



## 9.7 Town of Coventry

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

### 9.7.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

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

**Table 9.7-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team**

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Jennifer Boudreau, Town Supervisor 1839 State Highway 235 Greene, NY 13778 607-226-1418 coventrysupervisor2020@gmail.com	None identified
NFIP Floodplain Administrator	
Steve Fox, Chenango County Code Enforcement 5 Court St. Norwich, NY 13815 607-337-1795 StevenF@co.chenango.ny.us	

### 9.7.2 Municipal Profile

The Town of Coventry is located eight miles east of Greene and 8 miles west of Bainbridge on NYS RTE 206 in the south-central part of Chenango County, primarily the hilly part of the County. Coventry is located on a ridge forming a watershed with streams flowing into the Chenango River on the Northwest and the Susquehanna River on the Southeast. The highest elevation is approximately 800 feet. The soil is sandy/gravelly loam, suitable for grazing and all tillable land.

Early industry included cheese and butter factories, Blacksmith shops, sawmills, Tannery and Four Churches. Coventry was settled in 1785 and incorporated in 1806. There were four general stores, two hotels, a town baseball team, and the 114<sup>TH</sup> Regiment Band. In the early to mid 20<sup>TH</sup> Century the Coventry Creamery was in operation and as well as several light manufacturing businesses. Today the Town is basically comprised of residential, some farming, one general store and some light manufacturing.

The Town of Coventry is governed by an elected five member Town Board composed of a Town Supervisor, who also represents the town at the County Board of Supervisors, and four (4) Council members. This governing body will assume responsibility for adoption and implementation of this plan.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2010 population for the Town of Coventry was 1,655. The estimated 2018 population was 1,601, a 3.3 percent decrease from the 2010 Census. Data from the 2018 U.S. Census American Community Survey indicate that 5.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger and 17.0 percent is 65 years of age or older. Communities must deploy a support system that enables all populations to safely reach shelters or to quickly evacuate a hazard area.



### 9.7.3 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 9.7-2 summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development. Figure 9.7-1 at the end of this annex illustrates the geographically-delineated hazard areas and the location of potential new development, where available.

**Table 9.7-2. Recent and Expected Future Development**

Type of Development	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
<b>Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP* (within regulatory floodplain/ Outside regulatory floodplain)</b>										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Within SFHA</b>
Single Family	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
Multi-Family	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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		
<b>Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2015 to Present</b>										
Leatherstocking Natural Gas Pipeline (see details following)	Commercial	N/A		TBD		TBD		Cancelled		
<b>Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five (5) Years</b>										
None identified at this time										

SFHA Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

\* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.

Note: Leatherstocking Natural Gas – Proposed pipeline from Bainbridge to Greene, NY following NYS Route 206. This project has the support of Empire State Development with the anchor customer being the Raymond Corporation. The Village of Greene, portions of the town and customers along route 206 would all receive natural gas supply. Construction is contingent upon construction of the Constitution Pipeline.

### 9.7.4 Capability Assessment

The Town of Coventry 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 9.7.4). The Town of Coventry 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 Coventry and where hazard mitigation has been integrated.

Table 9.7-3. 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.
<b>Codes, Ordinances, &amp; Requirements</b>							
Building Code	Yes	The Uniform Code (19 NYCRR Parts 1219 to 1229)	Local and State	Handled by County	Yes	N/A	N/A
<b>Comments:</b> 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	Yes	-	Local	Code Enforcement; Planning Board	No	No	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> 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” <sup>11</sup> or “in accordance with a comprehensive plan.” <sup>12</sup> 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							
Subdivision Regulations	Yes	-	Local	Local Planning Board	No	No	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> 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).							
Stormwater Management Regulations	Yes	Title 6, Ch. X,17-7,8,70	Local	Not Indicated	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, Title 6. Department of Environmental Conservation, Chapter X. Division of Water Resources, Subchapter A. General Article 3. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Part 750. State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(SPDES) Permits. New York Environmental Conservation Law, Article 17, Titles 7, 8 and Article 70. New development and redevelopment projects that result in a land disturbance of one acre or greater, including projects less than one acre if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or if controlling such activities in a particular watershed is require a permit by the Department							
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan or Regulation	No	-	-	-	No	-	2021-Chenango County-2021
<b>Comment:</b>							



