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# Town of East Greenbush Jurisdictional Annex to the MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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# Town of East Greenbush Annex

This is the jurisdictional annex for the Town of East Greenbush. The jurisdiction’s governing body passed a formal resolution to participate in updating this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP). A copy of its resolution is maintained at the local government offices and at the Rensselaer County Bureau of Public Safety.

## Contact Information

Table 1: Contact Information for the Town of East Greenbush

Name	Title	Contact Information
Daniel Rodriguez	Town Planner	Phone: 518-694-4011 Email:drodriguez@eastgreenbush.org

## Introduction

The Town of East Greenbush has a fully integrated approach to hazard mitigation planning and program implementation. Table 2 lists the participants in the 2024 process for updating the HMP.

Table 2: Participants in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for the Town of East Greenbush

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Josh Giller	Director of Planning	Town of East Greenbush
Meagan Hart	Deputy Commissioner	Town of East Greenbush
Dan Fiacco	Commissioner	Town of East Greenbush

## Jurisdiction Profile

### Location and Land Area

The Town of East Greenbush is located in southwest Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It shares a border with the Town of North Greenbush to the north, the Town of Schodack to the south, the Town of Sand Lake to the east, and Albany County to the west.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 13 square miles (34 km<sup>2</sup>) (1.9%) is water. The

Town of East Greenbush has a total area of 24.29 square miles (62.92 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 24.02 square miles (62.21 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 0.27 square miles (0.71 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.<sup>1</sup>

## Population

According to the 2023 U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, the population of the Town of East Greenbush is estimated to be 16,452 persons.<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

The total area of the Town of East Greenbush is 24.29 square miles, the land area is 24.02 square miles, and the population per square mile is 697.30 persons.<sup>3</sup> Persons under 18 make up 17.6% of the population, and persons 65 years and over make up 19.2%.<sup>4</sup> Young and old subsets of the population might have unique needs regarding care requirements and potential cognitive and/or mobility limitations before, during, and after a disaster.

The portion of the population who speak a language other than English is 10.3%.<sup>5</sup> Persons not speaking English well might have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of those 25 years and older, 95.5% are high school graduates or higher, and 45.3% have received their bachelor’s degree or higher.<sup>6</sup> Higher education can help enhance skills associated with cognition and evaluation of risk. Higher education can, therefore, foster an overall improved perception of risk, particularly where individuals may not have prior direct experience preparing for, responding to, or recovering from a particular hazard in their daily lives.

From 2018 to 2022, there were 7,015 total households with 2.33 persons per household.<sup>7</sup> Persons living alone sometimes have less of a direct social circle for support before, during, and after a disaster.

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in housing units (houses, apartments, mobile homes, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. Group quarters may be institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and non-institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no information on group quarters for this

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<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2025. “QuickFacts, Town of East Greenbush, New York”, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/eastgreenbushtownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045224>

<sup>2</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2025. “QuickFacts, Town of East Greenbush, New York”, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/eastgreenbushtownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045224>

<sup>3</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2025. “QuickFacts, Town of East Greenbush, New York”, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/eastgreenbushtownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045224>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

municipality. The needs of persons living in group quarters are unique, and residents are likely to have access and functional needs and unique care requirements before, during, and after a disaster.

According to the 2023 American Community Survey, the median household income of the Town of East Greenbush was \$103,916, the per capita income in the 12 months preceding data collection in 2022 was \$54,220, and the percentage of persons in poverty was 4.1%. Lower-income people have limited financial resources to draw from in both pre- and post-disaster scenarios and are likely to require support as they prepare for and recover from hazard events.<sup>8</sup>

People over 65 with a disability accounted for 23.3%. People without health insurance were 2.8% of the population.<sup>9</sup> People with disabilities have access and functional needs, such as cognitive or mobility limitations, that may put them at greater risk before, during, and after a hazardous event.

## Brief History

The Algonquian-speaking Mohican Indian tribe inhabited the area now in Rensselaer County at the time of the European encounter. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a Dutch jeweler and merchant, purchased the area in 1630 as part of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. The land passed from English rule (1664) to Dutch control (1673), then back to English rule (1674), until American independence in 1776. Rensselaer County was created in the 1790s from an area originally part of the extensive Albany County. In 1807, the county reorganized.

