



19 JURISDICTIONAL ANNEXES

19.1 VILLAGE OF DEXTER

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

19.2 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

The Village of Dexter 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: James Eves, Mayor Address: PO Box 62 / 509 Liberty Street Dexter NY 13634 Phone Number:315-639-6260 Email: mayordexter@villageofdexterny.com	Name/Title: Michelle McGrann, Village Clerk Address: Po Box 62 / 509 Liberty Street Dexter NY 13634 Phone Number:315-639-6260 Email: mayordexter@villageofdexterny.com
National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator	
Name/Title: Steve Lane, Floodplain Administrator Address: PO Box 62 / 509 Liberty Street Dexter NY 13634 Phone Number: 315-639-6260 Email: mayordexter@villageofdexterny.com	

19.3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

19.3.1 Community Classifications

Table B summarizes classifications for community programs available to Dexter.

Table 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	-	-



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

N/A = Not applicable

19.3.2 Community Profile

The Village of Dexter has an area of one square mile and is located in the western part of the County. The Village is nested within the Town of Brownville, which is bordered by the Town of Clayton and the Town of Orleans to the north, the Town of Pamela to the east, the Town of Watertown, Town of Hounsfield and Village of Brownville to the south, and the Town of Lyme and Henderson Bay to the west. Numerous state highways run directly through the Village of Dexter.

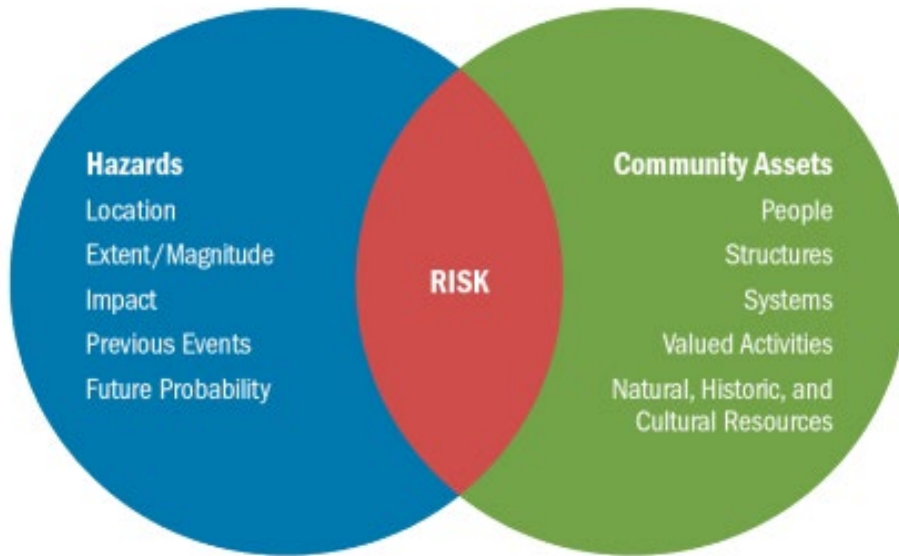
According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Village of Dexter was 1,004 which makes up 0.9 percent of the county population. Data from the 2022 American Community Survey indicates that 3.5 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 15.5 percent is 65 years of age or older, zero percent is non-English speaking, 12.9 percent is below the poverty threshold, and 16.4 percent is considered disabled.

19.4 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 Dexter’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.

19.4.1 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 Dexter has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.



