



9.29 Town of Smithville

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

9.29.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

Table 9.29-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Vince Witkowski, Road Supervisor 5285 NY-41, Smithville Flats, NY 13841 607-244-1573 townmithwydept@gmail.com	John Cammarata, Town Supervisor 5285 NY-41, Smithville Flats, NY 13841 607-373-0500 jcammaratatownsuper@gmail.com
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Steve Fox, Code Enforcement Official 5 Court Street, Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1795 SteveF@co.chenango.ny.us	

9.29.2 Municipal Profile

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town was 1,330.

The Town of Smithville is at the west border of Chenango County, southwest of the city of Norwich; the west town line is the boarder of Broome County & Cortland County.

The Town was first settled in 1797. Smithville was formed from part of the Town of Greene in 1808. The population of Smithville in 1865 was 1,634. The Town has a total area of 50.9 sq. miles. Smithville was incorporated in 1809.

The Town of Smithville is governed by a five member Town Council that includes the Town Supervisor. This body will be responsible for this resolution, implementation and update of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Town provides Public Safety, General Administrative Services, Highway and other Services to its residents.

9.29.3 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 9.29-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.29-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.



Table 9.29-2. 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										
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.

9.29.4 Capability Assessment

The Town of Smithville 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 9.29.4). The Town of Smithville identified specific integration activities that will be incorporated into municipal procedures are included in the updated mitigation strategy. Appendix G provides the results of the planning/policy document review and the answers to integration survey questions.

Planning, Legal, and Regulatory Capability

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



Table 9.29-3. 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	Local Code Department	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	N/A	-
<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	January 5, 1990	Local	Local Planning Board	No	Yes	N/A
<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"> • Town of Smithville, Subdivision Regulations. For the purpose of providing for orderly future growth and development of land in the Town of Smithville, New York, and affording adequate facilities for housing, transportation, distribution, comfort, convenience, safety, public health, and general welfare of the populations, and the Town Planning Board of the Town of Smithville, acting under authority granted by the Town Board pursuant to the provisions of Article 16 of the Town Law of the State of New York. The “Town Board of Smithville Subdivision Regulations” have been adopted by the Planning Board and approved by the Town Board. • 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. Of 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. • Pursuant to a resolution of the Town Board, the Town of Smithville Planning Board has been empowered to modify the minimum lot area, minimum width and minimum lot width requirements in accordance with the provisions of section 281 of the Town Law, in order to enable and encourage flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to promote the most appropriate use of land, to facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities, and to preserve the natural and scenic qualities of open lands, and be used to avoid development in critical resource areas, and shall not approve a sketch plan which has failed to adequately address these critical resource 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 the map prepared by the Town of Smithville 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. 							
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Title 6, Ch. X,17-7,8,70	Local	Not Indicated	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</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.
<p>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	Yes	Updated Annually	Local	Not Indicated	No	No	-
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
<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	Yes	General City Law s. 27-a, Town Law s. 247a, Village Law s. 7-725a Adopted 2015	Local	Local Planning Board	No	Yes	N/A
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1, Site Plan Review Law, 2015. Through site plan review, it is the intent of this local law to promote, the health, safety and general welfare of the town. A clean, wholesome, attractive environment is declared to be of importance to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the town. It is further the intent of this local law to ensure the optimum overall conservation, protection, preservation, development and use of the natural and man-made resources of the town, by regulating land use activity within the-town through review and approval of site plans. The Planning Board is hereby authorized to review and approve or disapprove site plans for land uses within the town. Prior to undertaking any new land use activity except for a one- or two-family dwelling and other uses specifically accepted in section 2.1 of this local law, a site plan approval by the planning board is required. An application for site plan review shall include a Short or Full Environmental Assessment Form, whichever is deemed appropriate by the board. The Planning Board's review of the site plan shall include, as appropriate, but not limited to, the following general considerations: Adequacy of stormwater and drainage facilities; Adequacy of water supply and sewage disposal facilities; Adequacy, type and arrangement of trees, shrubs and other landscaping constituting a visual and/or noise buffer between the applicant's and adjoining lands, including the maximum retention of existing vegetation; and special attention to the adequacy and impact of structures, roadways and landscaping in areas with susceptibility to ponding, flooding and/or erosion. All construction on any shoreline lot shall be carried out in such manner as to minimize interference with the natural course of such waterway, to avoid erosion of the shoreline, to minimize increased runoff of ground and surface water into the waterway, to remove only that vegetation which is necessary to the accomplishment of the project, and to generally maintain the existing aesthetic and ecological character of the shoreline. No on-site sewage tile field or seepage pit shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of any shoreline and no septic or other holding tank shall be located within fifty (50) feet of any shoreline, as measured from the normal high water mark of the waterbody. 							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 – Environmental Quality	State	Local Planning Board for Site Plan and	Yes	Yes	N/A



