



6. TOWN OF DRESDEN

This jurisdictional annex to the Washington County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town 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.

6.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Town of Dresden identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Town departments. The Town Supervisor represented the community on the Washington County HMP Planning Partnership and Steering Committee 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 A summarizes Town officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the Town's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table A. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name/Title: Charles Tall, Supervisor Address: 102 Clemons Center Rd. Clemons, NY 12819 Phone Number: 518-618-5796 Email: supervisordresden@aol.com	Name/Title: Allen Wilbur, Councilman Address: 1 Lillians Way, Clemons, NY 12819 Phone Number: 518-499-1813 Email: awib@verizon.net



6.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

6.2.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Dresden.

Tabel B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	No	-	-
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	No	-	-
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)	No	-	-

N/A = Not applicable

6.2.2 Community Profile

The Town of Dresden is in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State and is located between the shores of Lake George to the west and Lake Champlain and South Bay to the east. It is found in northern Washington County. The Town is bordered to the north by the Town of Putnam and to the south by the Town of Fort Ann. The following hamlets are found in the Town: Clemons, Dresden, Dresden Station, and Huletts Landing. Pine Lake, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and South Bay are the major bodies of water found throughout the Town. The Town has a total area of 55.0 square miles, of which, 53.4 square miles is land and 1.6 square miles is water. The Town is governed by the Town Board consisting of town council and the town supervisor.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Dresden was 537 which makes up 0.9 percent of the county. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 1.6 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27.7 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.0 percent is non-English speaking, 8.1 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.9 percent is considered disabled.

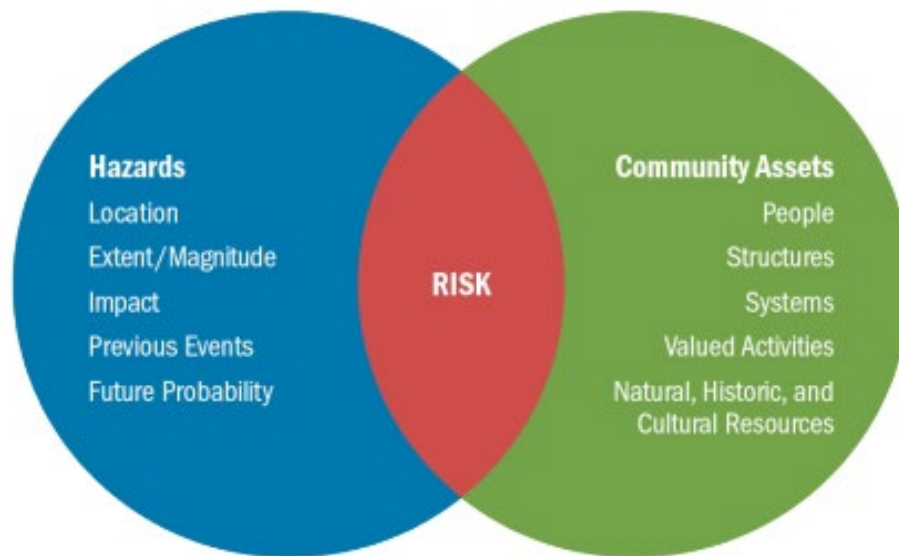
6.3 JURISDICTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

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.

Each jurisdiction has unique assets, vulnerabilities and overall risk. A multi-jurisdictional plan needs to identify every hazard (from the whole planning area). In hazard mitigation planning, risk is the potential for damage or loss when natural hazards interact with people or assets, as shown in the figure below. These assets may be buildings,

infrastructure or natural and cultural resources. A risk assessment is a robust, data-driven analysis. It explains what might happen. It also finds where the local jurisdiction is vulnerable to hazards.

Each community must describe how the selected hazards affect its jurisdiction. Some hazards will have similar effects across the area: extreme temperatures, windstorms, winter weather, drought, heavy rain, etc. Some have a smaller location and will vary based on geography. Multi-jurisdictional plans must explain these differences.



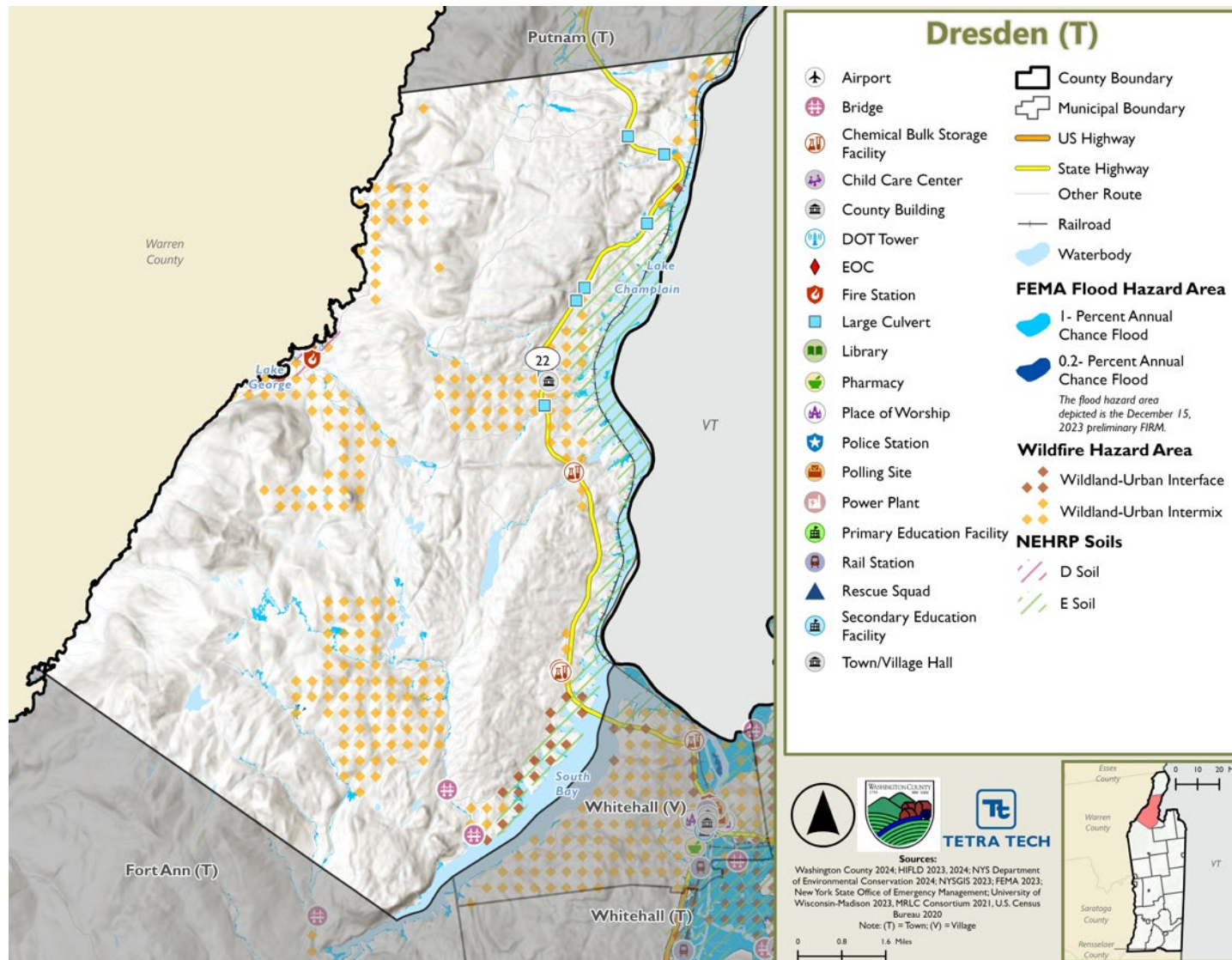
Risk is the relationship, or overlap, between hazards and community assets. The smaller the overlap, the lower the risk.

