10 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

10.1 VILLAGE OF BROWNVILLE

This jurisdictional annex to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Village of Brownville 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 Brownville, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Brownville 's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

10.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Brownville identified primary and alternate HMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many Village departments.

Table A summarizes local officials who participated in the development of the annex. Additional documentation of the Village'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: Patrick Conner, Mayor Address: 216 Brown Blvd, Brownville, NY 13615 Phone Number: 315-782-7650 Email: clerk@villageofbrownvilleny.com	Name/Title: Amber Klusacek, Village Clerk Address: 216 Brown Blvd, Brownville, NY 13615 Phone Number: 315-782-7650 Email: clerk@villageofbrownvilleny.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Mike Batista, Zoning Enforcement Officer Address: 216 Brown Blvd, Brownville, NY 13615 Phone Number: 315-778-3442 Email: mwbattistapls@gmail.com	

10.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

10.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Brownville.

Table B. Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	3	6/27/22
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Firewise Communities classification	No	-	-
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	No	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)			
NYSDEC Climate Smart Community	No	-	-

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification	Date Classified
Other: Organizations with mitigation focus (advocacy group, non-government)			

N/A = Not applicable

10.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Brownville has an area of one square mile and is located in the center part of the County. The Village is nestled between the Town of Hounsfield, Town of Watertown, and Town of Brownville. Numerous state highways run directly through the Village of Brownville.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Brownville was 930 which makes up 0.8 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 1.3 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 12.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 1.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 11.6 percent is considered disabled.

10.4 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 Brownville '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. 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.

10.4.1 Hazard Area

Hazard area maps provided below illustrate the probable hazard areas impacted within the Village are shown in Figure 1 through Figure 2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Brownville has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 1. Brownville Flood and Coastal Erosion Hazard Area Extent and Location Map