	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.
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><b>Comment:</b> 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	Yes	-	Local	Local Planning Board	No	No	N/A
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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	Adopted 1/1981, Revised 10/1989 – Amended 4/10/2019	Local	Local Planning Board	No	No	N/A
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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. Adopted January 1981; Revised October 1989 Duly passed by the Town Board on April 10, 2019. Town of Coventry Local Law No. 2 of the Year 2019, A Local Law Amending The Town of Coventry’s Site Plan Review Law (As Previously Amended). The Town of Coventry requires site plan review of proposed uses, and impose penalties for violations thereof, and otherwise adopt laws, rules and regulations that advance and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community.</p>							
Environmental Protection	Yes	Title 6 NYCRR Part 617	State	?	Yes	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Comment:</b> New State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 Regulations are in effect as of January 1st, 2019</p>							
Flood Damage Prevention Law	Yes	Adopted 1987, Amended 10/13/2010	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><b>Comment:</b> A community must adopt a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A local law for Flood Damage Prevention as authorized by the New York State Constitution, Article IX, Section 2, and Environmental Conservation Law, Article 36. The Town Board of the Town of Coventry finds that the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion may be a problem to the residents of the Town of Coventry 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"> <li>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;</li> <li>require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</li> <li>control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;</li> <li>control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages;</li> <li>regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and;</li> </ol> </li> </ul>							



	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>(6) qualify and maintain for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Standards have been established for all new <b>subdivision</b> proposals and other proposed development in areas of special flood hazard</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>							
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Regulation	Yes	EPA Phase II Stormwater Rule	Federal	Not Indicated	Yes	No	N/A
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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><b>Comment:</b> The development of the New York State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is required under NYS Executive Law, Article 2B.</p>							
Climate Adaptation	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 75	Local	Not Indicated	Yes	No	N/A
<p><b>Comment:</b> The environmental conservation law was amended by adding ARTICLE 75 - CLIMATE CHANGE under Assembly Bill A. 8429 and Senate Bill S. 6599, dated June 18, 2019.</p>							
Disaster Recovery Ordinance	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b></p>							
Disaster Reconstruction Ordinance	Yes	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b></p>							
Other Applicable Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements	Yes	See Below	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b>            Junkyard Ordinance November 1966, Revised August 1995            Refuse Ordinance. 6/17/1974            Sanitary Code 2/1975, Revised 8/1986            Telecommunications Regs 2001            Town of Coventry Right to Farm Law. Local Law No. 1 of the year 2009 - The Town Board recognizes that farming is an essential enterprise and an important industry that enhances the economic base, natural environment and quality of life in the town of Coventry.</p>							
<p><b>Planning Documents</b></p>							
Comprehensive Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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</p>							
Capital Improvement Plan	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.
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> Based on past experience with disaster management, it is apparent that local municipalities that have an Emergency Debris Management Plan in place are able to manage their emergency response in a more comprehensive and coordinated manner and are able to address recovery and clean up faster and more efficiently than those without plans. With that in mind, the Department developed an Emergency Management Plan Tool Kit. The NYSDEC (Department) strongly urges all municipal officials to conduct pre-disaster planning and prepare emergency debris management plans. The Department recommends that these plans should be reviewed and updated annually.							
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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
<b>Comment:</b> Article 34, Environmental Conservation Law, Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas 6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management Regulations							
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							
Transportation Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b>							



	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.
Agriculture Plan	Yes	Right to Farm Law, September 9, 2009	Local	Town Board	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> The Town of Coventry Right to Farm Law ensures the use best agricultural practices to reduce environmental degradation.							
Other (tourism, business dev, etc.)	No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comment:							
<b>Response/Recovery Planning</b>							
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	NYS Executive Law, Article 2B	Local	Chenango County OEM	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>Comment:</b> 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	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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
<b>Comment:</b> Emergency Response Plan							
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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
<b>Comment:</b> 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	No	-	Local	-	No	-	-
<b>Comment:</b> 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 9.7-4. Development and Permitting Capability**

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Response Yes/No; Provide further detail
Development Permits. If yes, what department?	No
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

**Administrative and Technical Capability**

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

**Table 9.7-5. Administrative and Technical Capabilities**

Resources	Available? (Yes or No)	Department/ Agency/Position
<b>Administrative Capability</b>		
Planning Board	Yes	-
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	No	-
<b>Technical/Staffing Capability</b>		
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	Contact 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 NFIP Floodplain Administrator
Surveyor(s)	Yes	County Highway Dept. if manpower is available
Emergency Manager	Yes	Chenango County Emergency Management Office in Conjunction with Coventry Vol. Fire Co
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 Coventry.



