



5. VILLAGE OF DRESDEN

This jurisdictional annex to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Dresden with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Dresden, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Dresden's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

5.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

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

Table 5-1 summarizes Village officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Village's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 5-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Colleen Riviello, Clerk/Treasurer - Administration Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 536-2477 Email: villageclerk@villageofdresden.org	Name/Title: William Hall, Mayor/Board of Trustees Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 536-2477 Email: hall122@verizon.net
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Thomas Fulkrod, Code Enforcement Address: P.O. Box 156, Dresden, NY 14441 Phone Number: (315) 719-3232 Email: villageclerk@villageofdresden.org	
Additional Contributors	
Name/Title: Tim Steed, Engineer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	



Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Brian Ellis, DPW Superintendent Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Tom Fulkrod, Code Enforcement Officer Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Kathy Whitney, Deputy Clerk Admin Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: Colleen Riviello, Clerk/Treasurer-Administration Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	
Name/Title: William Hall, Mayor/Board of Trustees Method of Participation: Provided input in the planning process.	

5.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Village of Dresden lies along the Eastern border of Yates County in Western New York State. The area is mostly residential, though there are some areas that remain undeveloped. The maximum elevation of 544 feet is located at the Village boundary, Northwest of the intersection of State Routes 14 and 54, in the center of State Route 14. The terrain in the Village is gentle. The Village of Dresden has a total area of 0.3 square miles. Seneca Lake forms the Eastern boundary of the Village. Keuka Lake Outlet enters the Village at its Southern boundary North of State Route 14 and flows East before entering Seneca Lake. The Village of Dresden is bordered to the East by Seneca Lake and the Town of Torrey surrounds it on the North, South and West boundaries (Tetra Tech 2020).

The Village of Dresden was incorporated in 1868 and is run by a mayor and board of two trustees. There are two full time employees: public works superintendent, and public works laborer and two part-time employees: clerk/treasurer, and deputy clerk/treasurer. In addition, there is a planning board of five people (one current vacancy), and a zoning board of appeals of five people (one current vacancy) (Village of Dresden n.d.). According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Dresden was 293, a 4.8-percent increase from the 2010 Census.

Research has shown that some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These populations can be more susceptible to hazard events based on a number of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2017-2021 American Community Survey indicates that 9.9-percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 18.4-percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.7-percent is non-English speaking, 21.5-percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.3- percent is considered disabled.

5.3 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION

Dresden performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and /policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Dresden to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

5.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Table 5-2 summarizes the planning and regulatory tools that are available to Dresden.