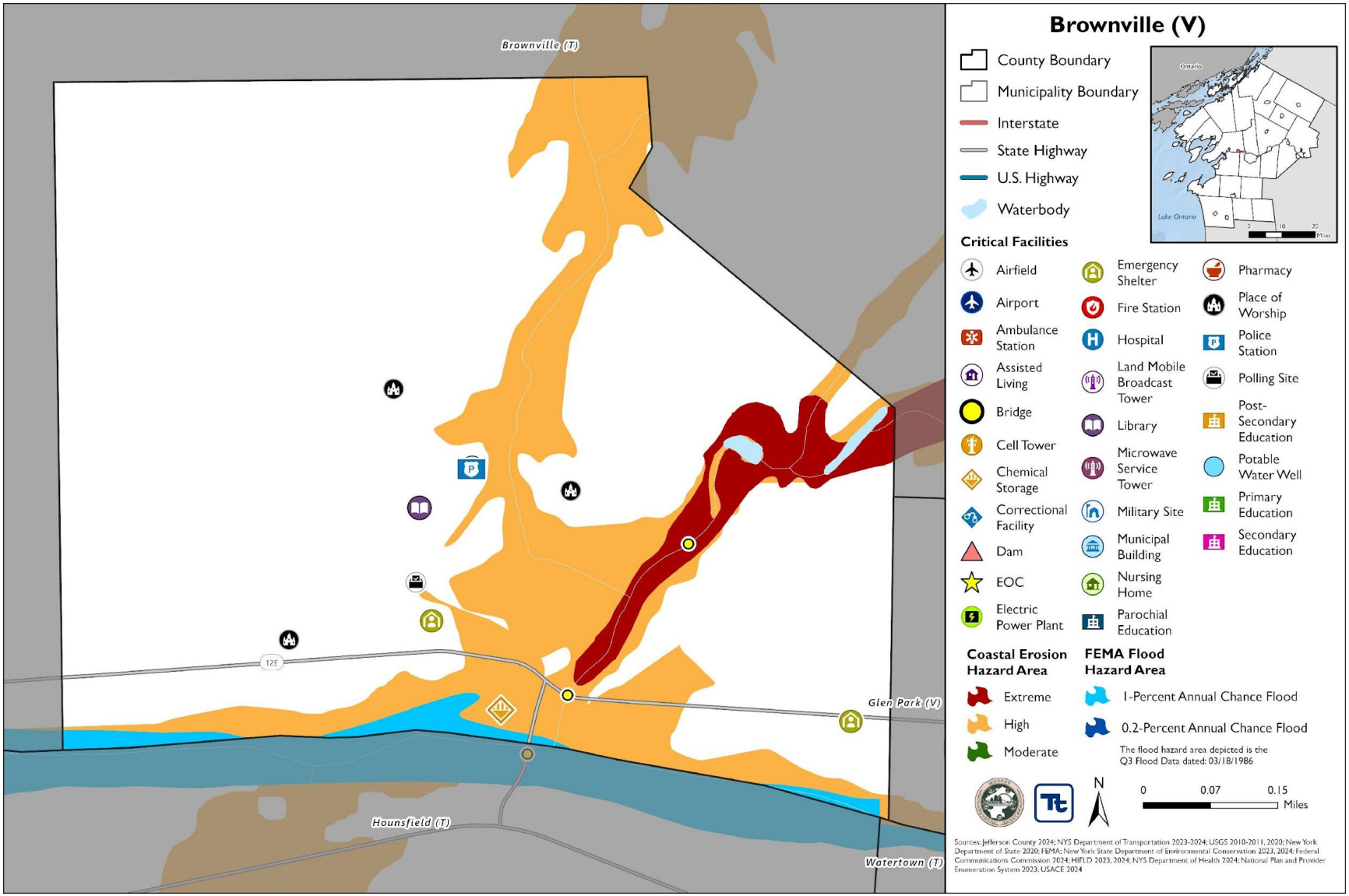
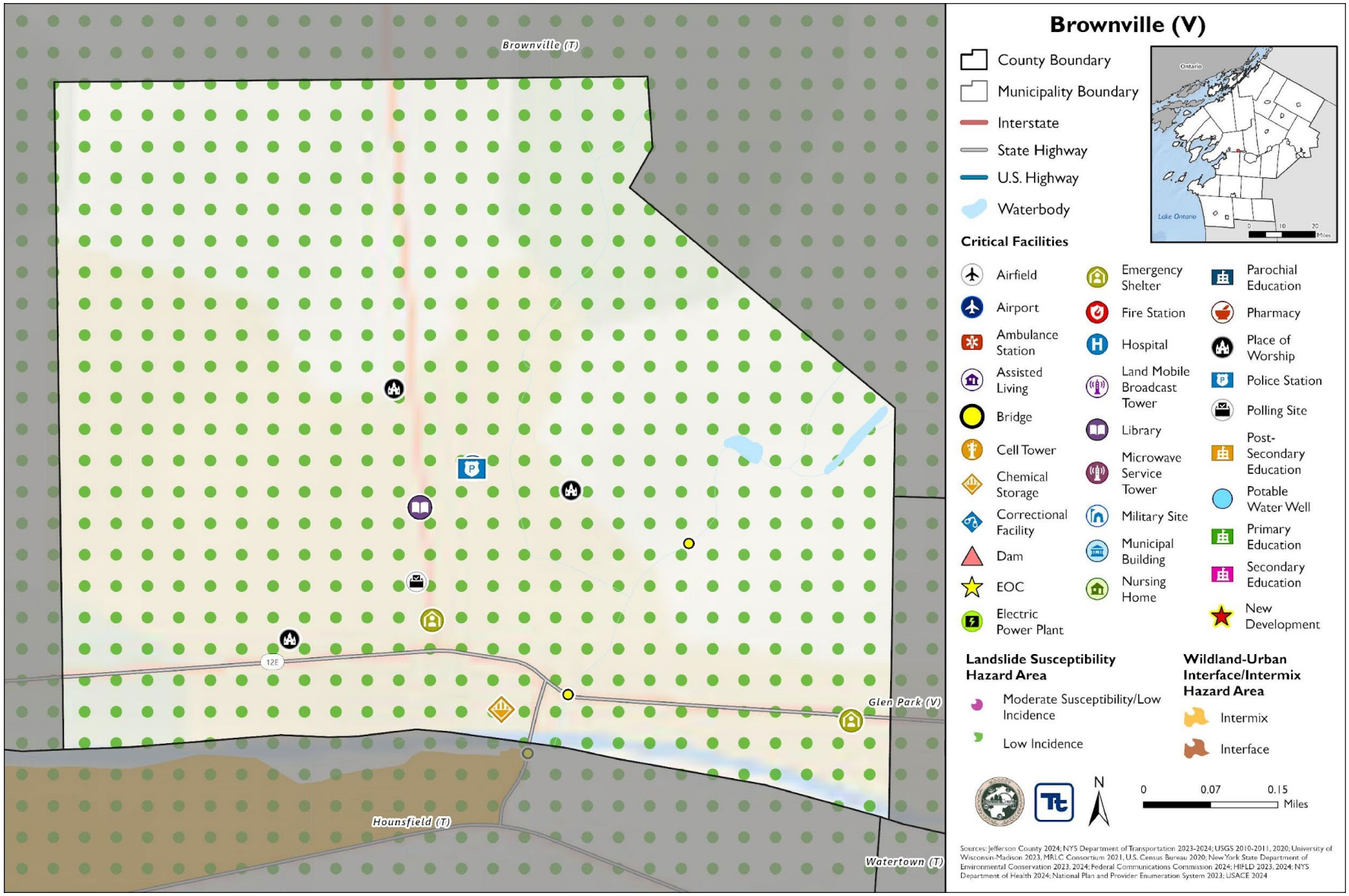