**Table 9.7-6. 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	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
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 Coventry.

**Table 9.7-7. 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.	Not indicated
Warning systems for hazard events; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools; if yes, briefly describe.	Not indicated
Other	-

**Community Classifications**

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

**Table 9.7-8. 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



Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
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 9.7-9. 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 Coventry.

**Table 9.7-10. NFIP Summary**

Municipality	# Policies	# Claims (Losses)	Total Loss	# RL Properties	# SRL Properties	# Policies in the
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			Payments			1% Flood Boundary
Town of Coventry	6	5	\$34,641	2	-	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 Coventry has its own Planning Board that approves Land Subdivisions and Site Plan reviews.

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 Cortland has completed Community Assistance Visits (CAV), with the most recent visit completed in 1993.

### Regulatory

The Town of Coventry’s Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO) was last updated on November 23, 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

- Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as CRS.
- Enhance Storm water management by increasing the size and capacity of culverts and retrofit roadways in areas that could have the potential of flooding from severe and winter storms.
- Control construction of Beaver Dams by monitoring problem areas and cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads: Wylie-Horton, Moran and Seymour Hill especially. These are often flooded creating hazardous.

### 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

SR-235 has been identified as a possible evacuation route.

### Sheltering

Town Hall, and churches throughout the Town can be used as sheltering locations.

### Temporary Housing

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

### Permanent Housing

While the Town of Coventry 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.

## 9.7.5 Hazard Event History Specific to the Town of Coventry

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 Coventry’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 9.7-11 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 9.7-11. Hazard Event History

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration if applicable)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Municipal Summary of Damages and Losses
August 18, 2019	Severe Storm	No	Severe thunderstorms producing strong winds were reported throughout the area.	A tree was downed as a result of the wind at 1836 SR-235 near Park Place, causing an estimated \$5,000 in property damages.

Notes:

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

## 9.7.6 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 Coventry’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 9.7-12. 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 Coventry. The Town of Coventry 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 Coventry indicated the following:

- Agreement with calculated rankings – no changes made.

**Table 9.7-13. Hazard Ranking Input**

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

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

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

### Identified Issues

The municipality has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community:

- The Town of Coventry has an ongoing stream problem as a result of the many recent flooding events. Many streams have silted in the normal channels and therefore have eroded new channels that direct the stream water directly in the roadway infrastructure, weakening the embankments, creating elevated erosion and a safety risk as to the integrity of the roadway. This has been increasingly evident on: Cueball Rd., Hall Rd., Ives Rd., and two areas along Owlville Rd.
- The water flow through the culvert on Cohoon Rd. has been severely compromised from the increased flooding and run-off in the area. Flooding has reduced the natural absorbents in the watershed, resulting in streams running faster on stone and bedrock. In addition the Cohoon Rd. culvert is affected by the many beaver dams on private property (along east side of Co. Rte. 9, south of NYS Rte. 206) that retain millions of gallons of water which when overflowing contribute to erosion of the stream bed, build-up of debris plugging many culverts, and resulting in washed out roadways.
- No backup generator at Town Hall

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

- No Response

### 9.7.7 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 9.7-14. 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	Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TCV-1	Cohon Road Culvert and Headwall Improvements	Flood	Town of Coventry – Highway Department	Remove existing culvert and replace with larger culvert and concrete headwalls to allow stormwater to pass through without restriction. Upsizing the culvert would prevent pooling and slowing of the waters as it passes through. In addition concrete headwalls would eliminate erosion of the road infrastructure.		Cost		
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TCV-2	Owlville Road Culvert and Headwall Improvements	Flood	Town of Coventry	Remove existing culvert and replace with larger culvert and concrete headwalls to allow storm run-off to pass through without restriction. The existing culvert does not have the capacity to allow stream waters to flow through, slowing the current and pooling the water on the inlet side of the culvert. The turbulent waters erode the inlet area which collapses into the stream, weakening the infrastructure of the road base and damaging the road surface when the water builds up flowing across the road. As the water speeds up through the culvert the outer embankments erode, collapsing the stream.		Cost		
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TCV-3	Cueball Road Culvert and Headwall Improvements	Flood	Town of Coventry	The existing culvert was replaced in 2006 and does not adequately allow stream waters to flow. The replacement culvert slows the current creating pooling of the water on the inlet side of the culvert. The turbulent waters build up eventually flowing over the road surface eroding the outlet and collapsing the embankment. Consequently weakening the infrastructure of the road base and damaging the road surface.		Cost		
						Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