	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.
		Review Act, 1981		Subdivision Applications			
<p>Comment: New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1, of the year 1981. Environmental Quality Review Act enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Smithville. A Local Law of the Town of Smithville pursuant to Article 8 of the New York Environmental Conservation Law providing for environmental quality review of actions which may have a significant effect on the environment. No decision to carry out or approve an action other than an action listed in section 3(B)hereof or section 617.12 of 6 NYCRR as Type II action, shall be made by the Town Planning Board or by a department, board commission, officer, or employee of the town until there has been full compliance with all requirements of this local law and Part 617 of Title 6 NYCRR, provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The conducting of contemporaneous environmental, engineering, economic feasibility or other studies and preliminary planning and budgetary processes necessary to the formulation of a proposal for action which do not commit the town to approve, commence, or engage in such action or; b. the granting of any part of an application which related only to technical specifications and requirements, provided that no such partial approval shall entitle or permit the applicant to commence the action until all requirements of this local law and Part 617 of Title 6 NYCRR have been fulfilled. 							
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Adopted 1987, Amended 10/18/2010	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
<p>Comment: A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Adopted 12/4/79</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1 of the year 2010. A local law for flood damage prevention as authorized by the New York state constitution, Article IX, and Section 2 and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36, enacted by the Town Board of the Town of Smithville. The Town Board of the Town of Smithville finds that the potential and /or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Smithville 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; (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 Smithville. Community Number 361040 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. 							



	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.
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	No	EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule	Federal	-	Yes	-	-
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.							
Emergency Management	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.	County	County OEM	Yes	N/A	N/A
Comment: The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.							
Climate Adaptation	No	NYS Executive Law, Article 75	Local	-	Yes	-	-
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	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-001
Comment:							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-001
Comment:							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	Yes	Junk Law, 1968	-	-	-	-	-
Comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the adoption of the local law of the town board of the town of Smithville declares its intent in so doing to be to regulate, control, and license the activities or businesses known as auto "graveyards", junk yards, secondhand parts, collection areas, the processing of used metals for resale and the dumping, storage and disposal of waste, second-hand or used materials of whatever composition. The said town board hereby declares that such activities or businesses can constitute a hazard to property and persons and a public nuisance. Such materials may be highly flammable and sometimes explosive. Gasoline tanks on old or junk motor vehicles often contain, in some quantity, combustible gasoline, the engine and other parts of such motor vehicles and frequently covered with grease and oil, which is also flammable. The tires, plastic seats, top and other elements of such motor vehicles are also inflammable. Batteries and other elements of such motor vehicles can contain acid and other matter potentially harmful as well as sharp metal or glass edges or points from which humans can receive serious cuts, abrasions, and wounds. Such motor vehicles can constitute attractive nuisances to children and certain adults, thereby endangering human life. The presence of such junk yards, even in areas zoned for business or industry is unsightly and tends to detract from the value of the surrounding land and property unless such areas and property are maintained and operated. 							
Planning Documents							
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	2012 – Updated October 2017	Local	Local Planning Board	No	Yes	N/A
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan for The Town of Smithville, October 2017. The Town Board must pass a resolution adopting the comprehensive plan in order to make the guidelines and recommendations it contains official. The Comprehensive Plan was adopted by resolution at the November 19, 2012 Town of Smithville, Town Board meeting. Because the Chenango River is a tributary to the Susquehanna River, its watershed is within the jurisdiction of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC), a Harrisburg, Penn.-based agency created by the federal government to coordinate management of the interstate water resources of the Susquehanna River basin. Within the basin and therefore, within the Town of Smithville the SRBC has the power to: review and approve flood control projects; establish flood warning systems; inventory and manage water 							