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

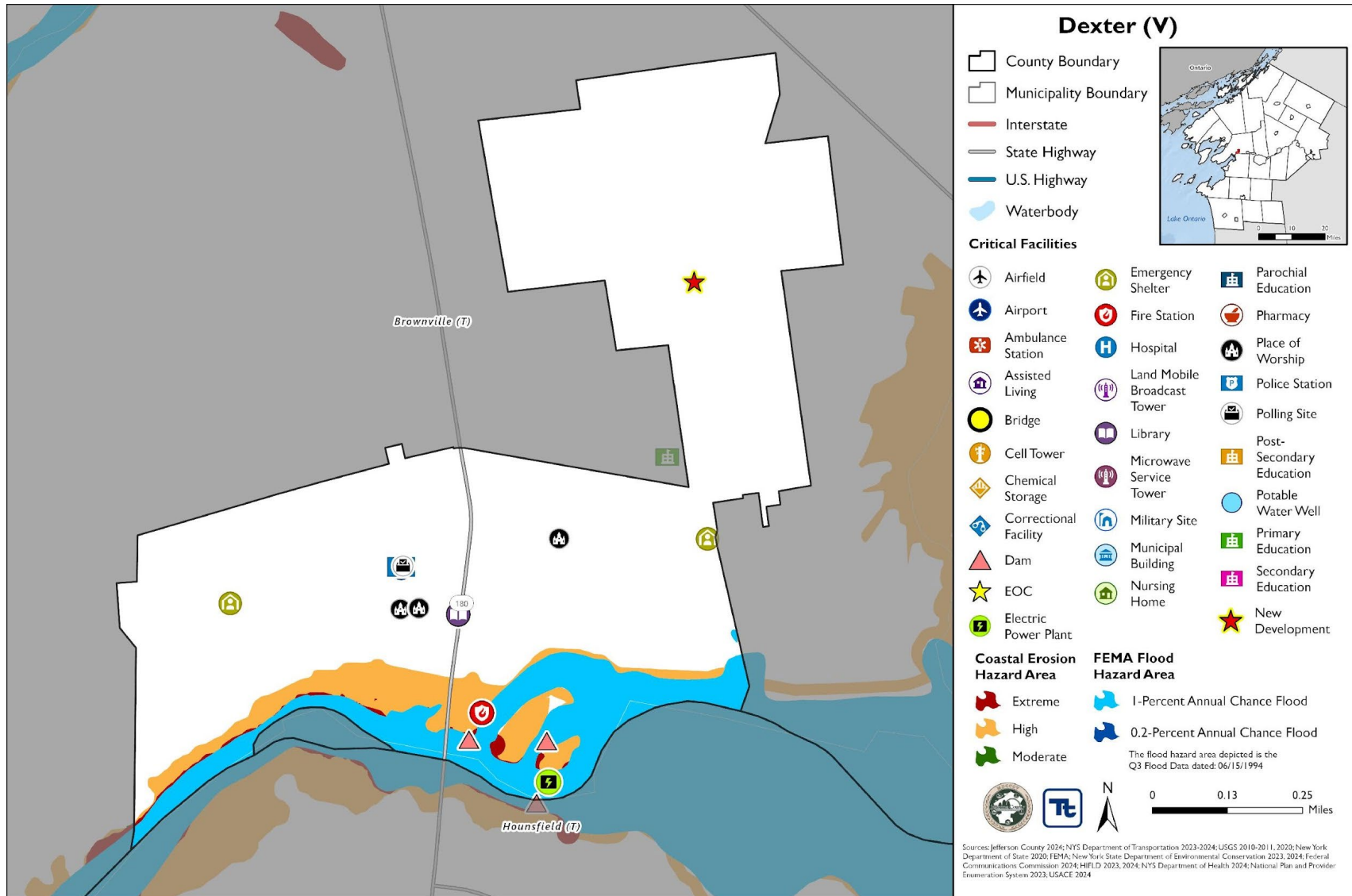
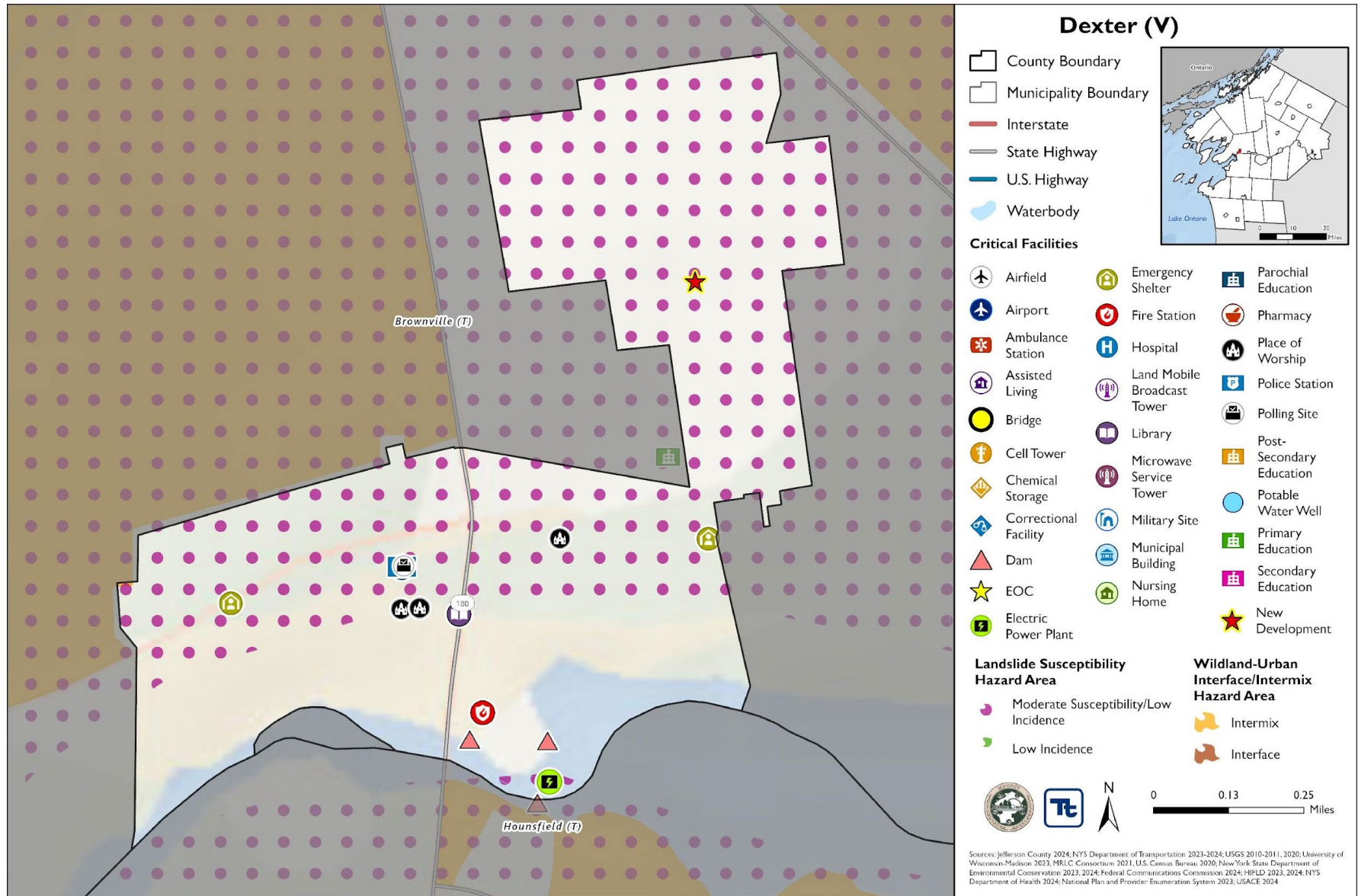