**Table 5-2. Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration**

	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
CODES, ORDINANCES, & REGULATIONS				
Building Code	Yes	Local Law 2023-2, A Local Law Repealing Local Law 2 of 2008 and Adopting a New Local Law Providing for the Administration and Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code	State and Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>This Law provides for the administration and enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code) and the State Energy Conservation Construction Code (the Energy Code) in the village. It includes the creation of an office of the Code Enforcement Officer; institutes building permit requirements; outlines instruction inspection provisions; and mandates Certificates of Compliance.</p>				
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes	Chapter 211, Zoning Law	Local	Code Enforcement, Zoning Board of Appeals
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Zoning Law promotes the health, safety, and general welfare of the community, including to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers. It creates a Land Conservation District to provide for the environmental protection of sensitive lands, particularly along the Keuka Outlet, and allow for low-intensity recreational use of these lands, as is consistent with the Dresden Comprehensive Plan.</p>				
Subdivision Code	Yes	Chapter 179, Subdivision of Land	Local	Code Enforcement
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Town must consider land subdivisions as part of a plan for the orderly, efficient, and economical development of the Town. Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building or development purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and without resulting in significant damage to the ecology of the area in which it is located. Land subject to fire, flood or other hazards shall not be subdivided nor developed for residential purposes, nor for such other uses as may increase danger to health, life, or property, or aggravate a flood hazard, but such land may be set aside for uses as shall not involve such danger nor produce unsatisfactory living conditions.</p>				
Site Plan Code	Yes	Chapter 211, Zoning Law; Article 9, Site Plan Review	Local and County	Planning Board
<p>How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?</p> <p>The Planning Board is hereby charged with carrying out the review and approval functions provided for in Section 725-a of New York State Village Law: to review and approve, approve with modification and/or conditions, or disapprove site plans and the establishment of specified activities by resolution 'which shall constitute the Board's decision. Whenever the approval of a site plan is required by any other provision of this Zoning Law, a proposed site plan must be submitted to the Planning Board for its review and approval, prior to issuance of any building permit. No building permit shall be</p>				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
issued for any proposed improvements that would be in violation of use restrictions, required yard setbacks, lot coverage limits or any other provisions of the Zoning Law.				
Stormwater Management Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes	Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	State	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? In addition to facing potential liability for failing to disclose under the exceptions to “caveat emptor,” a home seller must make certain disclosures under the law or pay a credit of \$500 to the buyer at closing. While the PCDA requires a seller to complete a standardized disclosure statement and deliver it to the buyer before the buyer signs the final purchase contract, in practice, most home sellers in New York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.				
Growth Management	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes	Chapter 123, Flood Damage Prevention	Federal, State, County and Local	Code Enforcement
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? It is the purpose of this local law to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to: (1) regulate uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damages; (5) regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands, and; (6) qualify for and maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.				
Wellhead Protection	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk?				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Not applicable				
Emergency Management Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Climate Change Ordinance	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Other: Freeboard	Yes	NYS Residential Code (2010); R324.1.3.3 Freeboard	State	Town Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified. A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.				
PLANNING DOCUMENTS				
General/Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Comprehensive Plan, 2004	Local	Planning Board
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Plan outlines actions that the Town can take to govern future land use.				
Capital Improvement Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Stormwater Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Open Space Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Economic Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Wildfire Protection Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Community Forest Management Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Transportation Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Agriculture Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan was prepared to help guide local planning board members, agricultural and farmland protection board members, and elected officials in their review of development applications that affect farmlands. Land use planning and zoning with regard to agriculture cannot be rigid – the flexibility to adapt based on circumstances is critical. Many large farming operations involve a variety of land uses that may include housing for farm workers, the manufacturing of agricultural products, trucking operations, machinery repair, warehousing, or retail sales of farm products.	Yes	Yates County Agricultural Development and Farmland Enhancement Plan (2004)	County	Yates County IDA
Climate Action/Resilience/Sustainability Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Tourism Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Business/ Downtown Development Plan How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-
Other How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable	No	-	-	-



	Jurisdiction has this? (Yes/No)	Citation and Date (code chapter or name of plan, date of enactment or plan adoption)	Authority (local, county, state, federal)	Responsible Person, Department or Agency
RESPONSE/RECOVERY PLANNING				
Emergency Operations Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	Pandemic Continuity of Operations Plan (3/8/2021)	County	Yates County Emergency Management
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The purpose of this plan is to protect the health and safety of County employees, contractors, customers, clients, members of the public all while maintaining continuity of County operations. In accordance with amended New York State Labor Law section 27-c and New York State Education Law paragraphs k and l of subdivision 2 of section 2801-a (as amended by section 1 of part B of chapter 56 of the laws of 2016), as applicable.				
Substantial Damage Response Plan	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	NYS Long-Term Recovery Plan (March 2023)	State	NYSDHSES
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? This volume includes the provisions for implementing long-term recovery activities and functions, including mitigation, as provided for under the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and a variety of Federal-State programs. Volume 3 also recognizes the primacy of local governments in the implementation of long-term recovery plans and, depending on the nature and impact of the disaster, new programs that might be necessary to implement at the county or local level.				
Public Health Plan	Yes	Yates County Comprehensive Regional Community Health Assessment Plan (2022-2024)	County	Yates County Public Health
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? The goals of the CHIP are to prevent chronic disease and promote well-being and prevent mental and substance disorders.				
Other	No	-	-	-
How has or will this be integrated with the HMP and how does this reduce risk? Not applicable				



5.3.2 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 5-3 summarizes the capabilities of Dresden to oversee and track development.