	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>resources; monitor water quality; develop water supply storage and release programs; regulate water consumptive uses; regulate releases of water to protect fisheries and recreational uses, and to ensure future availability of flows to the Chesapeake Bay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain lands are best used as recreation areas, green space, and for agricultural activities (such as pasture and crops that require minimal investment of infrastructure which might be damaged or lost, and do not leave large areas bare and easily eroded during a flood). While imposing more strict regulations and restricting development of floodplains may seem to be a hardship to landowners, it actually prevents the community from having to suffer loss and hardships. The Plan suggests that the town may wish to amend the Site Plan Review Law to require all new construction be outside floodplains wherever possible and include storm water management plans. The Plan also states that the town has extensive authority to protect its aquifers from pollution and to ensure that storm water management measures on new development are effective so that runoff will be clean and allowed to infiltrate into the ground to recharge the aquifer. The town can use the environmental review State Environmental Review Act process to impose mitigating conditions on any new development that will adversely affect an aquifer. It can adopt land use laws to prevent misuse of the aquifer and can use overlay zoning to require special measures to protect water quality in especially sensitive watersheds. There have been discussions about the water quality within the more heavily populated portion of Smithville Flats. This issue should be revisited to test and determine the current quality of the water supply and to consider the costs/benefits of improving it (if necessary.) Significant flood plains in Smithville exist only along the Genegantslet Creek. 							
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	General Municipal Law Section 99-g.	Local	?	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	12/5/1979	County	County Code Enforcement	No	Yes	-
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	No	-	Local	-	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	NYS Constitution - Article 9; Statute of Local Governments. Section 10 (7)	Local	-	Yes	No	-
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.							



	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.
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	Yes	-	County	County Emergency Management	No	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	Yes	-	County	County Planning Department	No	-	-
Comment:							
Agriculture Plan	Yes	NYCRR Part 390 Agricultural and Farmland Protection - Right to Farm Law, 2019	Local	Town Board	Yes	Yes	N/A
Comment: Municipalities may develop agricultural and farmland protection plans, in cooperation with cooperative extension and other organizations, including local farmers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Law No. 1, 2019, Town of Smithville Right to Farm Law, enacted by the Town Board. It is the general purpose and intent of this Local Law to maintain and preserve the rural traditions and character of the Town of Smithville, to permit the continuation of the practice of farming within the Town, to protect the existence and operation of established farms, and to encourage the initiation and expansion of farming practices. Operators and farmers as above defined herein, as well as those employed, retained, or otherwise authorized to act on behalf of an operator or farmer, may lawfully engage in "agricultural practices" and engage in "farm operations" upon "farmland", located within the Town of Smithville, Chenango County, New York, at any and all such times and all such locations as are reasonable and necessary to conduct and engage in "agricultural practices" and "farm operations". 							
Other (tourism, business dev, etc.)							
Comment:							
Response/Recovery Planning							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B	Local	Local OEM	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)	No	-	Local	Local OEM	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.
<p>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.</p>							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-001
<p>Comment:</p>							
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p>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.</p>							
Public Health Plan	Yes	2019-2021 Community Health Needs Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan	County	Chenango County Health Department	Yes	Yes	N/A
<p>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.</p>							
Other: Emergency Response Plan	Yes or No	-	Local		No		
<p>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.</p>							

Table 9.29-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	Local Planning Board has Site Plan Review and Subdivision Regulation authority. County Code Enforcement does building permits.
Permits are tracked by hazard area. For example, floodplain development permits.	No
Buildable land inventory If yes, please describe If no, please quantitatively describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction.	No. A Dollar General is proposed to be built this summer. Buildout is fairly stagnant and solely for residential purposes.