Figure 2. Dexter Landslide and WUI Hazard Area Extent and Location Map





19.4.2 Previous Event History

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

Table C. Presidential Disaster Declaration History in Dexter

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dexter
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 amount of snow that the Village received caused roadways and parking lots to become impassable, prohibiting emergency vehicles from accessing homes when calls came in. Extreme snow removal overtime and resources by Village DPW. Feb 14, 2024: Denied Jul 31,2024: 2nd Appeal Denied
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 incurred cleanup expenses related to cost of equipment and tree removal.
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 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.	This event produced severe damage along the shoreline. The Village is in the process of making repairs; repairs to include stabilizing 285ft of shoreline along Black River in front of the WWTP with sheet pile and backfill, repair fishing pier in waterfront park, repairs to handicap ramp, railings, parking area, and general restoration, an electric conduit replacement and the high water caused and causes a plugged culvert that needs to be upsized.



Village of Dexter

Dates of Event	Event Type (Disaster Declaration)	Summary of Event	Summary of Damage and Losses in Dexter
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, and blizzard-like conditions, resulting in road closures, travel disruptions, power outages, and damage to public and private property.	The Village did not have any damages or losses that were documented.
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 have any damages or losses that were documented.

EM = Emergency Declaration (FEMA)

FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

DR = Major Disaster Declaration (FEMA)

N/A = Not applicable



19.4.3 Local Hazard Impacts Assessment

In the table below representatives from the Village of Dexter 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	Potential flooding from a dam break in the Village could cause damage to public and private properties. The riverbank is also eroding, which threatens nearby properties including the waterfront parks. Dams are privately owned and maintained and have not been an issue in the past.
Drought	No known impacts
Extreme Temperature	No known impacts
Flood	There is riverbank erosion that leads damage to public and private properties, including waterfront parks.
Geological Hazards	No known impacts
Severe Storm	The Village has experienced tree and powerline damage which can lead to power outages and hazardous travel conditions.
Severe Winter Storm	The Village expends a lot of resources on snow removal. These events also lead to dangerous travel conditions and road closures.
Wildfire	No known impacts



19.4.4 Vulnerable Community Assets

In the table below representatives from the Village of Dexter 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	Severe storms cause dangerous travel conditions.
Airports	Not Applicable	Major Employers	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Businesses	No known impacts	Medical Centers (non-hospital)	Not Applicable
Area: Concentration of Residences	No known impacts	Natural Resources	No known impacts
Bridges	New structures, no known impacts.	Neighborhoods	Not Applicable
City Hall/Courthouse	No known impacts	Parks and Recreational Sites	Severe flooding has caused erosion to riverbanks and fishing piers.
College/University	N/A	Place of Worship	No known impacts
Community Centers/Hubs	No known impacts	Private Property	Severe flooding has caused erosion and property damage.
Community Activities: major local events including festivals and economic drivers such as beaches, skiing, farming, fishing, etc.	High water and flooding conditions damper fishing activities at local fishing piers and public marinas causing economic losses to community businesses.	Public Transportation	No known impacts
Cultural/Historic Buildings/Sites	No known impacts	Schools (K-12)	No known impacts
Culverts	No known impacts	Small Businesses	No known impacts
Elder-care Facilities	Not Applicable	Supermarkets/Grocery Stores	No known impacts
Fire/Police Stations	No known impacts	Transportation - Mobile Asset Storage	No known impacts
Gas Stations	No known impacts	Utilities	Severe storms cause power outages
Highways	No known impacts	Wastewater Treatment Plants	New sheet pile, No known impacts



Village of Dexter

Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities	Community Asset	Hazard Impacts and Asset Vulnerabilities
Hospitals	Not Applicable	Waterfront	Flooding and severe storms cause erosion to public and private land.
Other	Not Applicable	Drinking Water Resources	No known impacts



19.4.5 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.

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	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	Low
Drought	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	Low
Extreme Temperature	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	Low
Flood	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	High
Geologic Hazards	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	Low
Severe Weather	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	High
Severe Winter Weather	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	High
Wildfire	Remain Same	Remain Same	-	Remain Same	Low

19.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table 1-6. 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		
DEXTER PLANT	Electric Power Plant	X	X	Action 2025-DexterV-05.	-



Village of Dexter

TOWN OF BROWNVILLE JOIN FIRE DISTRICT OFFICES	Fire Station	X	X		
--	--------------	---	---	--	--

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.



19.5 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.