Table 5-3. Development and Permitting Capability

	Yes/No	Comment
Do you issue development permits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you issue development permits, what department is responsible? If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development? 	Yes	Code Enforcement
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes	Floodplain development permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe 	Yes	In comprehensive plan
Describe the level of buildout in your jurisdiction.	N/A	There are 173.79 acres of real property in the Village of Dresden. 24.5% of land is single-family homes and 38.2% of Village land is vacant.

5.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 5-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to Dresden and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 5-4. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY		
Planning Board	Yes	Yates County Planning: The Yates County Planning Board reviews referrals from the Towns and Villages that may have a County-wide or inter-municipal impact and provide recommendations (approval, approval with modifications, disapproval, or no significant county-wide or inter-community impact) and related findings back to those municipalities for final action. The Village has a Planning Board of five people.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Yes	The Village has a Zoning Board of five people.
Planning Department	No	-
Mitigation Planning Committee	No	-
Environmental Board/Commission	No	-
Open Space Board/Committee	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Economic Development Commission/Committee	No	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Village has two Public Works staff.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	No	-
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	No	-
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	No	-
Mutual aid agreements	Yes	Fire Department mutual aid with Penn Yan Fire Department, West Lake Road Fire Department (WLRFD), Himrod Fire Department
Human Resources Manual - Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	No	-
Other	No	-
TECHNICAL/STAFFING CAPABILITY		
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Dan Long, Planner
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	No	-
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No	-
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	-
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazus applications	No	-
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	No	-
Environmental scientists familiar with natural hazards	No	-
Surveyors	No	-
Emergency manager	No	-
Grant writers	No	-
Resilience Officer	No	-



Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment (available staff, responsibilities, support of hazard mitigation)
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	No	-

5.3.4 Fiscal Capability

Table 5-5 summarizes financial resources available to Dresden.

Table 5-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
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 (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

5.3.5 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 5-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Dresden.

Table 5-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Public information officer or communications office	No	-
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	No	-
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No	-
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No	-
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	No	-



Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Comment
Warning systems for hazard events	Yes	Yates County Emergency Services: The Office of Emergency Management maintains and administers an integrated Emergency Services program designed to assure a safe environment through prevention/mitigation, readiness, response, and recovery.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No	-
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No	-
Public outreach mechanisms / programs to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events	No	-

5.3.6 Community Classifications

Table 5-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Dresden.

Table 5-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Dresden Fire Department – 4/4X	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	Yates County NOAA Storm Ready	Recertified – August 7, 2018
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

— = Unavailable

5.3.7 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 5-8 summarizes the



adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Village's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

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

Table 5-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity - Strong/Moderate/Weak
Dam Failure	Moderate
Disease Outbreak	Moderate
Drought	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Harmful Algal Bloom	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	Strong
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Transportation Accidents	Moderate
Utility Failure	Moderate

5.4 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 5-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

5.4.1 NFIP Statistics

Table 5-9 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Dresden.

Table 5-9. Dresden NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	4
Total Loss Payments	\$3,064



# Policies	1
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition) ^a	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition) ^b	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties ^c	0

- a. *NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.*
- b. *FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.*
- c. *Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. At least two of the claims must have occurred within any 10-year period, more than 10 days apart.*

Source: FEMA 2024

Note: Statistics current as of April 2024

5.4.2 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 5-10 provides a summary of the NFIP program in Dresden.

Table 5-10. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Flood Vulnerability Summary	
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Canal
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding?	No reports of flooding
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation?	No property owners have reported any interest
How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?	zero
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? If so, state what projects are underway.	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	Through Insurance Adjuster
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? If there are mitigation properties, how were the projects funded?	None



NFIP Topic	Comments
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? If not, state why.	Yes
NFIP Compliance	
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement Officer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Permit review
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Code Enforcement
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Unknown
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	LL1-1989
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	3/8/1989
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	The floodplain management program meets minimum requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Yes, the planning board and zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Unsure



5.5 GROWTH/DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development, are summarized in Table 5-11 through Table 5-13.