Administrative and Technical Capability

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

Table 9.29-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Administrative Capability		





Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
Planning Board	Yes	Town Planning Board
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	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Countywide mutual aid fire agreements. Highway equipment mutual assistance.
Technical/Staffing Capability		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	County
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	County
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	County; Town Board Members
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments		
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Yes	County
Scientist familiar with natural hazards	Yes	Chenango county soil/water
NFIP Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Yes	MOU with Chenango County Floodplain Administrator
Surveyor(s)	Yes	County-if available manpower
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chenango County Emergency Management; Genegantslet Fire Dept.
Grant writer(s)	Yes	County; Cornell Co-Operative Ext.
Resilience Officer	No	-
Other	-	-

Fiscal Capability

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

Table 9.29-6. 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
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 Smithville.

Table 9.29-7. 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?	Yes – the Town has a contractor that maintains the municipal website
Hazard mitigation information available on your website; if yes, describe	Yes – the Town posts news and upcoming information on their website and includes details on the HMP
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
Other	-

Community Classifications

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

Table 9.29-8. 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 9.29-9. Adaptive Capacity

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

*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 Smithville.

Table 9.29-10. NFIP Summary

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss Payments	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the 1% Flood Boundary
Town of Smithville	1	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. RL 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 Smithville 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 Smithville has not completed any Community Assistance Visits (CAV), due to its location outside of the SFHA.

Regulatory

The Town of Smithville Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on October 18, 2010. The Village's floodplain management program meets minimum requirements. Floodplain management is supported by the actions of Chenango County Code Enforcement.

Additional Areas of Existing Integration

- **Emergency Response Plans:** Reference the findings and recommendation of this HMP update in the pending update of the Emergency Management Plan
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Retrofit flood prone roadways such as Pollard, Stone-Quarry, Tucker, Hammerle, Winner, South Tyner and Buckley Hollow Roads by increasing size/capacity of drainage pipes, crossovers and rework diversion ditches.
- **Infrastructure Protection/Floodplain Management:** Prevent flooding and erosion along at risk areas in vicinity of Pollard, Stone Quarry, and Buckley- Hollow roads where heavy run-off occurs from Tillotson and Ludlow Creeks, by reinforcing stream banks and diversion ditches. Increase drainage pipe capacity by replacing existing piping.

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

Evacuation routes are specific to hazard event and routes will vary according to the location and type of event. Residents should seek up-to-date information from the Chenango County Office of Emergency Management.

Sheltering

Church in Smithville and Smithville Town Hall has generator and Fire Department can all house residents during a disaster event.

Temporary Housing

Scout Park near Town Hall (ballfield has restrooms and wells), near post office town owns 13.5 acres; also land available on fields that could be used.

Permanent Housing

There is land near the post office that the town owns that could be used to relocate homes, with Town Board approval.



9.29.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Smithville

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 Smithville’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 9.29-11 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 9.29-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
August 4, 2017	Thunderstorm Wind	No	A thunderstorm moved across the region and became severe. This thunderstorm produced severe winds and knocked over multiple trees in the vicinity of Highway 41 and Collier Road.	Property damages as a result of downed trees were estimated at \$10,000.
October 7, 2020	Thunderstorm Wind	No	Strong thunderstorm winds brought down trees on Round Pond Road.	Property damages as a result of downed trees were estimated at \$5,000.