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	Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	
TCV-4	Hall Road Channel Rehabilitation	Flood	Town of Coventry, Chenango County Soil and Water	To eliminate this problem it would require access to a protected stream with equipment to clean the stream bed, redirecting the water back into the original channels away from the side of the road.		Cost		
TCV-5 (Former TCV-1)	Stormwater Management Upgrades	Flood, Severe Storms, Severe Winter Storms	Town Highway Department, Chenango County Soil/Water, NYSDEC	Enhance storm water management by increasing the size and capacity of culverts, and retrofit roadways in areas that could have the potential of flooding from severe and winter storms. Specific areas, in addition to those identified above, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buckley Hill Road</li> <li>• Bowbell Road</li> <li>• Davy Road</li> </ul> Wyle-Horton Road		Cost		
						Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TCV-6 (Former TCV-2)	Beaver Dam Monitoring and Control	Flood	NYSDEC, Town of Coventry Highway Department	Control construction of Beaver Dams by monitoring problem areas and cleaning blocked sluice and ditches. This is becoming more prevalent in wetland areas that are adjacent to town roads: Wylie-Horton, Moran and Seymour Hill especially. These are often flooded creating hazardous conditions.		Cost		
						Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
TCV-7 (Former TCV-3, -4)	Support and participate in Federal, State and County-led programs and initiatives intended to build local and regional mitigation and risk-reduction capabilities (see Section 9.1), specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Public education and awareness program for floodplain residents.</li> <li>• Updates to NFIP floodplain mapping.</li> <li>• Promotion of “Firewise” programs in the County.</li> </ul> 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		Cost		
						Level of Protection Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		



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		
TCV-8	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via	Flood, Severe Weather Wildfire, Severe Winter Weather	Engineering via NFIP FPA with NJOEM, FEMA support	Support the mitigation of vulnerable structures via retrofit (e.g. elevation, flood-proofing) or acquisition/relocation to protect structures from future damage, with repetitive loss (1 identified) and severe repetitive loss (none in Town) properties as a priority when applicable. Phase 1: Identify appropriate candidates and determine most cost-effective mitigation option (in progress). Phase 2: Work with the property owners to implement selected action based on available funding and local match availability.		Level of Protection		
						Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success		
						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 Coventry has identified the following mitigation projects/activities that have also been completed but were not identified in the previous mitigation strategy in the 2015 Plan:

- None Identified

**Proposed Hazard Mitigation Initiatives for the Plan Update**

The Town of Coventry 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 9.7-15 summarizes the comprehensive-range of specific mitigation initiatives the Town of Coventry 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 9.7-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation initiatives for the Plan update.



Table 9.7-15. 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. Coventry-001	Wylie-Horton Rd Culvert	1, 2, 3, 4	Flood, Severe Storm	<b>Problem:</b> Wylie-Horton Rd has experienced historic wash outs after severe storms.	No	No	Short, 6 months	Coventry Highway Department	Medium	High	Municipal budget, tax revenues	High	SIP	PP
				<b>Solution:</b> The Town will replace the existing culvert with a larger, wider culvert to sufficiently handle the anticipated water flows and reduce flooding and road closures.										
2021-T. Coventry-002	Cahoon Rd Culvert	1, 2, 3, 4	Flood, Severe Storm	<b>Problem:</b> The culvert on Cahoon Road is undersized and the road has experienced historic flooding.	No	No	Short, 6 months	Coventry Highway Department	Medium	High	Municipal budget, tax revenues	High	SIP	PP
				<b>Solution:</b> The Town will replace the existing culvert with a larger, wider culvert to sufficiently handle the anticipated water flows and reduce flooding and road closures.										
2021-T. Coventry-003	Intermediate Hazard Dam Outreach	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	Flood	<b>Problem:</b> The privately-owned James Vance Wildlife Dam and Vanista Hollow Pond Dam are both classified as "intermediate hazard" Class B.	Yes	No	Short, 6 months	Town of Coventry	Low to conduct outreach and support	High	Municipal budget, tax revenues	High	EAP	PR
				<b>Solution:</b> The Town of Coventry will 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. If significant risk is found, the Town will aid in the development of an updated EAP if necessary.										
2021-T. Coventry-004	Town Hall generator	1, 3, 5, 7	All Hazards	<b>Problem:</b> The Coventry Town Hall does not have an emergency backup generator.	Yes	No	Short, depending on funding	Town of Coventry	High	High	FEMA HMA	High	SIP	ES
				<b>Solution:</b> The Town will seek funding to install a permanent, automatic emergency generator at Town Hall to ensure the function of government at all times. The Town will ensure additional protections to the generator										



**Table 9.7-15. 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
				so that is it protected from hazard events (flooding, severe storms, winter storms, etc.) that may damage the generator.										