Table 5-11. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous HMP

	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
2019				
Total Permits	1 (81 Main St)	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	Renew – 1 (81 Main St)	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table 5-12. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2018 to Present

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There has been no recent major development or infrastructure in the Village between 2018 to present.					

* Only location-specific hazard zones or vulnerabilities identified.



Table 5-13. Known or Anticipated Major Development and Infrastructure in the Next Five Years

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones*	Description / Status of Development
There are no known or anticipated major development or infrastructure in the next five years in the Village.					

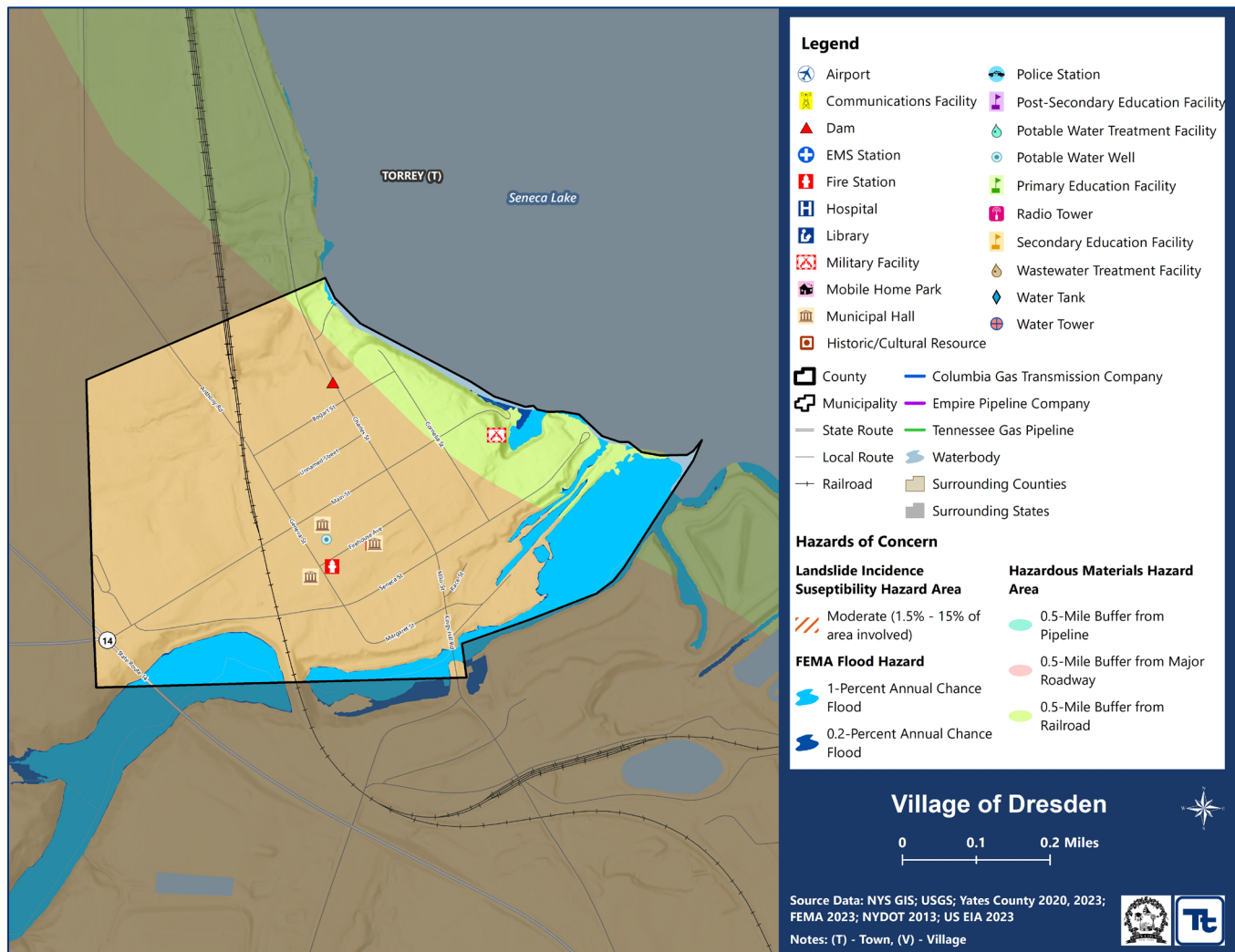
5.6 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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