Notes:

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

9.29.6 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 Smithville’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 9.29-12. Potential Flood Losses to Critical Facilities

Name	Type	Exposure		Addressed by Proposed Action
		1% Event	0.2% Event	
None Identified				

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 Smithville. The Town of Smithville 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 Smithville indicated the following:

- Disease Outbreaks for the Town have been low, even during the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- During the spring with snow melt off and any heavy rains, the rivers are high and the sleuth pipes are too small to handle the amounts of run off, also in the late summer months when rains from seasonal storms, we have the same problem. This is due to changes from the State and County repairing sleuth piping to handle problem areas, but downstream, the existing sleuth pope are not replaced to handle changes from major updates due to non-notifications to the Town and the budget of the Town. Due to this, Flood is a High risk for the Town.
- The Town works with County Ag Soil and Water to keep up to date on different types of Invasive Species problems.
- Wildfires don't seem to eb a problem due to the area in which we are in, and the state maintain the State Lands. We have had a few brush fires, but they were not a major problem. Therefore, Wildfire is a Low risk for the Town.



Table 9.29-13. Hazard Ranking Input

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

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:

- Buckley Hollow/Williams Rd. area: culvert too small during heavy water flow
- Pollard Road: culvert issues
- Stone Quarry Road: culvert sizing and road-side damage during heavy rainfall

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

- Power Outages on State Highway 220 can be prolonged since we are at the end of the line.
- Power lines subject to overhanging older trees subject to the weather-wind-rain snow. No preventive care.
- Smithville Flats has a dam above it which could break without proper mitigation.
- No Cell Coverage is a major vulnerability - for both normal times and hazards. Especially if phone lines (dial up internet) are down.
- Older Trees covering power lines in Smithville.
- NY-206 and CR-2 flooding due to Creek overflow.

9.29.7 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.



Table 9.29-14. 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	-	
TSM-1	Hansmann’s Mill confluence of Genegantslet and Cincinnatus Creek issues.	Flood, Severe Storm		Hansmann’s Mill confluence of Genegantslet and Cincinnatus Creek issues.	Complete	Cost	-	County replaced bridge in November 2020 and is meeting with FEMA to replace culverts that were flooded out in October '99.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TSM-2	Beaver Dam Monitoring and Control	Flood, Severe Storm	Municipal DPW; support from NYSDEC	Control construction of Beaver Dams by monitoring, cleaning ditches and blocked culverts in areas along Pollard and Stone Quarry roads.	Ongoing	Cost	-	2021-T. Smithville-001 will help alleviate beaver dam problems so discontinue – in progress as of November 2020
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TSM-3 (Former TS-1)	Update Emergency Management Plan, including references to the findings and recommendations of this HMP update.	All	Town Council, County	Update Emergency Management Plan, including references to the findings and recommendations of this HMP update.	Complete	Cost	-	Completed 2019
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TSM-4 (Former TS-2)	Retrofit flood prone roadways	Flood, Severe Storm	Town council, highway department, County	Retrofit flood prone roadways such as Pollard, Stone-Quarry, Tucker, Hammerle, Winner, South Tyner and Buckley Hollow Roads by increasing size/capacity of drainage pipes, crossovers and rework diversion ditches.	In Progress	Cost	-	The Town will continue Pollard Rd Culvert Replacements as 2021-T. Smithville-001. The Town applied for BRIC funding in 2020 but was denied.
						Level of Protection	-	
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-	
TSM-5 (Former TS-3)	Prevent flooding and erosion along at risk areas in vicinity of Pollard, Stone Quarry, and	Flood, Severe Storm	DEC Highway Dept., Local town council/highway department	Reinforcing stream banks and diversion ditches. Increase drainage pipe capacity	In Progress	Cost	-	See 2021-T. Smithville-001
						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.
	Buckley- Hollow roads where heavy run-off occurs from Tillotson and Ludlow Creeks		County Highway	by replacing existing piping.		Evidence of Success		
TSM-6 (Former TS-4, TS-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: 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 relevant local department leads	See above	Ongoing Capability	Cost	-	This is part of the Town’s daily operations.
					Level of Protection	-		
					Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	-		



Completed Mitigation Initiatives Not Identified in the Previous Mitigation Strategy

The Town of Smithville has not identified any mitigation projects or initiatives apart from those included in the in the 2015 HMP.

Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update

The Town of Smithville worked with the consultant and the Chenango County Department of Planning & Development after 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 9.29-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Smithville 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 9.29-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.29-15. 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. Smithville-001	Pollard Rd North & South ends	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	<p>Problem: There have been over 60 recent road washouts and closures of Pollard Rd during storm and flood events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will replace the existing box culverts with larger box culverts, allowing water to flow through the pipe, and not overflow, therefore elimination wash outs and closures.</p>	Yes	No	1 month	Smithville Highway Department	\$399,000	High, it costs \$9,000 to repair road each time it floods	FEMA BRIC, NYSDHSES	High	SIP	SP
2021-T. Smithville-002	Tree Maintenance	1, 3, 6, 7	All Hazards	<p>Problem: Many Smithville residents expressed concerns about power outages and tree debris exacerbating the issue during and after storm events.</p> <p>Solution: The Town of Smithville will develop and implement a tree trimming and maintenance program to identify, locate, and manage dead, decaying, and at-risk trees. Special care will be taken to reassess trees after hazard events and increase removal of excess limbs as needed. The Town will also closely monitor and remove any trees or limbs that are nearby power lines as to reduce frequency of power outages.</p>	No	No	Ongoing	Town of Smithville	Low	High	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA	High	LPR	PR, PP
2021-T. Smithville-003	High Hazard Dam Outreach	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	Flood	<p>Problem: The NYSDEC-owned Long Pond Dam is located within the Town of Smithville and is classified as a "high hazard" Class C dam.</p> <p>Solution: The Town of Smithville will collaborate with the NYSDEC on necessary EAP updates, as well as inspections and engineering assessments. If significant increased risk is found at the Dam, the Town and NYSDEC Division of Lands and Forests will work together to develop a plan to update and improve the conditions of the dam.</p>	Yes	No	Short, within 5 years	Town of Smithville, NYSDEC	Low	High	Municipal Budget	High	EAP	PR



Table 9.29-15. 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. Smithville-004	Genegantslet Creek Project Dam 2a Owner Outreach	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	Flood	<p>Problem: The Genegantslet Creek Project Dam 2a has experienced recent ownership changes that have not been filed with the NYSDEC Division of Dam Safety.</p> <p>Solution: The Town will find the new owner of the dam and conduct outreach to the dam owner about the condition of the dam and potential risks posed by a dam failure and support an inspection plan of the dam by an engineer in accordance with the existing EAP and NYSDEC Dam Safety guidelines. The Town will aid in the development of an updated EAP as needed.</p>	Yes	No	Short, within 5 years	Town of Smithville, NYSDEC	Low	High	Municipal Budget	High	EAP	PR

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

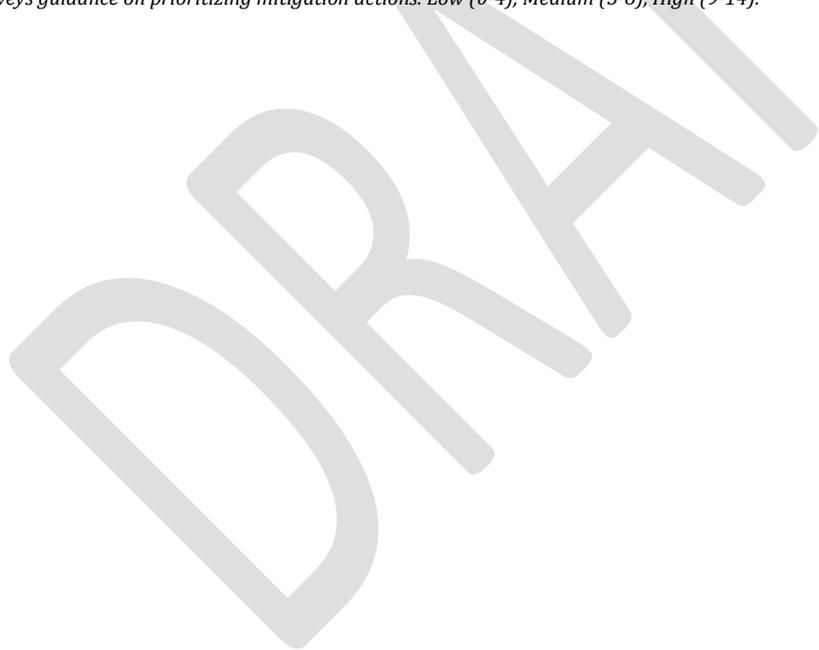
DRAFT



Table 9.29-16. 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. Smithville-001	Pollard Rd North & South ends	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
2021-T. Smithville-002	Tree Maintenance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	11	High
2021-T. Smithville-003	High Hazard Dam Outreach	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High
2021-T. Smithville-004	Genegantslet Creek Project Dam 2a Owner Outreach	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High