Figure 2. Brownville Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map



10.4.2 Previous Event History

The history of natural and non-natural hazard events in Brownville 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 Brownville during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Brownville

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Brownville
November 18-22, 2022	Severe Winter Storm (EM-3589)	A winter storm caused more than six feet of snow to accumulate in Jefferson County. This intense snowfall has created extremely dangerous travel conditions, and as a result, numerous road closures and travel bans.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
October 31 – November 1, 2019	Severe Storm, Flood (DR-4472)	A storm system brought record breaking rains, damaging wind gusts (45 to 50 mph), a small Lake Ontario seiche, and river flooding to the region. Thousands of power outages occurred across the area, and wind-related damage closed hundreds of roads and did countless tree damage. High winds and lakeshore flooding continued into November 1.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
May 2 – August 6, 2017	Flood (DR-4348)	Six months of wet weather led to an over-accumulation of waters in Lake Ontario. Flooding from the lake began impacting areas in May and continued until early autumn. Waves destroyed public and private break walls all along the lake shore. Thousands of homes and buildings were affected by flood waters. Several homes dropped off bluffs. In some areas shoreline erosion of 50 to 100 feet deep occurred. Sanitary sewer systems in lakeside communities were affected. Beaches, marinas, and state parks were closed all summer long with unknown economic losses to mainly seasonal businesses. In late May, the Governor imposed a 5-mph speed limit within 600 feet of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River shore. By summer's end, damage estimates reached $10 Million in Jefferson County.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.
November 17-26, 2014	Severe Winter Storm, Flood (DR-4204)	A winter storm moved into the region, causing temperatures to drop tremendously. Lake effect snow impacted counties bordering Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Travel restrictions were instituted due to whiteout conditions. The storm produced heavy snowfall, high winds,	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Brownville
		and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	
October 27 – November 8, 2012	Severe Storm (EM-3351)	Remnants of Hurricane Sandy brought strong winds and heavy rains. Rainfall amounts of two to five inches were measured across the area with some area creeks reaching bankful. High winds downed trees and power lines. Wind gusts were measured to 60 mph. Utilities reported tens of thousands of customers without power across the entire region.	The Village did not incur any documented damage or losses.

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

10.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Brownville Hazard Mitigation Planning Team assessed impacts of hazards on buildings, structures, facilities, infrastructure, community assets and systems, people and the local economy.