5.6.1 Hazard Area

The hazard area map shown in Figure 5-1 illustrates the probable hazard areas impacted within the Town. This map is based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and is adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Dresden has significant exposure. The map shows the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 5-1. Dresden Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



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



5.6.2 Hazard Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Dresden is detailed in Volume I, where each hazard profile includes a chronology of historical events that have affected the County and its municipalities. Table 5-14 provides details on loss and damage in Dresden during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 5-14. Hazard Event History in Dresden

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	County Designated?	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dresden
January 20, 2020 – May 11, 2023	Coronavirus pandemic (EM-3434), (DR-4480)	-	As of July 9, 2023, the New York Department of Health has reported 4,543 reported cases and 45 reported deaths in Yates County.	The Village implemented masking and social distancing mandates.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

5.6.3 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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

Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions. Dresden reviewed the County hazard ranking and individual results to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Village indicated the following rankings were accurate.

Table 5-15 shows Dresden's final hazard rankings for identified hazards of concern. Mitigation action development uses the ranking to target hazards with the highest risk.

**Table 5-15. Hazard Ranking**

Hazard	Rank
Dam Failure	Low
Disease Outbreak	Medium
Drought	Medium
Extreme Temperatures	Medium
Flood	Low
Harmful Algal Bloom	Medium
Hazardous Materials	Medium
Landslide	Low
Severe Storm	High
Severe Winter Storm	High
Transportation Accidents	Low
Utility Failure	Medium

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

Critical Facilities

Table 5-16 identifies critical facilities in the community located in the 1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 5-16. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
The Village does not have any critical facilities located within the 1- or 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain.					

Source: Yates County 2023

5.6.4 Identified Issues

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

- Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:



- Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.
- Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.
- Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.
- Require permits for floodplain development.

The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.

- The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Village. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
- The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.
- The Village of Dresden Offices, Department of Public Works, and Firehouse (located at 3 Firehouse Ave) are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is no backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system. These facilities must remain open during all hazard events to ensure continuity of operations and that critical facilities with essential services are available within the Village during all hazard events, including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accident, utility failure.
- The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village.
- Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During severe storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and



debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake, resulting in flooding. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.

* This issue was identified as a specific area of concern based on resident response to the Yates County Hazard Mitigation Citizen survey.

5.7 MITIGATION STRATEGY AND PRIORITIZATION

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

5.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 5-17 indicates progress on the Village's mitigation strategy identified in the 2020 HMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

5.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 5-17, Dresden identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None Identified

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

- None Identified



Table 5-17. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
V. Dresden-1	Update the municipal Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood	Floodplain Administrator	Problem: The current flood damage prevention ordinance (1981) does not include NYS freeboard requirements. Solution: Update the village's flood damage prevention ordinance to include the 2007 NYSDEC requirements of having the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus two feet for new construction and substantial improvement of residential and non-residential structures.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action due to other Village priority projects.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable
V. Dresden-2	Generator	All	Village Board	Problem: The Village of Dresden Offices, DPW and Firehouse are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is NO backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action. The Village has received two grants for a backup generator – One for the Water building and one for the Fire Department/Village building.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: Purchase a generator appropriately sized for all 3 entities. There is the ability of running off natural gas directly piped in.		
V. Dresden-3	Geneva Street Culvert	Flood, Severe Storm	Village Highway Department	Problem: Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action. The Village did not receive the grant to repair the culvert.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable



Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Responsible Party	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Action Review 1. Status (In Progress, Ongoing Capability, No Progress, Complete) 2. Provide a narrative to describe progress or obstacles that have prevented implementation	Next Steps 1. Project to be included in the 2024 HMP or Discontinue 2. If including action in the 2024 HMP, revise/reword to be more specific (as appropriate). 3. If discontinue, explain why.
				Solution: An engineering study for appropriate size box culvert with wing walls would certainly help alleviate overflow of current culvert.		
V. Dresden-4	Vulnerable Population Registry	All	Village Board	Problem: The village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the town. Solution: Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to registry. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.	1. No Progress 2. The Village was not able to make any progress on this action due to other Village priority projects.	1. Include in HMP 2. Keep as is 3. Not applicable



5.7.3 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

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

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

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

Table 5-18 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories and the six CRS mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the wide range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Volume I identifies 14 evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned (-1, 0, or 1) for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 5-19 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the HMP update.