19.5.1 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?	Municipality
What is your process for tracking building permits?	Planning Board
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Yes, SEQR Required
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			Total
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	
2019				
Total Permits	5	0	0	5
Permits within SFHA	0	0	0	0
2020				
Total Permits	1			12
Permits within SFHA				
2021				
Total Permits	2	0	0	2
Permits within SFHA				
2022				
Total Permits	6	0	0	6
Permits within SFHA				
2023				
Total Permits	6	0	0	6
Permits within SFHA				
2024	0	0	0	0
Total Permits				



	New Construction Permits Issued			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	Total
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
Converse Development Phase I	Residential	24 Units from 2011-2018	Grant Street	Moderate Susceptibility/Low Incidence Landslide Hazard Area	Completed

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
Converse Development Phase II	Residential	17 Residential Units since 2019	Grant Street	Moderate Susceptibility/Low Incidence Landslide Hazard Area	Completed

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 Identified					

19.6 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 A is responsible for maintaining this information.

19.6.1 NFIP Statistics

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

Table M. Dexter NFIP Summary of Policy and Claim Statistics

# Policies	0
# Claims (Losses)	5
Total Loss Payments	\$4,528.91
# 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

19.6.2 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.	Shoreline along Black River
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?	Zoning Enforcement
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Code Enforcement
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?	Flood Damage Prevention. Chapter 102, LL No. 2-1994
When was the latest effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) adopted, if applicable?	June 15, 1994



NFIP Topic	Comments
Explain NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review, inspections, engineering capability, GIS, etc.)	Permit Review; Inspections
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in your community, if any?	Lack of staff, training and budget restrictions.
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?	Calculated by a percentage
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Calculated by a percentage
How many Substantial Damage determinations were declared for recent flood events in your jurisdiction?	Two
Does the community track the number of buildings in the floodplain? If so, how many structures are in special flood hazard area (SFHA)?	No
How many structures (residential and non-residential) are exposed to flood risk within the community outside of the regulatory maps?	Not tracked
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.	Not tracked
How does the community teach property owners or other stakeholders about the importance of flood insurance?	The Village does not educate property owners on flood insurance. This is done by banks once a property owner expresses interest.



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?	Stormwater Management Plan. Yes, Planning and Zoning Boards consider efforts to reduce flood risk.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	CAC: October 5, 2021 CAV: August 24, 1992
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

19.7 JURISDICTIONAL CAPABILITY INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

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



19.7.1 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 Dexter 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, Construction Codes, Uniform Chapter 60, Adopted 4/30/2009, LL NO. 1-2009	All of the communities in Jefferson County regulate construction through the use of a building code. The Village of Dexter adheres to a building code through local 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 of Dexter Codes Dept
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Yes, Flood Damage Prevention Chapter 102, Adopted 6/15/1994, LL No. 2-1994	The Village of Dexter adheres to flood damage prevention through local authority, Zoning Enforcement Officer. Floodplain development permits are established for all construction and other development to be undertaken in areas of special flood hazard in this community for the purpose of protecting its citizens from increased flood hazards and ensuring that new development is constructed in a manner that minimizes its exposure to flooding.	Village of Dexter Code Enforcement
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	NYS Department of State, Real Estate Agent



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments	Responsible Department / Agency / Organization
		York opt not to complete the statement and instead pay the credit.	
Stormwater Management Code	Yes, Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control, Chapter 261, Adopted 3/21/2017, LL No. 1-2017	The Stormwater Management Code aims to minimize the amount of pollutants washed from a site during storm events. It also supports local, state, and national stormwater management objectives to reduce runoff and discharges that may negatively impact surrounding waterbodies in the watershed system.	Village of Dexter Code Enforcement
Subdivision Code	Yes, Subdivision of Land Chapter 265, Adopted 6/17/2009, LL No. 3-2009	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 of Dexter Planning Board
Zoning/Land Use Code	Yes, Zoning, Chapter 325, Adopted 4/20/2001, LL No. 01-2001	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.	Village of Dexter Zoning Officer
Waterfront Ordinance	Yes, Ch 314 Waterfront Consistency Review Adopted LL No. 2-1996 Updated 2-1-2011	A waterfront ordinance in New York is a zoning regulation that maximizes public access to waterfront resources while allowing appropriate redevelopment along the shoreline.	Village of Dexter Planning Board

