSDEC	Improved ditching town-wide that will increase flow and upsize culverts.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	This is part of the day-to-day operations of the Town.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-7 (Former TPR-5)	Hazardous Tree Management	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe	Preston Town Council, FEMA	Take down tree's town-wide that are threatening lives, critical facilities and other structures.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	This is part of the day-to-day operations of the Town.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-8 (Former TPR-6)	Beaver Dam Monitoring and Control	Flooding	NYSDEC, Town of Preston DPW	Control construction of beaver dams by monitoring problem areas & cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads. These areas often flood creating hazardous conditions.	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	This is part of the day-to-day operations of the Town.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TPR-9 (Former TPR-7, -8)	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: 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.							



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.
	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 relevant local department leads	See above	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	This is part of the day-to-day operations of the Town.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	

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Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Preston 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:

- The Town has indicated that they have applied for FEMA mitigation funding for projects to reduce flooding and wash-outs on Hoben Road in previous years, but has routinely been denied.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Preston 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 9.26-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Preston 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 9.26-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.26-15. 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. Preston-001	Firehouse Generator	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	All Hazards	<p>Problem: The Town of Preston Fire Department does not have backup power.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Fire Department will seek to purchase an automatic emergency generator for the building. The generator will be placed in an elevated location, away from hazard risk and automatically turn on in case of power loss. This will ensure continual operations and safety during hazard events.</p>	Yes	No	Short, 6 months	Town of Preston Fire Department	\$20,000	Ensures continual operation of emergency services and protects life and property	FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, Municipal Budget	High	LPR	ES
2021-T. Preston-002	Turner Street	2, 3, 4, 6	Flooding, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: There have been several washouts of this road and scouring along the sides of the current box culvert.</p> <p>Solution: The Town Highway Department will replace and install a larger concrete box culvert/bridge with prefabricated wing walls. This is a replacement, making it wider, and the Town will also repave the road above. Estimated culvert size is 8' x 12'.</p>	No	No	Short, 6 months – 1 year	Town of Preston Highway Department	\$150,000	Ensures operation of road and reduces flood and washout risk	Bridge NY, FEMA HMA or Municipal Budget	High	SIP	SP
2021-T. Preston-003	Bliven-Sherman Road near Bowman Lake	2, 3, 4, 6	Flooding, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: There is a beaver problem upstream from this location which consistently causes issues with this road. It has flooded out multiple times.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will upsize the two existing culverts. Proposed sizes will be dual 6' in diameter pipes installed to mitigate this issue when the beaver dam fails. The town will also contact the NYSDEC about remediating the beaver issue, however it is on NYS state-owned land and may be an issue. The town will follow the NYSDEC recommendation.</p>	No	No	Short	Town of Preston Highway Department	\$70,000	High, reduces flood washout events and beaver dam concerns	NYSDEC, FEMA HMA, Municipal Budget	High	SIP, NSP	SP, NR
2021-T. Preston-004	Stafford Road	2, 3, 4, 6	Flooding, Severe Storm	<p>Problem: The current box culvert is compromised. There has been substantial scouring from floodwaters.</p>	No	No	Short, 1 year	Town of Preston	\$300,000	High, reduces flooding,	Bridge NY or Municipal Budget	High	SIP	SP



Table 9.26-15. 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
	near Mill Brook			Solution: The Town of Preston Highway Department will install a larger concrete box culvert/bridge with replacement of the road above. The Town has tried to remediate this issue in the past but due to scouring from flood events, it continues to be an issue.				Highway Department		more permanent solution than been taken in past				

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

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.

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*

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Table 9.26-16. 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. Preston-001	Firehouse Generator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	High
2021-T. Preston-002	Turner Street	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2021-T. Preston-003	Bliven-Sherman Road near Bowman Lake	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2021-T. Preston-004	Stafford Road near Mill Brook	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High

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





9.26.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

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

Table 9.26-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Disease Outbreak	001									001
Drought	001									001
Extreme Temperatures	001									001
Flood	001	002, 003, 004	003					003	002, 003, 004	001
Harmful Algal Bloom	001									001
Invasive Species	001									001
Natural Gas	001									001
Severe Storm	001	002, 003, 004	003					003	002, 003, 004	001
Severe Winter Storm	001									001
Wildfire	001									001

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

9.26.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Preston 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 Supervisor’s Office and the Highway Department. The Town Supervisor 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.