**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 9.7-16. 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. Coventry-001	Wylie-Horton Rd Culvert	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High
2021-T. Coventry-002	Cahoon Rd Culvert	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High
2021-T. Coventry-003	Intermediate Hazard Dam Outreach	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	High
2021-T. Coventry-004	Town Hall generator	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

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





### 9.7.8 Proposed Mitigation Action Types

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

**Table 9.7-17. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category**

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

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

### 9.7.9 Staff and Local Stakeholder Involvement in Annex Development

The Town of Coventry 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 Town Board. 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.

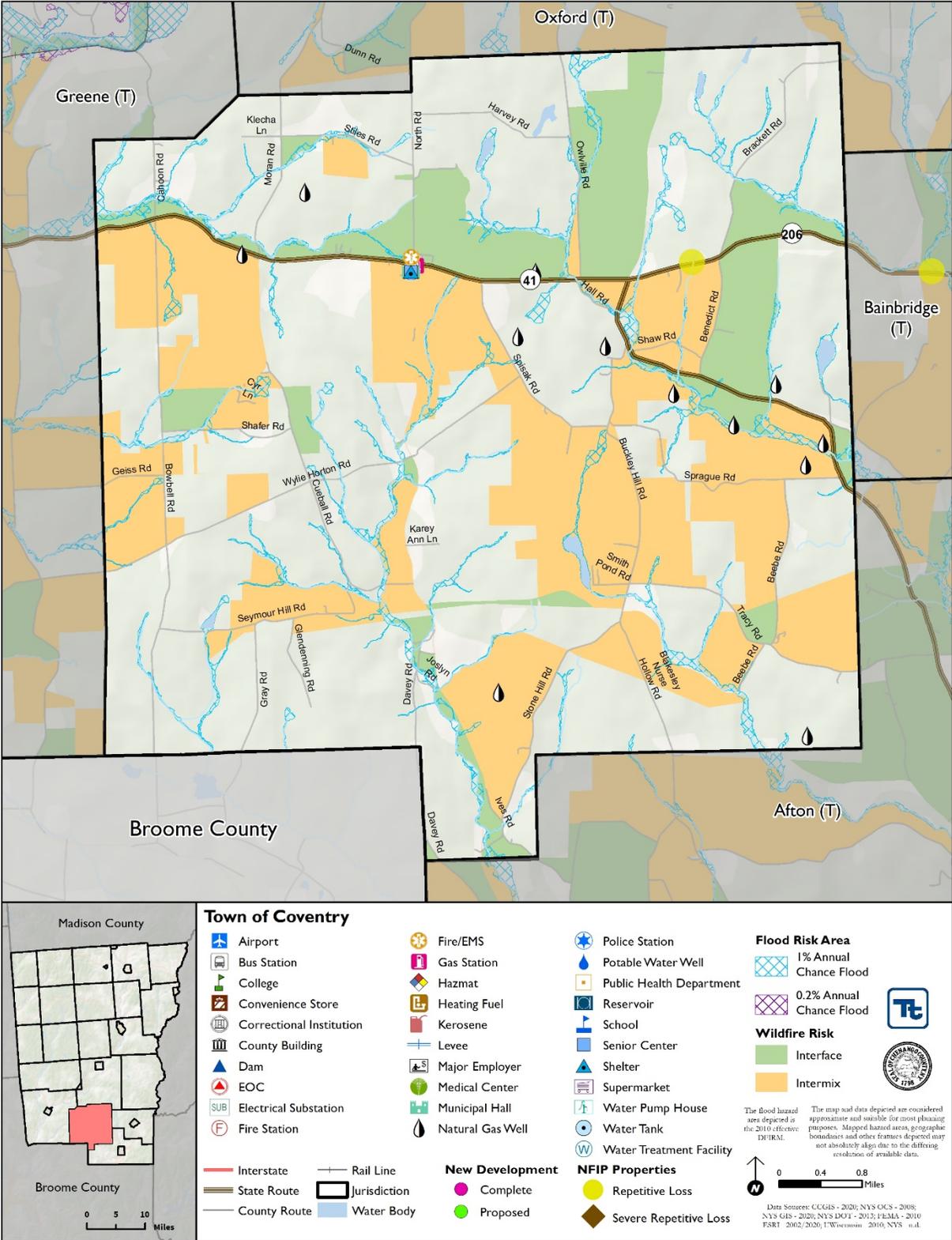
Additional documentation on the municipality’s planning process through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Section 3 (Planning Process) and Appendix C (Meeting Documentation).