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 Dexter. 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, October 15, 1986	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 Planning Board

19.7.2 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 Dexter. 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 Dexter. 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
Civil Engineer	Yes	Village has one appointed engineer.
Code Enforcement Official	Yes	The Village has one part time staff member.
Maintenance Programs	Yes	The Village performs routine maintenance through Public Works.
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	The Village has mutual aid with the Town of Brownville, County, and State agencies.



Capability Type	In Place in Municipality	Comments
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Yes	The Village clerks are trained in website development.
Planning Board	Yes	The Planning Board has the power and authority to make investigations, maps, reports and recommendations in connection therein relating to the planning and development of the Village and present the subdivision law as it seems desirable, in compliance with requirements of Article 7 of the Village Law. The Planning Board consists of seven members.
Public Works/Highway Department	Yes	The Public Works Department has three full-time staff members and one part-time staff member.
Zoning Board of Appeals	Yes	Duties prescribed in Article 7 of Village Law and more particularly specified as follows, interpretation of law, issuance of variances. The Zoning Board consists of five members.

19.7.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to Dexter.

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	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	No
Stormwater utility fee	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	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	Yes, it is currently in use. The WWTP shoreline stabilization project.



Capability Type	Is this funding capability currently in use in the Municipality? If yes, please describe.
Other State funding programs	Yes, CHIPS
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	No
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	No

19.7.4 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	Yes, Village Website and paper copies
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes, Village Website
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Yes, Public notices posted as necessary
Local News	Yes, The Village reports information to the County which is reported out to the local news to inform residents.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes, Offered by General Brown CSD. School also uses Parent Square as an outreach platform
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



19.7.5 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	Moderate, not used
Drought	Moderate, not use
Extreme Temperature	Strong
Flood	Moderate, can utilize shared services if needed
Geological Hazards	Moderate, not used
Severe Storm	Moderate
Severe Winter Storm	Strong
Wildfire	Moderate, not used

19.8 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.

19.8.1 Past Mitigation Action Status

The tables below indicate progress on the Village’s mitigation strategy identified in the 2011 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.



Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

DexterV-01— WWTP Shoreline	
Hazards Addressed	Flooding DR-4348 2017
Lead Agency / Department	Village
Supporting Agency / Department	Public Works
Action Location	Black River
Summary of Original Problem	Flooding/High Waters causing erosion/undermining
Summary of Solution (Project)	Stabilized 285 ft of shoreline along Black River with sheet pile and backfill in front of WWTP.
Action Category	-
Current Status	In-Progress
Please describe the current status selection:	Project is underway
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	-

DexterV-02— Waterfront Park	
Hazards Addressed	Flooding DR-4348 2017
Lead Agency / Department	Village
Supporting Agency / Department	Public Works
Action Location	-
Summary of Original Problem	Flooding /High Waters causing erosion and damage to waterfront park Repair fishing pier.
Summary of Solution (Project)	Repairs to handicap ramp and railings parking area restoration. Electric conduit replacement.
Action Category	-
Current Status	In-Progress
Please describe the current status selection:	Project Underway
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Include
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	-



DexterV-03— REDI SJ.119 Boat Launch/Fishing Area	
Hazards Addressed	Flood
Lead Agency / Department	Village
Supporting Agency / Department	Public Works
Action Location	Black River
Summary of Original Problem	Flooding DR-4348 2017
Summary of Solution (Project)	Concrete abutment and dock replacement
Action Category	
Current Status	Completed
Please describe the current status selection:	Completed
Next Steps	
Include in the 2025 HMP or Discontinue?	Discontinue
If include, revise/reword as appropriate	-
If discontinue, explain why	-

19.8.2 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed in the tables above, Dexter identified the following mitigation efforts completed since the last HMP:

- None identified.