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





9.29.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

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

Table 9.29-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

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

9.29.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Smithville 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: Road Supervisor and Town Supervisor. 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.

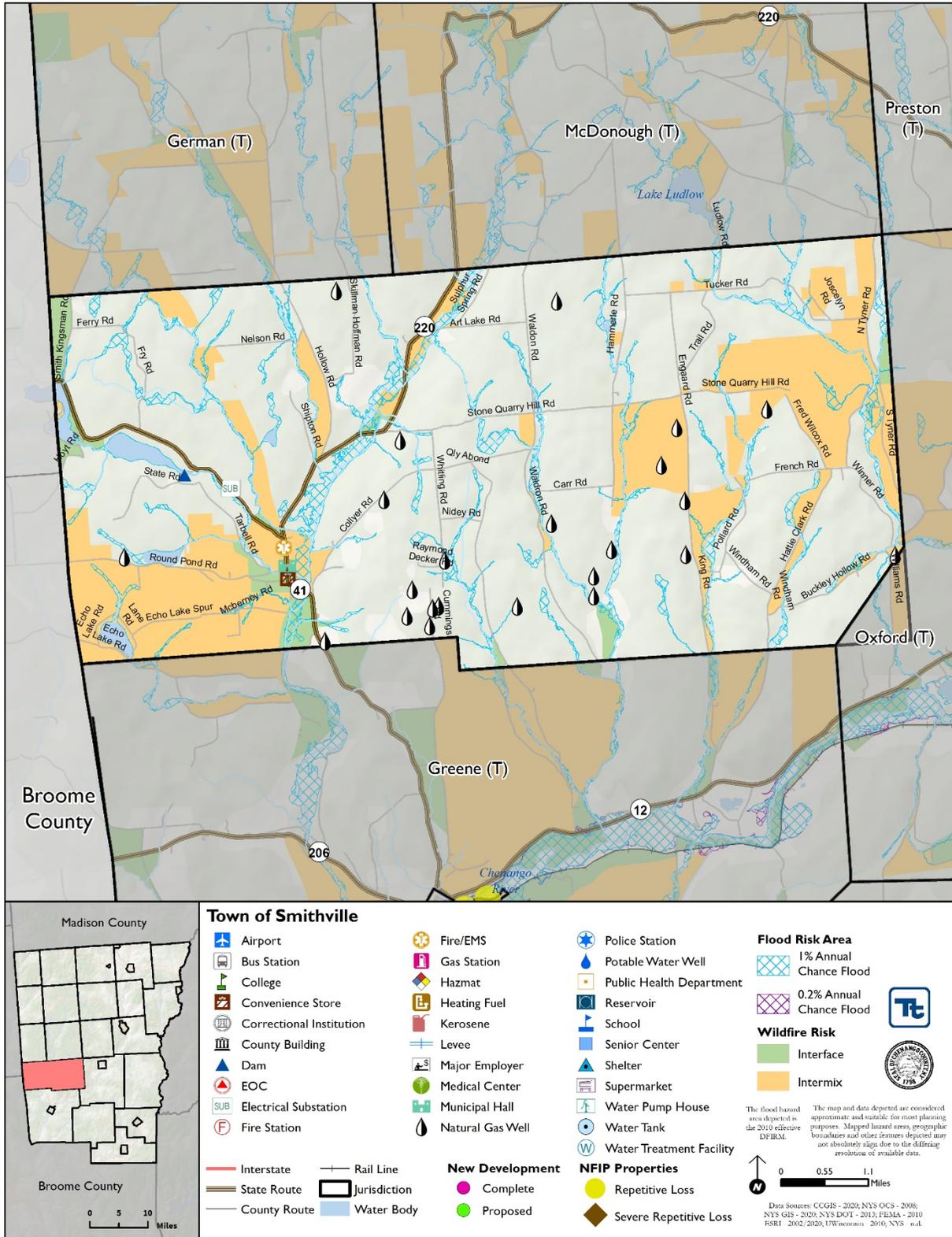
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