Table D. Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

Hazard Name	Local Impacts
Dam Failure	N/A
Drought	No Known Impacts
Extreme Temperature	No Known Impacts
Flood	No Known Impacts
Geological Hazards	No Known Impacts
Severe Storm	No Known Impacts
Severe Winter Storm	No Known Impacts
Wildfire	No Known Impacts

10.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Brownville Hazard Mitigation Planning team assessed specific impacts to the assets included in the table below. If a community asset is not present in the municipality the Planning Team stated, 'Not Applicable.'

Table E. Vulnerable Community Assets

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Agriculture	Not Applicable	**Local Roads**	High Winds can cause trees to obstruct roadways.
Airports	Not Applicable	**Major Employers**	No Known Impacts
Area: Concentration of Businesses	Not Applicable	**Medical Centers (non-hospital)**	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	No Known Impacts	**Natural Resources**	No Known Issues
Bridges	Not Applicable	**Neighborhoods**	No Known Issues

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
City Hall/Courthouse	Not Applicable	**Parks and Recreational Sites**	Not Applicable
College/University	Not Applicable	**Place of Worship**	No Known Issues
Community Centers/Hubs	Not Applicable	**Private Property**	No Known Issues
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	High Winds or severe storms could cause cancellation or damage for the Village's local General Brown Days.	**Public Transportation**	Not Applicable
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No Known Issues	**Schools (K-12)**	Not Applicable
Culverts	Not Applicable	**Small Businesses**	No Known Issues
Elder-care Facilities	Not Applicable	**Supermarkets/Grocery Stores**	Not Applicable
Fire/Police Stations	No Known Issues	**Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage**	Not Applicable
Gas Stations	No Known Issues	**Utilities**	High Winds and severe storms could damage electrical poles, lines or street lights. Extreme cold, could cause water main breaks.
Highways	Not Applicable	**Wastewater Treatment Plants**	No Known Issues
Hospitals	Not Applicable	**Waterfront**	Not Applicable
Other	No Known Issues	**Drinking Water Resources**	No Known Issues

10.4.5 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. 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 F. Hazard Ranking

Hazard Name	Frequency (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Impacts (2011 – present): Increased, Decreased, Stayed the Same	Description of frequency and impacts (2011 – present):	Future Events (present – 2030): Will Increase, Decrease, Stay the Same	2025 Ranking
Dam Failure	None	Same		Same	Low
Drought	Same	Same		Same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Same	Same		Same	Low
Flood	None	Same		Same	Low
Geologic Hazards	None	Same		Same	Low
Severe Weather	Same	Same		Same	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Same	Same		Same	Medium
Wildfire	None	None		Same	Low

10.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table G. Critical Facilities Flood Vulnerability

Name	Type	Vulnerability		Addressed by Proposed Action	Already Protected to 0.2% Flood Level
		1% Annual Chance Event	0.2% Annual Chance Event		
None Identified					

Source: Jefferson County 2024; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 2023, 2024; Federal Communications Commission 2024; HIFLD 2023, 2024; NYS Department of Health 2024; National Plan and Provider Enumeration System 2023; USACE 2024; NYS Department of Transportation 2023

The municipality does not have any identified high hazard potential dams within the jurisdiction.

10.5 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 H through Table L.

10.5.1 Development and Permitting

Table H. Development and Permitting Capability

Question	Answer
Does your municipality or the county issue building permits for development in your community?	Yes
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Zoning Officer & records management
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Not Applicable
Does your community have a buildable land inventory? If yes, please describe.	No

Table I. 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	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2021				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2022				
Total Permits	0	0	0	0
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2023				
Total Permits	1	0	0	1
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2024				
Total Permits				

Permits within SFHA				

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

Table J. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2011 to 2018

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 K. Recent Major Development and Infrastructure from 2019 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
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
Sewer Capital Project	Capital Project	-	Whole Village	None Identified	Updates to the Wastewater Treatment plant, the UV system, and sewer lines throughout the Village
Water Capital Project	Capital Project	-	Whole Village	None Identified	Updates to water lines throughout the Village
Brown Mansion Capital Project	Capital Project	1	216 Brown Blvd, Brownville	None Identified	Major updates to the Brown Mansion due to disrepair.