19.8.3 Identified Issues

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

- The Village experiences high water and flooding events along the Black River which contributes to erosion and undermining along the banks. The endured erosion of the bank has weakened the stability of surrounding soils which can lead to a higher risk of flooding out of the bank, or cause debris build-up within the body of water, forcing the water over the bank. The Village has stabilized 285 feet of shoreline along the Black River with sheet pile and backfill in front of the waste water treatment plan.
- Undermining underground canals is causing sinkholes surrounding the Fire Department located at 100 Locke Street, including the parking lot and roadway areas, which jeopardizes continuity of operations of the facility as well as the safety of the fire fighters.
- There are underground canals that are located downtown in the Village square that are deteriorating with the potential to cave in. These canals run under parts of William, Canal, and Water Streets and parts of these roadways will need to be jackhammered to expose the canals.
- The Village experiences high water and flooding events along the Black River which contributes to erosion and undermining along the banks. The highwater and flooding has also caused damage with the waterfront park, including the fishing pier, handicap ramp/railings, parking area, and electrical equipment.
- There are three facilities that are located in the Village floodplain but are not Village owned. These facilities include:
 - Dexter Plant



- Town Of Brownville Joint Fire District Offices



19.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the HMP Update

Dexter 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-DexterV-01. Black River Stabilization

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	<p>The Village experiences high water and flooding events along the Black River which contributes to erosion and undermining along the banks. The endured erosion of the bank has weakened the stability of surrounding soils which can lead to a higher risk of flooding out of the bank, or cause debris build-up within the body of water, forcing the water over the bank. The Village has stabilized 285 feet of shoreline along the Black River with sheet pile and backfill in front of the waste water treatment plant.</p>	
Description of the Solution:	<p>Engineering, with assistance from the Highway Department, will initiate an analysis and monitoring program at Black River. The Village will continue to stabilize the shoreline of Black River to prevent and reduce erosion. Identified cost-effective projects to replace and augment susceptible structures and portions of stream bank will be implemented. NYSDEC will be notified before any work near the Black River is done to protect the natural environment.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on Engineering needs	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will prevent erosion along the Black River, protecting property and infrastructure from further impact.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Black River. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from the Black River, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would increase the Village's capability to handle flooding.	
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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove properties impacted by stream overflow	Costly
	Construct a floodwall to prevent flooding	Cost prohibitive and could ruin natural floodplain function



Action 2025-DexterV-02. Sinkhole Study on Fire Department

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	Undermining underground canals is causing sinkholes surrounding the Fire Department located at 100 Locke Street, including the parking lot and roadway areas, which jeopardizes continuity of operations of the facility as well as the safety of the fire fighters.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer about the severity of the sinkhole and the feasibility of stabilizing the location at 100 Locke Street so that the fire department can continue operations. If stabilizing the location is not feasible, the fire department will acquire funding to relocate.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by mitigation measures	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will result in continued services that are offered by the fire department.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that all people will have access to emergency fire services.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures protections of all future development within the Village.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure the fire department can perform continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the Village is safe from a fire hazard and ensures the fire department can remain in operation.	
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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion and soil movement.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove the fire department	Limited protection from wildfire and structural fires
	Rely on the County for fire services	Limited protection from wildfire and structural fires