East Greenbush was part of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck and Albany County before Rensselaer County's creation in 1791. Clinton was established on February 23, 1855, at the same time as the Town of North Greenbush. Three years later, on April 14, 1858, the town's name was changed to East Greenbush by New York State Laws of 1858, Chapter 194. The name Greenbush comes from the Dutch words "Greenen Bos," meaning "pine woods." The town initially included land that was annexed to the City of Rensselaer in 1902 and is now the industrial and residential south end of the city.<sup>10</sup>

## Governing Body

The municipality's governing body consists of a Town Supervisor and four Town Board members. This council serves as the municipal/local government, performing executive functions of various types. The people elect members of this governing body.

## Growth and Development Trends

Performing an assessment of growth and development trends is one step of a hazard mitigation plan update. This look into the future is important because development in hazard areas could put more

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<sup>8</sup> United States Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts, Town of East Greenbush, New York", <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/eastgreenbushtownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045224>

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> 2020 Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Town of East Greenbush Annex Brief History"

people and property in harm's way and, in turn, could increase potential disaster-related damage and losses at a time when the mitigation plan's purpose is to reduce the potential for damage from natural disasters.

An evaluation of growth and development trends was undertaken by each participating jurisdiction as part of the development of the initial plan in 2011. As part of this plan update, the Town of East Greenbush reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019.

The Town of East Greenbush noted significant development taking place and/or planned for the next five years in the municipality. Residential development has picked up with the economic upswing while commercial development continues. In 2018, the town approved the construction of 144 single-family units, 90 of which are presently under construction. Active approval is being sought for about 950 residential units; most of these units are concentrated along the US Route 4 and NY-151 corridors, and all are part of multifamily developments.

In 2018, the Town approved 425,110 square feet of new commercial space. Regeneron Pharmaceuticals has constructed a warehouse and manufacturing building at Temple Lane Campus. It has also received environmental approvals for a third phase at the Temple Lane campus, consisting of an office building and a parking garage. A 37,000-square-foot building in the East Greenbush Technology Park is under construction, and the Park has received environmental approvals for developing 692,300–850,000 square feet, depending upon the intensity of use. In 2018, an asphalt plant was approved for the industrial area between Route 9J and the Hudson River, and the town received an application for an initial phase of site preparation for an industrial park in the same location.

## Hazard Identification

The Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) is a comprehensive assessment tool used to evaluate and prioritize risks in a given context. It considers various factors, such as probability, impact, and urgency, to determine the level of risk associated with particular events or situations. By considering these variables, the CPRI helps organizations and individuals make informed decisions about risk management and mitigation strategies. It provides a systematic approach to identifying and addressing potential issues, allowing for more efficient allocation of resources and proactive risk prevention. With the CPRI, stakeholders can prioritize their focus on the most critical risks, leading to more effective risk management and, ultimately, better outcomes. Table 3 shows the factors for calculating the CPRI.

Table 3: Factors in the Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
<b>Probability</b> What is the likelihood of the hazard occurring?	1	Unlikely	Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	30%
	2	Occasional	1%–10% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11–100 years.	
	3	Likely	11%–90% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1–10 years.	
	4	Highly Likely	91%–100% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.	
<b>Potential Consequences</b> What will be the overall impact in terms of injuries, damage, death, continuity of operations, and environmental and economic impacts?	1	Negligible	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	
	3	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week.	
	4	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	
	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Warning Time How long between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	
	3	Self-defined	6–12 hours	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours	
Duration What is the length of time the hazard will remain active, including how long emergency operations will need to continue after the hazard event?	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day	
	3	Extended	Up to one week	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week	
Spatial Extent How large of an area could be impacted by a hazard event? Are impacts localized or regional?	1	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	20%
	2	Small	1%–25% of area affected	
	3	Moderate	25%–50% of area affected	
	4	Large	Greater than 50% of area affected	

**RISK FACTOR EQUATION**

$$RF \text{ Value} = [(Probability \times .30) + (Magnitude \times .30) + (Onset \times .10) + (Duration \times .10) + (Frequency \times .20)]$$

Table 4 presents the CPRI for the Town of East Greenbush with respect to the different hazards the jurisdiction might experience.