6.3.1 Hazard Area

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



Figure 1. Dresden FEMA Flood, Wildfire, and Earthquake Hazard Area Extent and Location





6.3.2 Previous 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 C provides details on loss and damage in Dresden during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Hazard Event History in Dresden

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dresden
January 20, 2020 - May 11, 2023	Disease Outbreak (FEMA-DR-4480)	The first confirmed case of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the United States was reported on January 20, 2020. Washington County reported over 19,000 positive cases and more than 1,200 fatalities.	The Town abided by social distancing, masking mandates and work from home orders.
August 10, 2020	Tornado	Scattered storms produced an EF1 tornado in Washington County. The tornado had 90 mph wind speeds, causing shingle and roof damage to homes and uprooting trees. The County had approximately \$75,000 in property damage and \$10,000 in crop damage.	The Town did not incur any documented damages from this event. The Town has experienced a few microbursts that have impacted the Town in the past ten years.
August 24, 2020	Heavy Rain and Flooding	Scattered storms impacted parts of Washington County, bringing between four and six inches of rain. This led to 8 flooded roadways, 21 flooded structures, 1 water rescue, several cars partially submerged, and the Whitehall Junior-Senior High School being significantly damaged by the flood waters. Overall, 40 homes and 13 businesses or non-profit organizations sustained damage totaling approximately \$16 million in property damage.	The Town experienced washouts on Town and County owned roads. This event caused a lot of flooding because the ground was already wet. No water damage was reported.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable

6.3.3 Critical Facilities

Table D. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		
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		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event	Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level (describe protections)
C180032	Large Culvert	Y	Y	Action 2025-DresdenT-09	-
C180029	Large Culvert	Y	Y	Action 2025-DresdenT-09	-

Source: Washington County 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 2024; NYS GIS 2023

In addition to critical facilities that are exposed to flooding, there are no high hazard dams located in the Town.

6.3.4 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Table E. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	Pike Brook Road was washed out from a possible overflow of Pike Brook Dam.
Earthquake	The Town is experiencing more earthquakes, but no concerns for infrastructure yet.
Extreme Temperature	More extreme heat days with temperatures near or above 100 degrees with high humidity has become a concern. Temperature changes are also occurring more frequently.
Flood	The Town has a single evacuation route, County Route 6, which serves as both the primary and only access point in and out of the area. Given that tourism centered around the lake is a major contributor to the local economy, ensuring a safe and efficient evacuation process is a significant concern for the community.
Severe Weather	See flood above.
Severe Winter Weather	See flood above.
Wildfire	See flood above.

6.3.5 Vulnerable Community Assets

Table F. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
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Agriculture	Those that pull maple syrup have had issues with downed trees.	Local Roads	Town owns 56 miles. About 8 miles are dirt/rock roads that are slated to be paved to try and reduce vehicle impacts (including in CHIPS). Highway guys ensure ditching is done. Concern of larger equipment moving across the roads which are contributing to the degradation of roadways. Heavier vehicles are coming through. Combined with weather there are issues. Route 22 is only state road in the Town. Logging trucks that are overloaded are coming through the Town- limited policing. Lake Community that is concerned with runoff and sediment buildup (including salt used on roadways) Town has switched to a brine instead.
Airports	Not applicable	Major Employers	County is major employer. Lake life is a major employer.
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not applicable	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not applicable



Area: Concentration of Residences	The Town has clusters of neighborhoods but is mostly rural. Areas closer to Lake George have housing units that are closer together than the rural composition of most of the town. One of the Town's most pressing concerns is the condition of its sewer system. Currently, there are above-ground sewer pipes that cross over a brook, creating a vulnerability in the infrastructure. A recent incident involving a beaver dam failure released a stream of water that dislodged nearby trees, which in turn damaged the exposed pipes. This raised serious concerns about potential septic infiltration into the surrounding environment. In response, the Town is actively working on a project to relocate and bury these pipes underground to mitigate future risks and improve system resilience.	Natural Resources	See Agriculture Lake Community is concerned with runoff and sediment buildup (including salt used on roadways) so the Town has switched to a brine instead.
Bridges	No known impacts. Inspections were completed in March 2024, and all are in good status.	Neighborhoods	See above
City Hall/Courthouse	Town Hall does not have backup power and is not ADA compliant. Its condition is suffering from lack of maintenance. Town Hall would be used as an emergency heating/cooling shelter (1750 square feet).	Parks and Recreational Sites	The Town features a County-owned beach, which is situated on County property. However, there are ongoing maintenance challenges associated with the beach that require attention. One of the primary concerns is stormwater runoff, which has been exacerbated by changes in the lakebed elevation near a brook that feeds into the lake. The raised lakebed and the brook's contribution to water flow have intensified runoff issues, potentially impacting water quality and beach usability.
College/University	Not applicable	Place of Worship	No known impacts