Action 2025-DexterV-03. Stabilize Roadways along Underground Canal System

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	There are underground canals that are located downtown in the Village square that are deteriorating with the potential to cave in. These canals run under parts of William, Canal, and Water Streets and parts of these roadways will need to be jackhammered to expose the canals.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will consult with an engineer about the feasibility of jackhammering the roadways to expose and fill in the canals, backfill with stone, and repaved.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD by mitigation measures	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 4,6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will result in continued access to these roads and preserves the transportation lifeline.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action ensures that all people will have access to roadways, especially for evacuation purposes.	
Impact on Future Development:	This action ensures access to roadways including development along these areas.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action will ensure emergency vehicles can perform continuity of operations.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action ensures that the Village is safe from some sinkholes.	
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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion and soil movement.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection, Structure and Infrastructure Project	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Elevate roadways	Issue persists
	Remove roadways	Reduces transportation lifeline in the Village, including evacuation



Action 2025-DexterV-04. Waterfront Park Repairs

Lead Agency:	Village Public Works	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm, Severe Winter Storm	
Description of the Problem:	The Village experiences high water and flooding events along the Black River which contributes to erosion and undermining along the banks. The highwater and flooding has also caused damage with the waterfront park, including the fishing pier, handicap ramp/railings, parking area, and electrical equipment.	
Description of the Solution:	The Village will acquire funding to repair and mitigate the Waterfront park and will evaluate the benefit of drainage installation or moveable flood barriers.	
Estimated Cost:	TBD	
Potential Funding Sources:	HMGP, FMA, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	
Benefits:	This action will prevent erosion along the Black River, protecting property and infrastructure from further impact.	
Impact on Socially Vulnerable Populations:	This action will assist socially vulnerable populations whose properties are impacted by flooding from the Black River. Furthermore, this action will assist in keeping roadways clear of flood waters for the populations which may need to attend medical appointments or require medical attention from first responders.	
Impact on Future Development:	Future development in the impacted area will be less likely to be flooded.	
Impact on Critical Facilities/Lifelines:	This action would assist in the reduction of roadway flooding from the Black River, permitting first responders to traverse the roadways safely.	
Impact on Capabilities:	This action would increase the Village's capability to handle flooding.	
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. These periods of intense rain may lead to more instances of flooding and increased erosion.	
Mitigation Category	Natural Systems Protection	
CRS Category	Natural Resource Protection, Structural Flood Control Projects	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Remove properties impacted by stream overflow	Costly
	Construct a floodwall to prevent flooding	Cost prohibitive and could ruin natural floodplain function



Action 2025-DexterV-05. Critical Facilities Flood Protection

Lead Agency:	Floodplain Administrator	
Supporting Agencies:	Village Administration, Facility Owners	
Hazards of Concern:	Flood, Severe Storm	
Description of the Problem:	<p>There are three facilities that are located in the Village floodplain but are not Village owned. These facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexter Plant • Town Of Brownville Joint Fire District Offices 	
Description of the Solution:	<p>The Village will contact the facility owners and will explain the mitigation measures available, including conducting a feasibility assessment to determine what additional floodproofing measures would be needed at the Dexter Plant and the Town of Brownville Joint Fire District Offices to protect each to the 500-year flood level. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevation of facility • Floodproofing of facility • Mobile flood barriers <p>Once the most cost-effective option is identified, the facility owners will work with the Village to carry out the option.</p>	
Estimated Cost:	TBD based on chosen option	
Potential Funding Sources:	FMA, HMGP, Village Budget	
Implementation Timeline:	Within 5 Years	
Goals Met:	2, 5, 6, 7	
Benefits:	Ensures continuity of operations at facilities that are identified as critical to the County and/or municipality.	
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 Village, 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	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
CRS Category	Emergency Services, Property Protection	
Priority	High	
Alternative	Action	Evaluation
	No action	-
	Relocate facility	Relocation is expensive and results in loss or delay of critical services in the immediate area



Purchase moveable flood barriers

May not be cost effective



Table U. 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
Action 2025-DexterV-01.	Black River Stabilization	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-DexterV-02.	Sinkhole Study on Fire Department	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-DexterV-03.	Stabilize Roadways along Underground Canal System	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High
Action 2025-DexterV-04.	Waterfront Park Repairs	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	High
Action 2025-DexterV-05.	Critical Facilities Flood Protection	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	High

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