Table 4: Types of Hazard Events with Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Town of East Greenbush

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	3	3	2	3	3	2.9
Earthquake	1	2	1	1	2	1.5
Extreme Temperature	3	3	2	3	3	2.9

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Flooding (Including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	3	3	2	3	3	2.9
Hazardous Materials	2	3	2	2	2	2.3
High Wind	3	2	2	2	2	2.3
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	2	3	2	3	3	2.6
Landslide	1	2	1	1	2	1.5
Lightning	3	2	1	1	1	1.9
Terrorism	1	3	1	2	2	1.9
Tornado	2	3	2	2	2	2.3
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	3	3	2	3	3	2.6
Wildfire	2	3	2	3	3	2.6
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	3	3	2	3	3	2.9
Other? Invasive Species	3	2	2	3	3	2.6

## Hazard Event History

Understanding hazard event histories is crucial for effective risk management. Analyzing past events allows us to identify trends, patterns, and recurring risk factors. This knowledge allows us to better prepare for and mitigate the impact of future hazards. Examining hazard event histories provides valuable insights to inform decision-making and help prioritize resources for risk prevention and response efforts. Table 5 lists some of the more notable events in the Town of East Greenbush since the 2020 plan update.

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Town of East Greenbush Since 2019

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	None	04/05/2024	No reported impacts.	Earthquake with epicenter in NJ, felt in some parts of the county.
Extreme Temperature	None	07/20/2019	Heat index values in the 100 to 110 range in the warmest spots of the Hudson Valley.	Extreme Heat
	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices reached 95°F–104°F degrees across parts of the Hudson River from Albany and points southward reaching 105 to 110	Extreme Heat
	None	01/20/2019	Cold weather prompted the school closings and the opening of warming shelters across the region.	Extreme Cold: wind chills fell to -20°F to -40°F across most of the region.
	None	01/30/2019	The wind chills prompted many schools to close or delay opening, and there were several reports of water main breaks due to the cold.	Extreme Cold: wind chills fell as low as -15°F to -35°F.
	None	02/03/2023–02/04/2023	Warming centers were opened.	Arctic Cold: Extreme wind chills and some squalls; temperatures ranging from -18°F to -39°F, with wind gusts of up to 44 mph.
Flooding (Including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	None	08/21/2019	Route 9 near Eliot Ave had one lane blocked due to flooding.	Flooding, multiple severe thunderstorms, and a strong upper-level shortwave moving into a humid and unstable air mass.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
	None	07/14/2021	There were reports of water reaching homes and flooding basements along Berkshire Drive and Evergreen Way. One lane of Columbia Turnpike was reported closed. In addition, rocks and debris were washed onto some roads in the East Greenbush area.	Heavy Flash Flooding: 2–5 inches of rain fell over 2–3 hours over central and southern portions of the county.
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	10/7/2020	\$5,000 in crop damage, As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region. Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was being restored over the next few days.	Thunderstorm Winds in the Greater Capital District, with a 67 mph wind gust recorded at Albany International Airport.
	None	07/20/2021	\$2,000 in property damage. Trees and wires were downed on Sunset Road in the Town of East Greenbush. This occurred along an outflow boundary ahead of a line of thunderstorms.	Thunderstorm Wind: strong to severe thunderstorms across the region, mainly along and north of Interstate 90.
	None	08/26/2022	A tree was downed onto power lines on Sunset Road near East Greenbush.	Thunderstorm Wind: scattered showers and thunderstorms developed across the region as a frontal system pushed through.
	None	07/16/2024	Downed trees from straight-line winds.	Thunderstorm Wind: strong upper level disturbance developed an organized line of thunderstorms, which tracked eastward across the region.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	None	04/04/2022	Road closed and low water pressure until repairs were made.	Water main break East Greenbush on Brookview Rd.
	None	05/01/2023–05/09/2023	Danger to public health of residents	Sewer line break in East Greenbush on Lakeshore Dr.
Wildfire	None	None	None	None
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/16/2020–12/17/2020	Downed trees and power lines from weight of snow	Snowfall in Rensselaer County ranging from 17.3 in. to 26 in.
	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022		Nor'easter, with snowfall ranging from 1 in. to 12 in. in the county.
	None	03/13/2023–03/15/2023	Downed trees and power lines with widespread power outages	Nor'easter, with heavy wet snow and accumulations from 12 in. to 31 in. in the county.
	None	01/14/2024		
	None	03/22/2024–03/23/2024	State of emergency declared due to significant power outages throughout county—many trees and power lines down. This led to many road closures throughout the county.	Long period of rain, followed by freezing rain, sleet, and freezing temperatures; up to 0.5 in. of ice and 4–11.5 in. of snow.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
	None	N/A	Several vehicle accidents occurred as a result of the rapidly changing weather conditions, including along Interstates 87 and 890 and the Taconic State Parkway. Strong winds within and outside snow squalls also resulted in some downed trees.	Winter Weather: widespread heavy snow showers and snow squalls tracked across eastern New York, with squalls and winds at Albany International Airport that gusted to 58 mph. Snow squalls with 20–30 mph winds combined with heavy snow led to whiteout conditions near the Holiday Inn Express on Route 4 near East Greenbush and at the Hannaford Plaza along Route 20 in East Greenbush.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI),<sup>11</sup> some more recent notable events in the Town of East Greenbush since 2019 include the following:

- October 7, 2020: Thunderstorm Winds** – A high-end severe weather event unfolded across the Northeast. A line of thunderstorms originated across New York State and moved eastward into New England during the afternoon, producing widespread damage. New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts between 50 mph and 60 mph down the Mohawk Valley into the Greater Capital District, with a 67 mph wind gust recorded at Albany International Airport. This ranks as the highest gust for October, with records dating back to 1987. Microbursts were confirmed by storm surveys in Root, Pittstown, and Johnsonville, NY, with estimated wind speeds of 80, 90, and 100 mph, respectively. In addition, a brief EF0 tornado occurred in Canajoharie, NY. There was also one fatality when a tree fell onto a man’s car while he was driving on the Taconic Parkway.

This event was classified as a serial derecho based on the 320-mile-long damage swath and distribution of significant wind gusts (75 mph and above). The fact that trees across the region were fully leafed exacerbated the resulting wind damage and produced widespread power outages. As a result of this storm, there were over 160,000 power outages across the region. Schools closed the next day due to lack of power, and dry ice was distributed to the public while power was restored over the next few days. There were numerous reports of downed trees with power outages throughout East Greenbush.

- July 14, 2021: Flash Flood** – Slow-moving thunderstorms trained over Rensselaer County during the afternoon, resulting in a bullseye of 2–5 inches of rainfall over 2–3 hours over central and southern portions of the county. The runoff from the rainfall washed out or destroyed numerous roads and bridges, some of which would take weeks to months to reconstruct. According to county officials, damage to roads and bridges totaled around \$3 million. The Rensselaer County Executive declared a state of emergency and urged residents to avoid unnecessary travel until after the storms. Governor Hochul requested a Physical Disaster Declaration from the Small Business Administration, citing significant damage to 18 homes and 9 businesses totaling \$1.895 million and minor damage to 281 homes and 14 businesses totaling \$2.3 million. Some flash flooding extended into the northern portion of Columbia County as well. Some storms also produced wind damage, with reports of downed trees and wires. There were reports of water reaching homes and flooding basements along Berkshire Drive and Evergreen Way. One lane of Columbia Turnpike was reported closed. In addition, rocks and debris were washed onto some roads in the East Greenbush area.
- July 20, 2021: Thunderstorm Wind** – A warm and humid air mass ahead of an approaching cold front brought a couple of rounds of strong to severe thunderstorms across the region, mainly along and north of Interstate 90. A few individual thunderstorms became severe across the Lake George Saratoga region during the early afternoon hours before the main line of thunderstorms progressed

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<sup>11</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). 01/01/2011–09/30/2024. “Rensselaer County, New York.” [https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate\\_mm=01&beginDate\\_dd=01&beginDate\\_yyyy=2011&endDate\\_mm=09&endDate\\_dd=30&endDate\\_yyyy=2024&county=RENSELAER%3A83&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=36%2CNEW+YORK](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2011&endDate_mm=09&endDate_dd=30&endDate_yyyy=2024&county=RENSELAER%3A83&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=36%2CNEW+YORK)

from west to east from the Adirondacks and Mohawk Valley to the Hudson River during the late afternoon and early evening hours. There were several reports of hail, but these storms brought mostly damaging winds with downed trees and power lines, some of which fell onto homes or vehicles. Trees and wires were downed on Sunset Road in East Greenbush. This occurred along an outflow boundary ahead of a line of thunderstorms.

- August 26, 2022: Thunderstorm Wind** – Scattered showers and thunderstorms developed across the region as a frontal system pushed through. A few of these storms became severe, downing trees and power lines. A localized area of widespread straight-line wind damage occurred near Earlton in Greene County, downing trees, wires, and structures. A tree was downed onto power lines on Sunset Road near East Greenbush.