#### 9.7.10 Hazard Area Extent and Location

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



Figure 9.7-1. Town of Coventry Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	2021-T. Coventry-001		
<b>Project Number:</b>	Wylie-Horton Rd Culvert		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	Wylie-Horton Rd has experienced historic wash outs after severe storms.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The Town will replace the existing culvert with a larger, wider culvert to sufficiently handle the anticipated water flows and reduce flooding and road closures.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?</b>		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)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	100-year flood	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduce flooding and road closures
<b>Useful Life:</b>	50 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	2, 4
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium \$40,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	6 months	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Municipal budget, tax revenues
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Coventry Highway Department	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
	No Action	\$0	Current problem continues
	Raise roadway	\$1M+	Not cost effective, would create additional issues
	Close section of road permanently	N/A	Unfeasible. Flood concerns would still exist and will cut off residents and businesses
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	2021-T. Coventry-001	
<b>Project Number:</b>	Wylie-Horton Rd Culvert	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Traffic safety
Property Protection	1	Prevention of Destruction of flooding
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Prevention of future damage
Technical	0	None
Political	0	None
Legal	1	Safety of road way for public
Fiscal	0	None
Environmental	1	Better flow of water
Social	1	None
Administrative	1	None
Multi-Hazard	1	Safety
Timeline	1	Depend on weather and number of workers
Agency Champion	1	Highway Supervisor
Other Community Objectives	0	None
<b>Total</b>	10	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	



Action Worksheet			
<b>Project Name:</b>	2021-T. Coventry-002		
<b>Project Number:</b>	Cahoon Rd Culvert		
Risk / Vulnerability			
<b>Hazard(s) of Concern:</b>	Flood, Severe Storm		
<b>Description of the Problem:</b>	The culvert on Cahoon Road is undersized and the road has experienced historic flooding.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
<b>Description of the Solution:</b>	The Town will replace the existing culvert with a larger, wider culvert to sufficiently handle the anticipated water flows and reduce flooding and road closures.		
<b>Is this project related to a Critical Facility?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Is the critical facility located in the 1% annual chance flood area?</b>		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)			
<b>Level of Protection:</b>	100-year flood	<b>Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):</b>	Reduce flooding and road closures
<b>Useful Life:</b>	50 years	<b>Goals Met:</b>	2, 4
<b>Estimated Cost:</b>	Medium \$40,000	<b>Mitigation Action Type:</b>	SIP
Plan for Implementation			
<b>Prioritization:</b>	High	<b>Desired Timeframe for Implementation:</b>	Within 1 year
<b>Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:</b>	6 months	<b>Potential Funding Sources:</b>	Municipal budget, tax revenues
<b>Responsible Organization:</b>	Coventry Highway Department	<b>Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation if any:</b>	Hazard Mitigation Planning
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Alternatives:</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
	No Action	No Action	\$0
		Raise roadway	\$1M+
		Close section of road permanently	N/A
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
<b>Date of Status Report:</b>			
<b>Report of Progress:</b>			
<b>Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:</b>			



Action Worksheet		
<b>Project Name:</b>	2021-T. Coventry-002	
<b>Project Number:</b>	Cahoon Rd Culvert	
Criteria	Numeric Rank (-1, 0, 1)	Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
Life Safety	1	Traffic safety
Property Protection	1	Prevention of Destruction of flooding
Cost-Effectiveness	1	Prevention of future damage
Technical	0	None
Political	0	None
Legal	1	Safety of road way for public
Fiscal	0	None
Environmental	1	Better flow of water
Social	1	None
Administrative	1	None
Multi-Hazard	1	Safety
Timeline	1	Depend on weather and number of workers
Agency Champion	1	Highway Supervisor
Other Community Objectives	0	None
<b>Total</b>	10	
<b>Priority (High/Med/Low)</b>	High	