Community Centers/Hubs	County Beach Pavilion and Fire Departments have been used for events. Occasionally Town hall serves as place for holiday party.	Private Property	No known impacts
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	County Beach Pavilion has been becoming inundated at the height of the flows.	Public Transportation	Not applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	The Town is home to a historic property known as Chub's Dock, which is owned by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and located along Lake Champlain. The Town has expressed interest in reclaiming and restoring this site due to its cultural and historical significance. However, the dock faces ongoing challenges from shoreline erosion, which repeatedly causes it to wash away.	Schools (K-12)	Not applicable
Culverts	Along the dirt roads there are galvanized culverts that need to be replaced as they are overloaded and need to be upsized. The changes in the weather and waterflow lead to issues in ditching because more culverts are needed (more water is coming from different places).	Small Businesses	Local, family-owned logging businesses are impacted by washouts and strong winds.
Elder-care Facilities	Not applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts



Fire/Police Stations	Two fire stations. Huletts Landing has backup power. Dresden- unsure about backup power.	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	The Town currently operates a single Town Barn, which is outdated and lacks sufficient space to properly store and protect municipal equipment. As a result, much of the equipment must be left exposed to the elements, increasing the risk of damage and reducing its operational lifespan. To address this issue, the Town has identified the need for a larger, modernized facility that can adequately house all of its equipment. Adjacent to the current barn is an older structure that is no longer in use, as it failed to meet inspection standards. Due to limited funding, the Town has been unable to clean up or rehabilitate this facility. Its deteriorating condition poses a safety hazard, particularly during severe weather events, as there is a real concern that the structure could collapse.
Gas Stations	Marina has gas station- No Known Impacts Town does not have on site fuel in Town Barn (they use County's which are located out of the Town).	Utilities	Not applicable
Highways	See above	Wastewater Treatment Plants	Biggest concern is the sewer system- there are above ground pipes that go over a brook and a beaver dam let go of a stream that resulted in trees taking the pipes. Concern of septic infiltrating. Town is working to underground the pipes. 150 homes are on septic- there is a tight cluster that are on septic close to sewer system. Their fields are saturated from the rain and then they become less effective which is a big concern for the Town.
Hospitals	Not applicable	Waterfront	See the rest of the table



Other	Not applicable	Drinking Water Resources	Town gets drinking water individually. Some use lake water and treat it as necessary. Drought is not as much of a concern. Some people in Town are worried about the water tables changing that may impact water supply.
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6.3.6 Dams

The table below includes all dams in the Town of Dresden. This dam data is sourced from NYSDEC's inventory of dams and lists selected attributes of each dam. The dam classification (high, medium or low) corresponds to dam hazard classifications:

- **Class A: Low Hazard** - Dam failure may cause relatively minor economic or environmental damage.
- **Class B: Intermediate Hazard** - Dam failure may cause significant economic or environmental damage, but loss of life is not expected. There are about 570 Intermediate Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class C: High Hazard** - Dam failure may cause loss of life or other severe consequences. There are about 427 High Hazard dams in New York.
- **Class D: No Hazard** - Dams which have failed or have been removed and no longer present a risk.

In 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced the High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) Rehabilitation Grant Program, which has the potential to enhance New York's Dam Safety Program by providing technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for rehabilitation of eligible High Hazard Potential Dams (Class C dams).

Class C, or High Hazard Potential dams, are attributed to any dam whose failure or mis-operation will cause loss of human life and significant property damage. However, dams with other Classifications may still present real and present risks to people and property.

Table G. Dams Located in the Municipality

State ID	Name	River Name	Owners	Owner Type	Purposes	Classification
240-0982	Pike Brook Dam	TR-PIKE BROOK	Olivia O'Reilly	Private	Water Supply - Secondary	Intermediate Hazard Dam
240-0980	Whitehall Reservoir Dam	TR-LAKE CHAMPLAIN	VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL	Local Government	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam
240-0981	Pine Lake Dam & Dike	PINE LAKE BROOK	VILLAGE OF WHITEHALL	Local Government	Water Supply - Primary	Low Hazard Dam
222-5242	Kapusinski Family Dam	TR-LAKE GEORGE	KAPUSINSKI FAMILY PARTNERSHIP	Not applicable	Water Supply - Secondary	Low Hazard Dam



If the Family Dam listed above failed, it would have a significant impact on homes and utilities. The Town feels the classification rating should be higher than 'low hazard dam.'

The Village of Whitehall recently experienced a significant water crisis involving the Whitehall Reservoir Dam. The Village draws its water supply directly from the dam, but some of the infrastructure, reportedly including sections of wooden piping, remains outdated and vulnerable. During the crisis, water levels in the reservoir dropped to critically low levels, and the Village lacked an alternative water source to meet its needs. As a result, a state of emergency was declared to address the situation and mobilize resources for immediate response and long-term solutions.

6.3.7 Hazard Ranking and Vulnerabilities

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. Mitigation actions were developed for all high-ranked hazards. For jurisdictions that do not have two or more high rankings, medium rankings that have associated actions can be considered as hazards of concern.

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. Impacts from a particular hazard may have decreased due to an implemented project or relocation of an asset that was previously at risk. Alternatively, risk may have increased because population has increased in a hazard prone area.

Table H. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Hazard Ranking in 2018 HMP	Frequency (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2018 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2018 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	Hazard Ranking
Dam Failure	Not applicable	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	Aging infrastructure	Increase	Medium
Earthquake	Medium	Stayed the same	Stayed the same	-	Stayed the same	Medium
Extreme Temperature	Not applicable	Heat-Increase Cold-Increase	Heat-Increase Cold-Increase	-	Heat-Increase Cold-Increase	Medium
Flood	High	Decrease	Decrease	Does not happen frequently	Stay the same	Low



Pandemic	Not applicable	Increase	Increase	-	Stay the same	Low
Severe Weather	High	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Severe Winter Weather	High	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High
Wildfire	High	Stay the same	Stay the same	-	Stay the same	High

6.4 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 I through Table L.