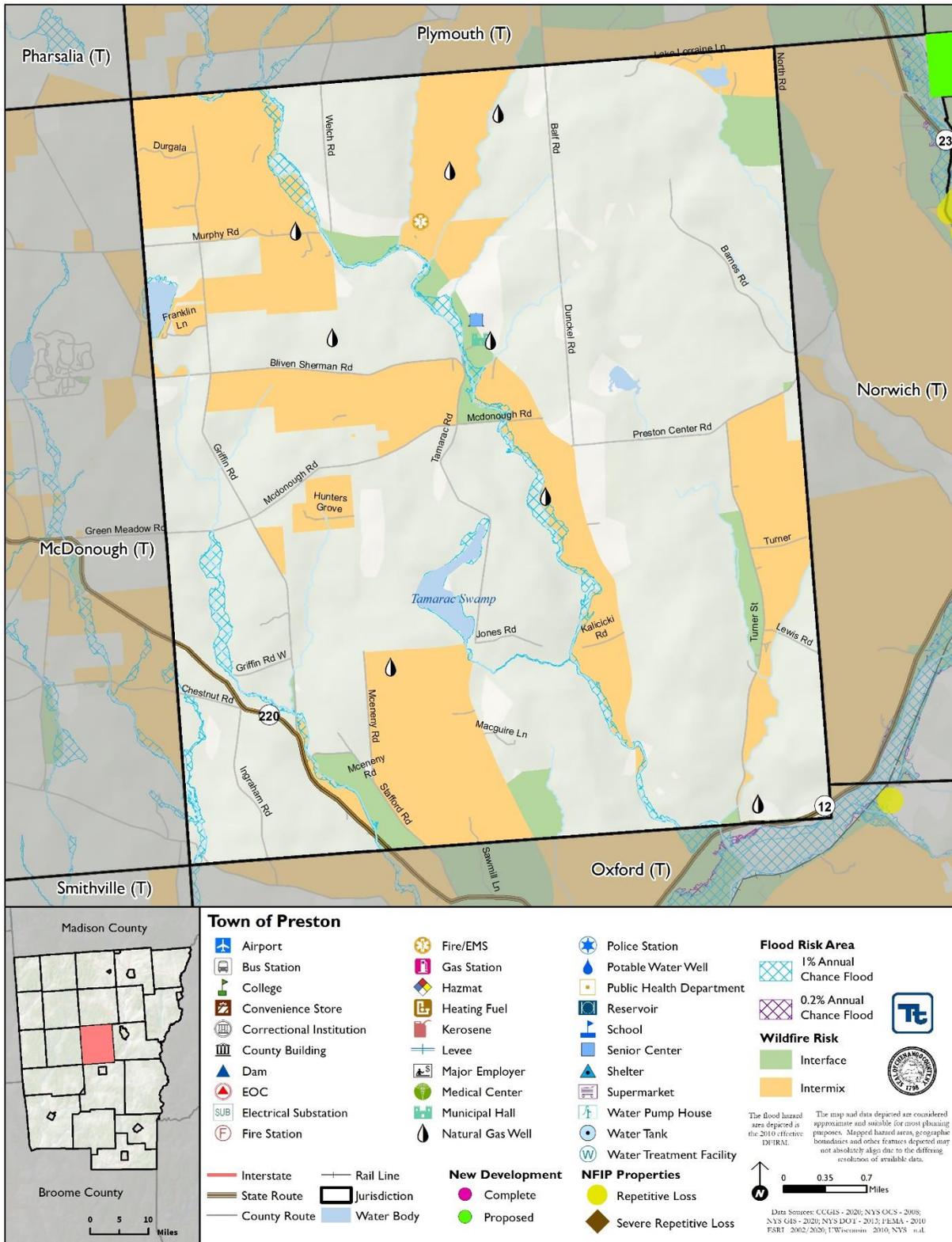
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

9.26.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

A hazard area extent and location map has been generated for the Town of Preston 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 Preston has significant exposure. The map is illustrated below.



Figure 9.26-1. Town of Preston Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Firehouse Generator		
Project Number:	2021-T. Preston-001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	The Town of Preston Fire Department does not have backup power.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town Fire Department will seek to purchase an automatic emergency generator for the building. The generator will be placed in an elevated location, away from hazard risk and automatically turn on in case of power loss. This will ensure continual operations and safety during hazard events.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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:	500-year flood	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Ensures continual operation of emergency services and protects life and property
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Estimated Cost:	\$20,000	Mitigation Action Type:	LPR
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	ASAP
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	6 months	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, Municipal Budget
Responsible Organization:	Town of Preston Fire Department	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:	Hazard Mitigation Planning, Emergency Services
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Install solar panels at fire department	\$500,000	Weather dependent, does not ensure continual power, not cost effective for needs
	Install non-automatic generator	\$15,000	Not cost effective because an automatic generator is the only thing that will ensure continual operation during events
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Firehouse Generator	
Project Number:	2021-T. Preston-001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Ensures continual operation of emergency services
Property Protection	1	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	Fire Department/Highway Department can install
Political	1	Has political support
Legal	1	
Fiscal	1	
Environmental	1	No anticipated environmental concerns
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All Hazards
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	Fire Department
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	14	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Turner Street		
Project Number:	2021-T. Preston-002		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flooding, Severe Storm		
Description of the Problem:	There have been several washouts of this road and scouring along the sides of the current box culvert.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town Highway Department will replace and install a larger concrete box culvert/bridge with prefabricated wing walls. This is a replacement, making it wider, and the Town will also repave the road above. Estimated culvert size is 8' x 12'.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(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:	100-year flood	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Ensures operation of road and reduces flood and washout risk
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	2, 3, 4, 6
Estimated Cost:	\$150,000	Mitigation Action Type:	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Within 1 year
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	3 months	Potential Funding Sources:	Bridge NY, FEMA HMA, Municipal Budget
Responsible Organization:	Town of Preston Highway Department	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	N/A	Unfeasible, will disrupt the natural systems near the creek
	Relocate roadway	N/A	There are too many businesses/homes in the area, unfeasible without displacing these properties, does not address flood concerns
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Turner Street	
Project Number:	2021-T. Preston-002	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	
Property Protection	1	
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	
Political	1	
Legal	1	
Fiscal	0	
Environmental	1	
Social	1	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	
Timeline	1	
Agency Champion	1	
Other Community Objectives	0	
Total	12	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	