9.29.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

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



Figure 9.29-1. Town of Smithville Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Pollard Rd North & South ends		
Project Number:	2021-T. Smithville-001		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm		
Description of the Problem:	There have been over 60 recent road washouts and closures of Pollard Rd during storm and flood events.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town will replace the existing box culverts with larger box culverts, allowing water to flow through the pipe, and not overflow, therefore elimination wash outs and closures.		
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):	High, it costs \$9,000 to repair road each time it floods
Useful Life:	50 years	Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7
Estimated Cost:	\$399,000	Mitigation Action Type:	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	ASAP
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	1 month	Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA BRIC, NYS DHSES
Responsible Organization:	Smithville 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
	Make repairs each time road floods	\$9,000/each time	Road has flooded 60+ times in recent years, not feasible or cost-effective
	Eliminate roadway	N/A	Will displace multiple homes and residences, not 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:	Pollard Rd North & South ends	
Project Number:	2021-T. Smithville-001	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	People will need an alternative way to get to their homes when road is closed
Property Protection	1	Project will stop flooding of properties downstream
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Will save at least \$20,000-\$30,000 each time the roadway floods
Technical	1	Long term solution and will save tax dollars
Political	1	Has been an objective of the Town of years but there is no budget
Legal	1	Town has jurisdiction
Fiscal	0	Insufficient Town budget to do project and will require grant assistance
Environmental	1	Will impact environment and will comply with all regulations
Social	1	Will not impact neighborhoods or disrupt lives
Administrative	1	Will contract an engineering company to oversee project
Multi-Hazard	1	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm
Timeline	1	Each culvert can be replaced in 1 – 1 ½ months
Agency Champion	1	Town Supervisor and Residents
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	13	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	



Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Tree Maintenance		
Project Number:	2021-T. Smithville-002		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard(s) of Concern:	All Hazards		
Description of the Problem:	Many Smithville residents expressed concerns about power outages and tree debris exacerbating the issue during and after storm events.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town of Smithville will develop and implement a tree trimming and maintenance program to identify, locate, and manage dead, decaying, and at-risk trees. Special care will be taken to reassess trees after hazard events and increase removal of excess limbs as needed. The Town will also closely monitor and remove any trees or limbs that are nearby power lines as to reduce frequency of power outages.		
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:	500-year MRP wind event	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	High, reduces power outages
Useful Life:	99 years	Goals Met:	1, 3, 6, 7
Estimated Cost:	Low	Mitigation Action Type:	LPR
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Ongoing
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Less than 6 months to being identifying	Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget, FEMA HMA
Responsible Organization:	Town of Smithville	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
	Ground Power Lines	\$3 M+	Expensive, not cost-effective, will disrupt state and natural lands
	Remove all trees surround power lines	N/A	Not environmentally or ecologically sound, will not guarantee reduction in power outages
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			



Action Worksheet		
Project Name:	Tree Maintenance	
Project Number:	2021-T. Smithville-002	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Reduces probability of power outages caused by debris during hazards
Property Protection	1	Prevents property from falling trees
Cost-Effectiveness	1	
Technical	1	Town can support implementation
Political	1	
Legal	1	
Fiscal	1	
Environmental	0	Possible concerns with over-trimming, tree removal
Social	0	
Administrative	1	
Multi-Hazard	1	All Hazards, Severe Storms
Timeline	1	Ongoing
Agency Champion	0	
Other Community Objectives	1	
Total	11	
Priority (High/Med/Low)	High	