**Table 5-18. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category**

Hazard	Actions That Address the Hazard, by Action Category									
	FEMA				CRS					
	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Dam Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X
Disease Outbreak	X	X		X	X		X			X
Drought	X	X		X	X		X			X
Extreme Temperatures	X	X		X	X		X			X
Flood	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Harmful Algal Bloom				X			X			
Hazardous Materials	X	X		X	X		X			X
Landslide	X	X		X	X		X			X
Severe Storm	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X		X	X		X			X
Transportation Accidents	X	X		X	X		X			X
Utility Failure	X	X		X	X		X			X

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 5-19. Summary of Prioritization of Actions**

Project Number	Project Name	Scores for Evaluation Criteria															High / Medium / Low
		Life Safety	Property Protection	Cost-Effectiveness	Political	Legal	Fiscal	Environmental	Social Vulnerability	Administrative	Hazards of Concern	Climate Change	Timeline	Community Lifelines	Other Local Objectives	Total	
2025-DresdenV-01	Substantial Damage Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	13	High
2025-DresdenV-02	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-03	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-04	Generators for Critical Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-05	Vulnerable Populations Registry	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenV-06	Geneva Street Culvert	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	11	High

Note: Volume I, Section 20 (Mitigation Strategy) conveys guidance on prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (7-10), High (11-14).

**Action 2025-DresdenV-01. Substantial Damage Management Plan**

Action Name:	Substantial Damage Management Plan
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather
Description of the Problem:	<p>Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including Substantial Damage, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After any disaster event, they must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.• Determine what to use for “market value” and cost to repair; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.• Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure’s pre-damage value.• Require permits for floodplain development. <p>The municipality does not have a Substantial Damage Management Plan in place, nor do they have a formal process in place when conducting substantial damage determinations. The municipality is in need of a formal process and plan to provide a framework for conducting such inspections and determinations.</p>
Description of the Solution:	<p>The municipality will develop a Substantial Damage Management Plan, following the six-step planning process in 2021 Developing a Substantial Damage Management Plan (https://crsresources.org/files/500/developing_subst_damage_mgmt_plan.pdf). This plan will outline responsibilities for Substantial Damage determinations, determining market value, and permit approval processes following a disaster event.</p>
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action will provide a guidance document to determine substantial damage in the Village.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may disproportionately be impacted by substantial damages.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	N/A
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce substantial damage guidance for Village officials to use.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is leading to an increase in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, which also increases flooding and may lead to a main failure.



Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Preventative	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources following disaster events	Resources may not be available during major widespread events
	Establish MOUs with outside agencies to conduct Substantial Damage Determinations	A plan outlining responsibility is still necessary to prevent missing important requirements

**Action 2025-DresdenV-02. Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach**

Action Name:	Socially Vulnerable Populations Outreach
Lead Agency:	Planning and Development Committee
Supporting Agencies:	Public Works
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Harmful Algal Bloom, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have any organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations relating to the identified hazards of concern. Identifying, communicating, and educating vulnerable populations can increase the resiliency of the Village. Furthermore, emergency responders will be able to prioritize assistance, when feasible, in an emergency to help those who need it most.
Description of the Solution:	Create outreach materials, or utilize those from Yates County, on hazard risks and methods of mitigation on each identified hazard of concern, for socially vulnerable populations. Methods of distribution may include Village events, the Village newsletters, social media, the Village website, and having the materials on display for the public at Village libraries and offices. Consider hiring staff to work directly with socially vulnerable populations. Outreach materials will be specified with education and information for each individual hazard of concern.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability
Goals Met:	2, 3, 4
Benefits:	This action will ensure there is an individual working to identify and work with the socially vulnerable populations in the Village. Furthermore, this action will create opportunities to educate and inform populations on hazard risks.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations in the Village will become educated on hazards risks. The Village will identify an individual to identify and work with these populations to ensure the most up to date information is being shared.
Impact on Future Development:	N/A
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Educating populations on hazard risk and how to mitigate the risks can decrease the demand on utilities and emergency services including health and medical, law enforcement, and search and rescue.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would create a public education and outreach program, instituting a new capability for the Village.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will inform residents and business owners of how to reduce risk from hazards and how climate change may exacerbate those risks.
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs
CRS Category	Public Information
Priority	High