10.6 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 1-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

10.6.1 NFIP Statistics

Table M summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Brownville.

Table M. Brownville NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	1
# Claims (Losses)	0
Total Loss Payments	$0
# 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

10.6.2 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.	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?	Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department
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 44: Floodplain Management
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	March 18,1986

NFIP Topic	Comments
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	N/A
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	N/A
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?	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? What is the process to make sure these structures are brought into compliance?	N/A
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	N/A
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	0
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	0
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	0
Does the community maintain elevation records? If yes, please describe.	No
Are there any repetitive loss (RL) or severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures in the community? If yes, how many of each category?	None
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage.	None
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance flood insurance?	No

NFIP Topic	Comments
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?	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: None Documented CAV: September 15, 2009
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

10.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Brownville 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 Brownville to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Village procedures.

10.7.1 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

Jefferson County has an Emergency Management Ordinance which charges the County with maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to identify local measures that may prevent disasters, to develop local mechanisms to coordinate local resources and personnel for service during and after disasters, support the facilitation of delivery of services to aid citizens and reduce human suffering resulting from disaster, and to provide for short- and long-term recovery and redevelopment after disasters.

Jefferson County has Site Plan and Subdivision Codes that are relevant to development within a certain distance of County interests. Development applications in the areas across the County are sent to County Planning for review to promote coordination of land use decisions and local/county impacts. These County capabilities are inclusive of Brownville and the jurisdiction often partners with the County. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Village.

Table O. Ordinances

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Building Codes	Yes, Buildings, Unfit: Chapter 26 Floodplain Management: 44-2 & 44-3	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Brownville adheres to a building code through County authority. Building codes regulate construction standards and are developed for specific geographic areas of the country. They consider the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in the region. Structures built to applicable building codes are inherently resistant to many hazards such as strong winds, floods, and earthquakes. Due to the location specific nature of the building codes, these are very valuable tools for mitigation.	Village Boards
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Chapter 44: Floodplain Management	This ordinance is designed to protect communities from flood hazards by implementing regulations that ensures the land use and development practices account for the flood risks, requires vulnerable structures to be constructed to withstand flood damage, and to control changes to the natural floodplain and stream channels to prevent increased flood hazards.	Floodplain Administrator

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Real Estate Disclosure Requirements	Yes, Property Condition Disclosure Act, NY Code - Article 14 §460-467	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.	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent
Stormwater Management Code	Yes, Chapter 69: Stormwater Management. LL#2 of 2017	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Village Board, DPW
Subdivision Code	Yes, Chapter 71: Subdivision of Land	Subdivision ordinances offer an opportunity to account for natural hazards prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Subdivision design that incorporates mitigation principles can reduce the exposure of future development to hazard events.	Village Boards
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Chapter 88: Zoning	Zoning is a useful tool to consider when developing a mitigation strategy. It can be used to restrict new development, require low-density development, and designate specific uses (e.g. recreational) in the hazard prone areas. Private property rights must be considered, but enacting a zoning ordinance can reduce or potentially eliminate damages from future hazard events.	Entire Village

Plans

Jefferson County has an Agriculture Plan (Jefferson County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, 2016); Climate Adaptation / Resilience Plan (North Country Regional Sustainability Plan, 2013); Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan; County Emergency Preparedness Assessment (CEPA); Continuity of Operations Plan (Jefferson County Government COOP – COG Plan, 2023); Economic Development Plan (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2021); Public Health Plan (Jefferson County Public Health Service Strategic Plan 2023-2027); Threat and Hazard Identification and Assessment (THIRA); Tourism Plan; Transportation Plan (Jefferson County Coordinated Transportation Plan for Mobility Services, 2021); and other recent plans that are all countywide in scope and implementation and are applicable to the Village of Brownville. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County’s Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes the plans currently in place.