6.4.1 Development and Permitting

Table I. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Washington County Building and Code Enforcement
What is your process for tracking building permits?	By Washington County Building and Code Enforcement Supervisor signs a permitting form that is provided to County Building and Code Enforcement for actual permitting.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	By Washington County Building and Code Enforcement
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	There is space available for build out within the Town.

Table J. 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	7	0	0	7
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	1	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	4	0	0	4
Permits within SFHA	1	0	0	1
2024				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0

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

Table K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 to 2024

Property or Development Name	Type of Development	# of Units / Structures	Location (address and/or block and lot)	Known Hazard Zones	Description / Status of Development
None Identified					

Table L. 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
None Anticipated					

6.5 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 A is responsible for maintaining this information.

6.5.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for the Town of Dresden.



Table M. Dresden NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	\$0.00
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties	0

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.

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.

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

6.5.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Vulnerability Summary

The HMP Team provided information on participation in and continued compliance with the NFIP in the table below.

Table N. NFIP Summary

NFIP Topic	Comments
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction.	Along stream corridors.
Are areas of your community located in a floodplain (1% and .2%)? If yes, please describe.	None
Who is the Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)? Do they serve any roles other than FPA? Do they have adequate training and capacity for this role?	No dedicated role or department identified by the Town or County or via public records.
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	No dedicated role or department identified by the Town or County or via public records.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 123
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	No date found by hazard mitigation planning participants at the Town or County or via public records.



When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	9/20/1996
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit Review is done by County
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Staffing, Funding, and training
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?	More localized training
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	County
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	County
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	None
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	Yes, there are none in the floodplain
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	None
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	Yes
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	No
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	Property owners do not know where to go for flood insurance-resources could be utilized.
What digital sources (like the FEMA Map Service Center, National Flood Hazard Layer) or non-regulatory tools does your community use?	None
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?	None



When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAV: 12/08/2021 CAC: 11/2024
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

6.6 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The Town of Dresden conducted a comprehensive inventory and assessment of its existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that support the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies. As part of this process, the Hazard Mitigation Planning (HMP) Team conducted a detailed review of the Town's existing capabilities, comparing them against a comprehensive list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. It is important to note that the absence of certain types of capabilities was not interpreted as a deficiency in local capabilities, but rather as a reflection of the Town's specific needs and context.

Volume I, *Chapter 13 Capability Assessment* and the *Capability Inventory and Assessment* section of the Washington County Jurisdictional Annex collectively outline the full range of capabilities available at the County level, which includes resources and programs that extend to and benefit the Town. For additional information on these shared resources and collaborative efforts, please refer to these resources.

The tables below provide a summary of jurisdictional-specific capabilities currently in effect that support hazard mitigation efforts. 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 Town procedures.

6.6.1 Planning and Regulatory Capability and Integration

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.



Ordinances

Table O. Regulatory Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Local Law #1 (1988)	The Village Building Code sets minimum requirements for how structural systems for residential and commercial buildings should be designed and constructed.	Code Enforcement (county)
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Chapter 123	Ordinance is minimally compliant and based on State Building Codes. Financial support will be needed to expand the scope and utility of local ordinances by hiring professional staff.	Town Supervisor
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	The NYS mandate requires sellers to disclose to potential buyers whether their property is located in a designated floodplain.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent

Plans

Table P. Planning Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes, Annual Budget; Town Budget, 2024	The 2024 Town Budget outlines the salary of Town staff and departments for each fiscal year. The most current report available is the 2024 version. The earliest report available is from 2014.	Highway

6.6.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Civil Engineer	No	This service is contracted.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	-
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	Highway Department



6.6.3 Fiscal Capability

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this funding capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	No
Capital improvement project funding	Yes, Highway
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
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	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	No
Other Federal (non-FEMA) funding programs	Yes
FEMA funding programs	Yes
Other State funding programs	Yes
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

6.6.4 Education and Outreach Capability

Table S. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Capability Type	Is this education and outreach capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Community Newsletter	No
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	No
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	No
Local News	Word of mouth typically- everyone knows everyone.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	No



Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved populations	No
Public information officer or communications office	Yes, the Town Supervisor and Town Council
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No
Other	-

6.6.5 Hazard Capability Assessment

Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. The HMP Team ranked the local government's capability to address risks and impacts of each hazard based on the risk and capability assessments performed above.

- *Strong: Capacity exists and effectively manages the impacts of this hazard.*
- *Moderate: Capacity exists but is not used or needs some improvement.*
- *Weak: Capacity exists and needs substantial improvement*
- *None: Capacity does not exist.*
- *N/A: This hazard is not a risk to my community.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Extreme Temperature	Weak
Flood	Strong
Pandemic	Moderate
Severe Weather	Weak
Severe Winter Weather	Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

6.7 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.

6.7.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The table below indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2018 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.

Table U. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

T. Dresden-1 —Clemmons Road Erosion Control		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town Board	
Supporting Agency / Department	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board	
Action Location	Clemmons Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Clemmons Road – construct French drains, install erosion and sediment control blankets, and replace with hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments. This will help prevent erosion and improve stream channel functionality.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Road is 80 percent done	
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable	
T. Dresden-2 —Long Pond Dam Monitoring		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town Engineer	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYS DEC	
Action Location	Long Pond Dam	



Summary of Original Problem	There is currently no monitoring system in place to inspect the structural integrity of the Long Pond Dam. This prevents the Town from knowing any issues with the dam.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Develop and enforce a monitoring plan for the Long Pond Dam. Conduct surveys and review the Emergency Action Plan. Inform residents living in the inundation area of the dam if a failure were to occur and ensure they understand the evacuation process, if needed. This project will allow town to gain better understanding of dam and inform residents of what to do in the event of an emergency	
Action Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	Owner of the Dam is Village of Whitehall.	
T. Dresden-3 —Pike Brook Dam Monitoring		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town Engineer	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYS DEC	
Action Location	Pike Brook Dam	
Summary of Original Problem	There is currently no monitoring system in place to inspect the structural integrity of the Pike Brook Dam. This prevents the Town from knowing any issues with the dam.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Develop and enforce a monitoring plan for the Pike Brook Dam. Conduct surveys and review the Emergency Action Plan. Inform residents living in the inundation area of the dam if a failure were to occur and ensure they understand the evacuation process, if needed. This project will allow town to gain better understanding of dam and inform residents of what to do in the event of an emergency	
Action Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		



Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	No change
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable

T. Dresden-4 —Sewer Line Mitigation

Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Highway Department	
Supporting Agency / Department	Town Board, Huletts Landing District 1	
Action Location	Foster Brook	
Summary of Original Problem	The current sewer line is above ground as it crosses Foster Brook. During Tropical Storm Irene and a beaver dam failure event, significant stormwater runoff occurred and may have resulted in damage to the sewer line and surrounding area. Tropical Storm Irene was a near-miss but another event and the sewer line could be damage.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Bury the existing sewer line under Foster Brook to prevent future damage from heavy rainfall or flooding events. This project will reduce impacts and damages to the sewer line in the Town.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	In Progress - Progress Underway	
Please describe the current status selection:	Town has done feasibility studies on burying it and a study on all of the infrastructure (excluding field life expectancy). Monitoring is also slated to be installed. Should be buried by end of 2025.	

Next Steps

Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Town has done feasibility studies on burying it and a study on all of the infrastructure (excluding field life expectancy). Monitoring is also slated to be installed. Should be buried by end of 2025.
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable

T. Dresden-5 —Mosher Road Box Culvert Improvements

Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Mosier Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Current box culvert at Mosier Road is inadequate for stormwater demand from heavy water flow.	



Summary of Solution (Project)	Raise the elevation of Moiser Road and replace existing box culvert with larger culvert to meet the stormwater demands from heavy water flow. This project will reduce flooding of roadway and damage to surrounding property.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	This action has been completed.	
T. Dresden-6 —Pike Brook Road Box Culvert Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Pike Brook Road	
Summary of Original Problem	Current box culvert at Pike Brook Road is inadequate for stormwater demand from heavy water flow.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Raise the elevation of Pike Brook Road and replace existing box culvert with larger culvert to meet the stormwater demands from heavy water flow. This project will reduce flooding of roadway and damage to surrounding property.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	This action has been completed.	
T. Dresden-7 —Sands Bridge Box Culvert Improvements		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	



Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Sands Bridge	
Summary of Original Problem	Current box culvert at Sands Bridge is inadequate for stormwater demand from heavy water flow.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Raise the elevation of the Sands Bridge box culvert and replace existing box culvert with larger culvert to meet the stormwater demands from heavy water flow. This project will reduce flooding of roadway and damage to surrounding property.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	This action has been completed.	
T. Dresden-8 —Locating Beaver Dams		
Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Town-wide	
Summary of Original Problem	Unknown location of beaver dams on state and local land.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	There are numerous unfound beaver dams throughout the Town. These dams are susceptible to failure which could cause flooding problems depending on the size and location of them. By locating and identifying the location of beaver dams, the Town can develop a plan to reduce risks from beaver dams and prevent flooding. Once plan is completed, implementation of the plan can begin.	
Action Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Discontinued - Ongoing Capability	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	



If discontinue, explain why	This is an ongoing capability.
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T. Dresden-9 —Lake Road Stabilization

Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Lake Road	
Summary of Original Problem	The area is within a very steep valley with clay soils. The area has been moving for years due to stormwater runoff and has had continually financial costs for the Town. There is a constant risk for embankment failure in this area.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Prevent erosion of the slopes along Lake Road with property stabilization by installing riprap and planting vegetation on slopes. This will stabilize the slopes and reduce or prevent future erosion from stormwater runoff.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	Was completed in Winter 2024.	

T. Dresden-10 —Mannelville Box Culvert Improvement

Hazards Addressed	☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Dresden Highway	
Supporting Agency / Department	-	
Action Location	Mannelville	
Summary of Original Problem	Current box culvert at Mannelville is inadequate for stormwater demand from heavy water flow.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Raise elevation of the roadway and replace current box culvert with taller and wider culvert that meets stormwater demands in this area of the town. This will decrease the risk of flooding in this area.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Completed	



Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	Not applicable	
If discontinue, explain why	This action was completed.	
T. Dresden-11 —Climate Smart Community		
Hazards Addressed	☒ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire
Lead Agency / Department	Town	
Supporting Agency / Department	NYSDEC	
Action Location	Town-wide	
Summary of Original Problem	The Town is currently not a Climate Smart Community, and the Town does not have a Climate Action Plan that identifies policies, planning goals, and actions.	
Summary of Solution (Project)	Determine the benefits of becoming a New York State-certified Climate Smart Community. By joining, the Town will become engaged in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving climate resilience. The Town will also identify policies, measures, planning goals, actions, funding, responsibility, and schedules.	
Action Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
Current Status	Proposed - Not Started	
Please describe the current status selection:	-	
Next Steps		
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include	
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	No change	
If discontinue, explain why	Not applicable	

6.7.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table U, 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



6.7.3 Identified Issues

The Town of Dresden has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.
- There is currently no monitoring system in place to inspect the structural integrity of the Pike Brook Dam. This prevents the Town from knowing any issues with the dam.
- The current sewer line is above ground as it crosses Foster Brook. During Tropical Storm Irene and a beaver dam failure event, significant stormwater runoff occurred and may have resulted in damage to the sewer line and surrounding area. Tropical Storm Irene was a near-miss but another event and the sewer line could be damaged.
- The Town is currently not a Climate Smart Community, and the Town does not have a Climate Action Plan that identifies policies, planning goals, and actions.
- The Town-owned Town Hall and the Highway garage facilities lack back-up power which prevents the Town from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Town Highway Department will be able to more efficiently clear debris in relation to floods, severe weather, severe winter weather and wildfire with the addition of backup power. The Town Hall will also be able to remain opened during extreme temperature events and power outages that may otherwise require closure.
- Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. These galvanized culverts are located along the dirt roads at Bluff Head Road and Dresden Hill Road.
- The County Beach Pavilion is increasingly becoming inundated during high-flow events, threatening its structural integrity and limiting its usability. Without mitigating efforts, continued flooding could lead to long-term damage and loss of public access to this recreational facility.
- The Town currently lacks designated warming and cooling centers, leaving residents vulnerable during periods of extreme temperatures and severe winter weather. Extended power outages are common, raising concerns about the safety and well-being of the Town's aging population, who are particularly at risk during prolonged exposure to extreme heat or cold. Establishing appropriate facilities is essential to ensure community resilience and protect public health during these events.
- The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area:
 - C180032 (Large Culvert)
 - C180029 (Large Culvert)
- The Town has a single evacuation route, County Route 6, which serves as both the primary and only access point in and out of the area. Given that tourism centered around the lake is a major contributor to the local economy, ensuring a safe and efficient evacuation process is a significant concern for the community. Residents may be required to evacuate the Town in the event of dam failure, flood, severe weather, severe winter weather, or wildfire.