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	Resources may be generalized and not specific to the risks in the Village
	Use only a few methods for distribution	Using only a few methods of distribution may hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving the guidance

**Action 2025-DresdenV-03. Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**

Action Name:	Update Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	
Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Construction Official, Building Department, Village Board, NFIP State Coordinator, FEMA Regional Office	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The current flood damage prevention ordinance for the Village was last amended in 1987 and does not require the minimum freeboard set by NYSDEC in 2007. While the existing ordinance may be compliant with NFIP requirements, State requirements which exceed NFIP requirements must be adhered to.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with Yates County and NYSDEC to formally update the flood damage prevention ordinance to include the minimum freeboard requirements and will integrate the HMP where applicable. After obtaining the appropriate review and concurrence by the NFIP State Coordinator and the FEMA Regional Office, the Village will update and adopt the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4	
Benefits:	The updated ordinance will improve floodplain management, meet NFIP and State requirements, and increase resilience of new and substantially improved structures in the floodplain.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations may be more disproportionately impacted by flood prone properties and the update to the ordinance may help to reduce this issue.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC in 2007.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Any development related to critical facilities/lifelines will have to adhere to the minimum freeboard set by the NYSDEC.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will improve floodplain management capabilities through better outlining of responsibilities and administrative procedures.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The updated ordinance includes the State's higher standards that are in place to address heightened flood risk due to climate change such as those for floodway rise and mandatory freeboard.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Property Protection, Preventative Measures	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Update to include more than the freeboard set by NYSDEC	More difficult to enforce



	Leave NFIP	Residents lose flood insurance coverage
--	------------	---

**Action 2025-DresdenV-04. Generator for Critical Facilities**

Action Name:	Generator for Critical Facilities
Lead Agency:	Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Code Enforcement, Village Board, Public Works, Fire Department
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation Accident, Utility Failure
Description of the Problem:	The Village of Dresden Offices, Department of Public Works, and Firehouse (located at 3 Firehouse Ave) are all connected. Village headquarters and Command Center is based in this building. Fuel pumps are onsite. Currently there is no backup system for loss of power. The overhead doors are electric, and the entry doors are on a keyless system. These facilities must remain open during all hazard events to ensure continuity of operations and that critical facilities with essential services are available within the Village during all hazard events, including dam failure, disease outbreak, drought, extreme temperature, flood, hazardous materials, landslides, severe weather, severe winter weather, transportation accident, utility failure.
Description of the Solution:	The Village Engineer will conduct a study to determine the required generator capacity to support the critical facilities. The Village will then purchase and install the generator and all necessary electrical hookup components. There is the ability of running off natural gas directly piped in. The installation of this back-up emergency generator will ensure continuity of operations for this critical facility and its operations during each identified hazard of concern. With expectations to provide essential services during times of emergency and otherwise, having a back-up power source is crucial. Long-term risks are mitigated through an emergency generator by reducing the likelihood of impacts from power outages, allowing essential services to continue.
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC, USDA Community Facilities Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) Program, Annual Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders, utility workers, and emergency managers to stage and deploy resources to vulnerable and hazard prone areas.
Impact on Future Development:	This action results in protection of a critical facility that could support future development.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action protects public health and safety and ensures continued operation of a critical facility and its essential functions during a power outage.
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures continuity of operations to maintain capabilities.



Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase severe weather events such as flooding, wind, and extreme temperatures that result in power failures. This action accounts for a likely increase in power failure events.	
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Microgrid	Costly and difficult to implement.
	Solar panels and battery backup	Solar power is unlikely to be able to provide battery power for extended power failure events.

**Action 2025-DresdenV-05. Vulnerable Populations Registry**

Action Name:	Vulnerable Populations Registry	
Lead Agency:	Village Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Yates County	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Disease Outbreak, Drought, Extreme Temperature, Flood, Hazardous Materials, Landslides, Severe Weather, Severe Winter Weather, Transportation Accident, Utility Failure	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not have a tool in place that helps evaluate the needs in their communities and who needs assistance during an emergency related to the identified hazards of concern. This can pose a risk to the life and safety of vulnerable populations in the Village.	
Description of the Solution:	Develop a vulnerable population registry that allows residents who are at risk due to a disability, health issue, or anyone who may need additional assistance during a disaster or emergency. The Village will conduct public outreach and education to encourage residents to register. This system will identify where the vulnerable populations are located and how the village will need to assist them in an emergency.	
Estimated Cost:	Low	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, HMGP	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 3 Years and ongoing once established capability	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4	
Benefits:	The Village will have the location of registered members of the socially vulnerable population as well as any emergency or medical information the registrant was willing to share.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will be able to register to have important emergency and medical information stored in a secure system for first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development, in particular residential, may house socially vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The creation of this registry will inform first responders of the location of socially vulnerable populations and to what extent assistance may be needed.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would build upon the Village's already existing public education and outreach program.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. Socially vulnerable populations are often the most vulnerable to impacts from disasters.	
Mitigation Category	Education and Awareness Programs	
CRS Category	Public Information	
Priority	High	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Rely on state or federal resources	List may not be regularly updated with Village resident information



	Use only social media to inform residents of new system	May hinder socially vulnerable populations from receiving information
--	---	---

**Action 2025-DresdenV-06. Geneva Street Culvert**

Action Name:	Geneva Street Culvert
Lead Agency:	Engineering
Supporting Agencies:	Village Highway Department
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm
Description of the Problem:	Deterioration of steel culvert pipe showing signs of collapse. The headwalls on the outbound side collapsed during the 2014 flood and was temporarily fixed. This culvert is less than ½ mile from Seneca Lake with a large elevation change carrying water from multiple tributaries. During severe storm situations, this culvert is vulnerable with the heavy flow of water and debris obstructing the water flow into Seneca Lake, resulting in flooding. This is one of three exits from the Village. Rail lines run parallel to Seneca Lake blocking the Village. If there is a train incident and or Haz Mat Incident at the Power Plant, it could be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of the local residents.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will conduct an engineering study for appropriate size box culvert with wing walls to help alleviate overflow of current culvert. Once identified, the Highway Department will perform the work and maintenance required for the culvert.
Estimated Cost:	TBD after Study
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, BRIC
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years
Goals Met:	1, 2
Benefits:	Overall flooding will be reduced, which will result in less frequency of road closures and reduced damage occurring to culverts and roadways during severe events. Businesses are likely to remain in place if they are able to remain open, or re-open sooner following a flood.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Areas that were previously vulnerable to frequency or severe flooding events will be less likely to be impacted by flooding events.
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	By increasing the capacity of the culvert, transportation routes are more likely to remain open and evacuation routes will remain intact as there will be a lower risk of roadway flooding. Furthermore, access to health and medical facilities will be maintained, both for healthcare workers and the population who requires treatment for injuries and illness.
Impact on Capabilities:	Identifying the culverts that are at greatest risk of damage or failure can allow for resource staging to take place where the need is greatest ahead of a flood event.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to result in more frequent and severe rainfall events. This action upsizes culvert sizes to meet changing stormwater needs as the result of climate change.
Mitigation Category	Structure and Infrastructure Project
CRS Category	Structural Project
Priority	High



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove roadway	Roadway cannot be removed
	Raingardens	Raingardens are unlikely to be able to absorb enough stormwater to prevent flooding during severe rainfall events.