Table P. Plans

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	A comprehensive plan is a document which illustrates the overall vision and goals of a community. It serves as a guide for the community's future and often includes anticipated demographics, land use, transportation, and actions to achieve desired goals. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies into a comprehensive plan provides a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.	Village Board
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Yes	Yes - Enforced & Effective	Village Board

10.7.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Jefferson County Code, Fire Prevention and Building Code department currently enforces the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code in 31 municipalities that chose not to enforce the Code at the local level, including the Village of Brownville. The Department employs Code Enforcement Officers and clerical staff to ensure that new construction and areas of public assembly conform to the provisions of the State Uniform Code. Proper enforcement of the Code protects property and encourages quality development that enhances public safety and the economy of the County. The office's two major program responsibilities include existing and new building permit administration (i.e.: plan review, issuing permits, construction inspections and issuing certificates of occupancy) and mandated fire safety inspections.

Jefferson County has an Economic Development Commission (Jefferson County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy); Emergency Management (Jefferson County Office of Fire & Emergency Management), County Department of Planning; County Public Health Department (including Administration and Finance, Home Healthcare Services, Medical Examiner's Office, Emergency Medical Services); County Highway Department, among others, whose programs and services serve the entire County, including the Village of Brownville. To learn more about these capabilities please see Jefferson County's Jurisdictional Annex.

The HMP Team inventoried its existing Administrative and Technical Capabilities against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other staff was not considered a gap in local capabilities. The table below summarizes staff and personnel resources.

Table Q. Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes	The Village has agreements with the County and neighboring municipalities
Planning Board	Yes	The Village Planning Board has five staff members.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Village Highway Department has three members.

Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	The Village Zoning Board of Appeals has three members.

10.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Brownville.

Table R. Fiscal Capabilities

Capability Type	Has this funding capability been used since the last plan (2011)? If yes, please describe.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR)	Recently Applied for
Capital improvement project funding	Recently Applied for
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	Yes
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	No
FEMA funding programs	No
Other State funding programs	No
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Yes - EFC WIAA Grant & applied for CWSRF Hardship Funding

10.7.4 Education and Outreach Capability

The table below includes education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to carry out mitigation activities and communicate information about hazards.

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	No
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	No
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	No
Warning systems for hazard events	No

10.7.5 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.*

Table T. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Dam Failure	Weak
Drought	Weak

Hazard	Strong, Moderate, Weak, None
Extreme Temperature	Weak
Flood	Weak
Geological Hazards	Weak
Severe Storm	Strong
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Weak

10.8 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.

10.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The Village did not participate in the last plan.

10.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in Table 2-1, Brownville identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None identified.

10.8.3 Identified Issues

The Village of Brownville has identified the following vulnerabilities within their community for mitigation strategy development:

- The Village does not currently have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about storm mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery.
- Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.
- High Winds can cause trees to obstruct roadways and can impact driver safety and emergency response operations. High Winds and severe storms could damage electrical poles, lines or streetlights.
- The Village is having increased issues in relation to fallen trees along roadways and on utility wires which contributes to utility interruption and traffic hazards that may inhibit emergency responders from getting to certain parts of the Village or neighboring municipalities.

10.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions

Brownville 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 U provides the prioritization criteria score for each proposed mitigation action.

Action 2025-BrownvilleV-01. Public Education and Outreach

Lead Agency:	Village Administration	
Supporting Agencies:	County Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	All Hazards	
Description of the Problem:	The Village does not currently have a comprehensive education and outreach program. There is a need to educate residents and businesses about storm mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work to develop and enhance the public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation and will continue to work and partner with Jefferson County on warning systems and education.	
Estimated Cost:	Low, Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget, County Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 years; ongoing once established	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will improve the current public education and outreach program in the Village by including discussions on disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation to residents and business owners, which will contribute to the resiliency of the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Socially vulnerable populations will learn how to prepare for and mitigate the various hazards that may impact them in the Village.	
Impact on Future Development:	Not applicable	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Businesses, which may be considered critical facilities or lifelines, would be more informed on how to prepare for emergency events and mitigate the risks of potential hazards. With these businesses becoming more resilient, this action would contribute to their continuity of operations.	
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. 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	
Alternative	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 guidance