6.7.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Dresden participated in the mitigation strategy workshop and identified hazard mitigation actions to reduce the risks and impacts of hazards the community ranked as high-risk. Hazard risk ranking was specific to each community in the County and was based on quantitative (i.e., analysis of the best available data) and qualitative risk assessment processes (i.e., evaluation of previous occurrences, likelihood of future occurrences and vulnerabilities to people and community services; buildings and critical infrastructure; the natural environment and other local priorities).

Implementation of these actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and local capacity and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in local priorities.

Volume I identifies fourteen evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. Below, Table V provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.



Action 2025-DresdenT-01. Clemmons Road Erosion Control

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Eroding slope sides along the roadway can lead to flooding, closed roadways, impacting accessibility, and contributing to significant sediment loads to the stream. Roadway is more prone to inundation during periods of heavy rain.		
Description of the Solution:	Clemmons Road – construct French drains, install erosion and sediment control blankets, and replace with hydroseed with conservation mix and soil amendments. This will help prevent erosion and improve stream channel functionality.		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	County Soil and Water Conservation District, Water Quality Improvement Project Grants, Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7		
Benefits:	Reduced damage to roadway and surrounding stormwater infrastructure as a result of heavy rain or flooding.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable communities that would typically lose access to transportation options and potable water will be less likely to suffer damage or service interruptions.		
Impact on Future Development:	Areas with resilient infrastructure encourage residential and commercial development and improve economic resiliency.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	• Transportation routes are more likely to remain functional during heavy rain or flooding events. • Potable water services are more likely to continue uninterrupted.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Emergency vehicles and first responders will have sufficient access to communities to render aid when needed.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for an increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Natural vegetation restoration	Limited capacity, space constraints	



	Elevating infrastructure nearby	Not feasible, costly
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Action 2025-DresdenT-02. Pike Brook Dam Monitoring

Lead Agency:	Town Engineer		
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC		
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	There is currently no monitoring system in place to inspect the structural integrity of the Pike Brook Dam. This prevents the Town from knowing any issues with the dam.		
Description of the Solution:	Develop and enforce a monitoring plan for the Pike Brook Dam. Conduct surveys and review the Emergency Action Plan. Inform residents living in the inundation area of the dam if a failure were to occur and ensure they understand the evacuation process, if needed. This project will allow town to gain better understanding of dam and inform residents of what to do in the event of an emergency		
Estimated Cost:	Low		
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,5,7		
Benefits:	Increased public awareness and safety.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Ensures that at-risk populations in the inundation zone are informed and prepared.		
Impact on Future Development:	Provides data to guide safe development downstream of the dam.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Protects downstream infrastructure such as roads, utilities, and emergency services.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Builds local capacity for dam safety monitoring and emergency planning.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Addresses increased risk of extreme precipitation and flooding due to climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☒ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	



	Rely solely on NYS DEC inspections	May not be frequent enough to catch early warning signs
	Install automated sensors only	May miss context specific risks

Action 2025-DresdenT-03. Sewer Line Mitigation

Lead Agency:	Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board, Huletts Landing District 1	
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The current sewer line is above ground as it crosses Foster Brook. During Tropical Storm Irene and a beaver dam failure event, significant stormwater runoff occurred and may have resulted in damage to the sewer line and surrounding area. Tropical Storm Irene was a near-miss but another event and the sewer line could be damaged.	
Description of the Solution:	Bury the existing sewer line under Foster Brook to prevent future damage from heavy rainfall or flooding events. This project will reduce impacts and damages to the sewer line in the Town. Town has done feasibility studies on burying it and a study on all of the infrastructure (excluding field life expectancy). Monitoring is also slated to be installed. Should be buried by end of 2025.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, PDM, Private funding	
Implementation Timeline:	5 or more years	
Goals Met:	1,4	
Benefits:	The project will provide long-term protection for critical sewer infrastructure, reducing the risk of damage from increasingly frequent and intense storm events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	By reducing the risk of infrastructure failure, the project minimizes the likelihood of public health issues that could disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.	
Impact on Future Development:	Securing the sewer line will support future development by ensuring that essential infrastructure is resilient and capable of withstanding extreme weather conditions.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The buried sewer line will protect a key component of the Town's wastewater system, which is essential for maintaining public health and sanitation.	
Impact on Capabilities:	It will also improve coordination between local departments and external partners, strengthening the Town's overall capacity to respond to future hazards.	
Climate Change Considerations:	The action addresses the increasing risk of severe weather events caused by climate change by relocating vulnerable infrastructure underground.	



Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)		☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)
CRS Category	☒ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)		☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		-
	Add protective barriers		Not a long-term solution
	Reroute sewer line entirely		Costly and complex

Action 2025-DresdenT-04. Climate Smart Community

Lead Agency:	Town Board
Supporting Agencies:	NYS DEC
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☒ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood ☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town is currently not a Climate Smart Community, and the Town does not have a Climate Action Plan that identifies policies, planning goals, and actions.
Description of the Solution:	Determine the benefits of becoming a New York State-certified Climate Smart Community. By joining, the Town will become engaged in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving climate resilience. The Town will also identify policies, measures, planning goals, actions, funding, responsibility, and schedules.
Estimated Cost:	Low
Potential Funding Sources:	Municipal Budget
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years
Goals Met:	3,4
Benefits:	Climate Smart Communities (CSC) is a New York State program that helps local governments take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to a changing climate. The program offers grants, rebates for electric vehicles, and free technical assistance.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Promotes equitable climate adaptation and mitigation measures, helping protect socially vulnerable populations who are often disproportionately affected by climate change impacts.
Impact on Future Development:	Pursuing certification will encourage sustainable development practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience in future growth and infrastructure projects.



Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	The program's guidance and resources can support the protection and resilience of critical facilities and lifelines against climate related hazards.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Certification will improve the Town's capacity to plan for, respond to, and recover from climate related emergencies through access to technical assistance and funding opportunities.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change is likely to increase the intensity and frequency of many climate related disaster events. This action will increase emergency response capabilities to increasing storm risks.		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☒ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action		Evaluation
	No Action		-
	Create an independent climate related plan		Could face challenges in securing funding or receiving technical assistance
	Collaborate with neighboring municipalities without formal participation		Could limit Town's ability to implement targeted climate related actions and efforts

Action 2025-DresdenT-05. Generators

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	-		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town-owned Town Hall and the Highway garage facilities lack back-up power which prevents the Town from being able to perform continuity of operations. The Town Highway Department will be able to more efficiently clear debris in relation to floods, severe weather, severe winter weather and wildfire with the addition of backup power. The Town Hall will also be able to remain opened during extreme temperature events and power outages that may otherwise require closure.		



Description of the Solution:	The Town Board will oversee installation of generators and necessary electrical components to supply backup power to Town Hall and the Highway garage so that they may respond to events in which the Highway Department may be needed. This also ensures Highway can routinely trim trees to reduce risk of debris from severe weather, severe winter weather, and wildfire.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, EMGP, Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7		
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	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
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-DresdenT-06. Culvert

Lead Agency:

Town Engineer



Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Recent storm events have resulted in severe rainfall which have overwhelmed culverts and caused flooding. It is assumed that some culverts may be undersized and contribute to flooding. These galvanized culverts are located along the dirt roads at Bluff Head Road and Dresden Hill Road.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town Engineer will complete an engineering survey of culverts on Bluff Head Road and Dresden Hill Road that are undersized and contribute to flooding to determine the proper size necessary to provide stormwater capacity. The Town Engineer with the Highway Department will complete the necessary upsizing for those culverts noted to be undersized.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	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:	• Transportation routes are more likely to remain open • Evacuation routes will remain intact. • 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	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
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.



Action 2025-DresdenT-07. County Beach Pavilion

Lead Agency:	Town Engineer		
Supporting Agencies:	Town Board		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The County Beach Pavilion is increasingly becoming inundated during high-flow events, threatening its structural integrity and limiting its usability. Without mitigating efforts, continued flooding could lead to long-term damage and loss of public access to this recreational facility.		
Description of the Solution:	Implement flood mitigation measures to protect the County Beach Pavilion from high-flow events. Potential actions may include elevating the structure, improving drainage around the site, or constructing protective barriers. These measures will help ensure the pavilion remains safe, functional, and accessible during and after severe weather events.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	2		
Benefits:	Reduces long-term maintenance and repair costs.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Maintains access to free or low-cost recreational space for residents who may not have other options.		
Impact on Future Development:	Encourages sustainable development practices near flood-prone areas.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Not applicable		
Impact on Capabilities:	Builds local capacity to manage flood risks through infrastructure adaptation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Addresses the increasing frequency and intensity of storm events and high water levels due to climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Relocate the pavilion	Costly and complex	
	Use temporary flood barriers	Not a long-term solution	



Action 2025-DresdenT-08. Warming and Cooling Shelters

Lead Agency:	Town Board		
Supporting Agencies:	-		
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☐ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently lacks designated warming and cooling centers, leaving residents vulnerable during periods of extreme temperatures and severe winter weather. Extended power outages are common, raising concerns about the safety and well-being of the Town's aging population, who are particularly at risk during prolonged exposure to extreme heat or cold. Establishing appropriate facilities is essential to ensure community resilience and protect public health during these events.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will review available facilities that could fit the needs of warming and cooling centers. Factors to consider will include capacity, access, and backup power. Facilities identified as appropriate locations for warming and cooling centers will have the necessary upgrades made (HVAC, backup power generation) as necessary. Outreach will be conducted on the availability of these locations for sheltering during extreme temperature events.		
Estimated Cost:	Medium		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, Municipal Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,6,7		
Benefits:	Provides safe, temperature-controlled spaces for residents during extreme temperature events.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Offers critical support to elderly residents, individuals with medical conditions, and low-income households who may lack adequate heating or cooling at home.		
Impact on Future Development:	Supports sustainable growth by ensuring infrastructure can meet evolving climate and public health needs.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Reduces strain on healthcare and emergency services during extreme temperature events.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Builds local capacity to respond to climate-related emergencies.		
Climate Change Considerations:	This project addresses the increasing frequency and severity of extreme heat and cold events due to climate change by providing flexible, community-based resilience infrastructure that supports long-term adaptation.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low



Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Purchase multi-use trailers	Require deployment, limited space
	Build separate facilities	Costly, need to be staffed

Action 2025-DresdenT-09. Critical Facilities in Special Flood Hazard Area

Lead Agency:	Town Supervisor	
Supporting Agencies:	-	
Hazards of Concern:	☐ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The following critical facilities are municipally owned and located in the special flood hazard area: • C180032 (Large Culvert) • C180029 (Large Culvert)	
Description of the Solution:	The Town will conduct a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures are needed at Large Culverts: C180032 and C180029 to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include: • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the Town will carry out the option.	
Estimated Cost:	Medium	
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, PDM, EMPG Program, Town Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years	
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Protection of critical facilities provides an opportunity for first responders and emergency managers to maintain critical services that socially vulnerable populations rely on.	
Impact on Future Development:	The risk of significant damage occurring to the structure will be reduced, which will allow critical operations to be maintained or only briefly interrupted in severe events. This provides continued support to both current and future development in the service area.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will protect Large Culverts: C180032 and C180029 which is a critical facility, maintaining the critical services that it provides.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action improves continuity of operations during a flood event, allows for a more rapid return to pre-disaster capabilities after a flood event, and faster deployment of post disaster capabilities.	



Climate Change Considerations:	This action addresses anticipated increases in flooding frequency and severity through protection to the 500-year (0.2-percent annual chance) flood level.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☒ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒ High	☐ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No Action	-	
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area	
	Establish plans to enter into MOU with neighboring critical facilities to provide service during flood events	Reduction in response times and delay of critical services in the immediate area.	

Action 2025-DresdenT-10. Transportation Mobile Asset Storage

Lead Agency:	Town Board	
Supporting Agencies:	Town Highway Department, Town Engineering	
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☒ Earthquake ☒ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Town currently operates a single Town Barn, which is outdated and lacks sufficient space to properly store and protect municipal equipment. As a result, much of the equipment must be left exposed to the elements, increasing the risk of damage and reducing its operational lifespan. To address this issue, the Town has identified the need for a larger, modernized facility that can adequately house all of its equipment. Adjacent to the current barn is an older structure that is no longer in use, as it failed to meet inspection standards. Due to limited funding, the Town has been unable to clean up or rehabilitate this facility. Its deteriorating condition poses a safety hazard, particularly during severe weather events, as there is a real concern that the structure could collapse.	
Description of the Solution:	The Town Highway Department will explore funding options to purchase or hire demolition contractors to clear older structure next to the Town Barn. Once cleared, construct/modify and modernize the current Town Barn so it is capable of housing all of Town's equipment.	
Estimated Cost:	High	



Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7		
Benefits:	Critical equipment and Town assets will be protected from the elements and ready to respond to the next natural hazard event that strikes Washington County.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable communities continue to have swift and effective emergency responses from the Town since town assets were protected and in working order.		
Impact on Future Development:	Areas with resilient infrastructure encourage residential and commercial development and improve economic resiliency.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Town Barn remains operable and effective		
Impact on Capabilities:	Emergency vehicles and first responders will have sufficient resources to render aid when needed.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for an increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒ High	☐ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Continue to use existing Barn with no updates or upgrades	Town equipment remains unprotected and unable to fit in Town Barn	
	-	-	

Action 2025-DresdenT-11. Kapusinski Family Dam

Lead Agency:	Town of Dresden - Owner	
Supporting Agencies:	Washington County Office of Emergency Management, NYS DEC	
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☐ Flood	☐ Severe Weather ☐ Severe Winter Weather ☐ Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	If the Kapusinski Family Dam were to fail, it would have a significant impact on homes and utilities. The Town feels the classification rating should be higher than 'low hazard dam.'	



Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Washington County and NYS DEC to complete an engineering study of the Kapusinski Family Dam in order to assess its hazard to the community. If cost-effective mitigation measures or retrofit options are identified that can increase the level of safety and length of useful life, the Town will pursue funding support, permit approval from NYS DEC, and implement the cost-effective measures.		
Estimated Cost:	High		
Potential Funding Sources:	FEMA HMGP, Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6,7		
Benefits:	This action will improve the safety and security of those who live within the dam inundation areas of the dams and increase the resilience of responding agencies.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Vulnerable communities in the dam inundation zone will be better protected from flooding during a dam failure event.		
Impact on Future Development:	Areas with resilient infrastructure encourage residential and commercial development and improve economic resiliency.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	A modern assessment of the dam would yield better awareness about what critical facilities and lifelines are at risk to flooding due to dam failure.		
Impact on Capabilities:	Town assets and facilities downstream of the dam will be better protected and in operation.		
Climate Change Considerations:	Consideration should be taken for an increase in heavy rain and flood events as a result of climate change.		
Mitigation Category	☐ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☒ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☒ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☒ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☐ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☐ High	☒ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Decommission the dam	High cost, increases flood risk	
	-	-	

Action 2025-DresdenT-12. Evacuation Plan Development

Lead Agency:	Town Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	Washington County Office of Emergency Management	
Hazards of Concern:	☒ Dam Failure ☐ Earthquake ☐ Extreme Temperature ☒ Flood	☒ Severe Weather ☒ Severe Winter Weather ☒ Wildfire



Description of the Problem:	The Town has a single evacuation route, County Route 6, which serves as both the primary and only access point in and out of the area. Given that tourism centered around the lake is a major contributor to the local economy, ensuring a safe and efficient evacuation process is a significant concern for the community. Residents may be required to evacuate the Town in the event of dam failure, flood, severe weather, severe winter weather, or wildfire.		
Description of the Solution:	The Town will work with Washington County and surrounding jurisdictions to determine best possible alternate evacuation routes. These routes will then be incorporated into emergency operations and evacuation plans.		
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time		
Potential Funding Sources:	Town Budget		
Implementation Timeline:	1-5 years		
Goals Met:	1,2,6		
Benefits:	Evaluating evacuation routes with surrounding jurisdictions ensures continuity during implementation. Furthermore, identifying routes which are not impacted, or have limited impact, to hazards, such as flood, prevent additional loss or damages.		
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Having pre-determined evacuation routes can assist socially vulnerable populations in preparing themselves and those within their community to evacuate in a safe, timely fashion.		
Impact on Future Development:	Future development would need to be built with access to the identified evacuation routes.		
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Identifying evacuation routes can assist in smooth transportation operations across multiple jurisdictions.		
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will produce a planning capability for the Town, making it more resilient.		
Climate Change Considerations:	A warmer atmosphere means storms have the potential to be more intense and occur more often, including increased periods of intense rain events and wildfire events		
Mitigation Category	☒ Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) ☐ Structure and Infrastructure Project (SIP)	☐ Natural Systems Protection (NSP) ☐ Education and Awareness Programs (EAP)	
CRS Category	☐ Preventative Measures (PR) ☐ Property Protection (PP) ☐ Public Information (PI)	☐ Natural Resource Protection (NR) ☐ Structural Flood Control Projects (SP) ☒ Emergency Services (ES)	
Priority	☒ High	☐ Medium	☐ Low
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation	
	No action	-	
	Do not consult surrounding municipalities	Evacuation routes may go against one another	
	Do not publicize routes	Residents will not be aware of the evacuation routes	



Tabel V. 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-DresdenT-01	Clemmons Road Erosion Control	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-DresdenT-02	Pike Brook Dam Monitoring	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	Medium
2025-DresdenT-03	Sewer Line Mitigation	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	Medium
2025-DresdenT-04	Climate Smart Community	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	10	Medium
2025-DresdenT-05	Generators	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Medium
2025-DresdenT-06	Culvert	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-DresdenT-07	County Beach Pavilion	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	Medium
2025-DresdenT-08	Warming and Cooling Shelters	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	Medium
2025-DresdenT-09	Critical Facilities in Special Flood Hazard Area	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	12	High
2025-DresdenT-10	Transportation Mobile Asset Storage	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	High
2025-DresdenT-11	Kapusinski Family Dam	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	Medium
2025-DresdenT-12	Evacuation Plan Development																

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