Action 2025-BrownvilleV-02. Disaster Debris Management Plan

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Dam Failure, Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	Major disaster events can result in large amounts of debris that overwhelm normal trash collection operations. Depending on the amount generated, temporary staging areas for debris collection may be needed. The municipality does not have a disaster debris management plan in place. During a disaster that results in debris, a plan with outlined responsibilities is needed to adequately address post-disaster cleanup operations.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will develop a disaster debris management plan. This plan will establish procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris in a coordinated, environmentally responsible, and cost-effective manner. The plan will identify responsibilities for execution of the plan. The plan will align with permitted temporary collection areas.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The action will result in increased quicker and more efficient cleanup after disaster events.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	N/A	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will lead to a reduction in events that are exacerbated by debris concerns.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Continuity of operations will be able to be maintained easier.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
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

Action 2025-BrownvilleV-03. Strengthening Traffic Signals

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department	
Supporting Agencies:	Planning Board	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire	
Description of the Problem:	High Winds can cause trees to obstruct roadways and can impact driver safety and emergency response operations. High Winds and severe storms could damage electrical poles, lines or streetlights.	
Description of the Solution:	The municipality will strengthen utility poles and streetlights and will use wind-resistant materials and anchoring systems to reduce failure during storms. The Village will reinforce traffic signals and signage to withstand wind loads and prevent roadway impacts from wind and severe storms and severe winter storms.	
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time	
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	The action will result in less wind damage in the Village.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Not applicable	
Impact on Future Development:	This action will lead to safer traveling conditions during severe storms that may inhibit traffic signals and signs.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Continuity of operations will be able to be maintained easier.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action will result in increased post disaster capabilities.	
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events. This action will increase the capabilities to respond to these events.	
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations	
CRS Category	Emergency Services	
Priority	Medium	
Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Remove traffic signals and signs	Not feasible

Action 2025-BrownvilleV-04. Tree Maintenance Program

Lead Agency:	Village Highway Department
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Geologic Hazards, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Wildfire
Description of the Problem:	The Village is having increased issues in relation to fallen trees along roadways and on utility wires which contributes to utility interruption and traffic hazards that may inhibit emergency responders from getting to certain parts of the Village or neighboring municipalities.
Description of the Solution:	The Village will work with the Highway Department to create a tree maintenance program to cut down or trim back trees that are dead or pose a fall risk. The Village will ensure this is done before and after storm events are expected to impact the Village.
Estimated Cost:	Staff Time
Potential Funding Sources:	Village Budget
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7
Benefits:	This action will result in the reduction of risk surrounding power outages by minimizing potential impacts from trees on utility lines.
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	Some socially vulnerable population rely on power utilities for everyday care. If power outages are caused by a lack of tree maintenance, lives could potentially be at risk.
Impact on Future Development:	This action assists in the protection of future development from impacts caused by tree collapses or branch falls as a result of severe weather, severe winter weather, hurricanes, and nor'easters.
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	Utility lines provide power to residencies, private businesses, government entities, and various providers. Not maintaining trees, tree limbs, or tree branches may impact the availability of power during severe weather and severe winter weather events.
Impact on Capabilities:	The creation of a tree maintenance program would be a new capability for the Village.
Climate Change Considerations:	Climate change may result in an increase in the frequency and severity of weather-related disaster events, which may contribute to trees or tree limbs/branches falling or impacting utility lines and property.
Mitigation Category	Local Plans and Regulations
CRS Category	Preventative Measures
Priority	Medium

Alternatives	Action	Evaluation
	No Action	-
	Do not contact utility companies	Trees along utility lines may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events
	Do not contact property owners	Trees on private residencies may impact power during severe weather and severe winter weather events

Table U. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

		Scores for Evaluation Criteria														
Project Number	Project Name	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**	High / Medium / Low
Action 2025-BrownvilleV-01.	Public Education and Outreach	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	**12**	High
Action 2025-BrownvilleV-02.	Disaster Debris Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**11**	High
Action 2025-BrownvilleV-03.	Strengthening Traffic Signals	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	**10**	Medium
Action 2025-BrownvilleV-04.	Tree Maintenance Program	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	**10**	Medium

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