## National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) program that provides flood insurance to millions of policyholders across the country. The following information is provided to meet federal standards. The Town of East Greenbush answered the NFIP questions in Table 6 through Table 8 to the best of its ability.

Table 6: Responses on Floodplain Management from the Town of East Greenbush

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Kevin Hitchcock, Code Enforcement Official, Secondary Role
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Yes, Building Inspectors and Code Enforcement Officers have all the required training, though additional training resources related specifically to floodplain management would be useful.
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Review of development permits within the floodplain. Monitoring includes inspections during the period of construction and certificates of compliance prior to certificate of occupancy.
When was the community’s most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	Unknown
Were any violations noted on the community’s most recent CAV?	Unknown
Is there an upcoming CAV? If no, is one needed?	No
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	12/02/1987

Question	Response
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, describe the steps the community has taken to achieve the CRS goals.	No
Does the community's floodplain management ordinance include any higher standards? If so, please list.	No
Who is responsible for permitting?	Code Enforcement Official
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Application system and approval required.
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	Elevation information is required at the application stage.
Does the community track the number of buildings in the special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	No
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	N/A
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	N/A
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	N/A
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Code Enforcement Official
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	Permit Application Process
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	No, insufficient staff and training
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	N/A
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	No

Question	Response
How will the community remain in compliance with the NFIP moving forward? (Simply stating “the community will continue to comply with the NFIP” will not meet FEMA’s planning requirements.)	The Town of East Greenbush intends to remain in compliance with the NFIP moving forward, including seeking out training opportunities and working to address staffing deficiencies to ensure the program's advancement. The Town also intends to pursue the CRS program in the future.

Table 7: Responses on Floodplain Mapping from the Town of East Greenbush

Question	Response
How does the community support map change requests? This could be requests during the Risk MAP process or through Letters of Map Amendment or Revision.	The Town of East Greenbush is interested in advanced mapping, specifically digital FIRMs that will allow for greater efficiency within the planning process.
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	03/18/1980
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	12/02/1987
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Paper map available at Code Enforcement Office
Does the community use any Risk MAP products? If so, describe.	No
Does the community collect updated floodplain data or modeling? Is this shared with partners and with FEMA?	No
Other comments?	The Town is actively in the process of advancing its mapping capabilities and is interested in pursuing opportunities that will allow for advanced mapping of the floodplain.

Table 8: Responses on Flood Insurance and Outreach from the Town of East Greenbush

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	The Town intends to expand its public outreach related to the availability of flood insurance as part of its pursuit of designation within the CRS program.
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	N/A

Question	Response
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	No
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Unknown
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	21
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	No
Other comments?	None

## Critical Facilities Information

The following information is provided to meet standard F1. Identifying critical facilities in flood-prone areas is crucial for effective emergency planning and risk management. By understanding the potential impact of flooding on these facilities, local authorities can develop proactive strategies to mitigate risks and ensure the safety and functionality of these important assets during flood events. This information is valuable for decision-making and prioritizing resources for emergency response and preparedness efforts. Table 9 lists the critical facilities (emergency facilities, critical infrastructure and utilities, and other key facilities, as presented in Risk Assessment) that are in the floodplain in the Town of East Greenbush.

Table 9: Critical Facilities Located in the Floodplain in the Town of East Greenbush

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
WTMM 1300	Communications	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	The Town of East Greenbush requires consideration of on-site stormwater management to ensure facilities are designed to be protected from the impacts of major surge events. Regulation of erosion and sediment control and long-term stormwater management is considered at the Planning Board level; therefore, additional proposals should be made subject to contemporary regulations.
Best Luther Volunteer Fire Company Station	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis; that is, the property is not within a designated flood zone. Therefore, the established risk is low.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Clinton Heights Fire Co. HQ	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Clinton Heights Fire Department Bruen. Hose Company.	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. The property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Clinton Heights Fire Department Community Hose Company	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
East Greenbush Fire Department Main Station...	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
East Greenbush Fire Department North Station ...	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
East Greenbush Fire Department Station 2	Fire Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Capital Region Family Health Care	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Dialysis Clinic	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Evergreen Commons Rehabilitation and Nursing Center	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Hawthorne Ridge	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Rosewood Rehabilitation And Nursing Center	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Spaulding House	Medical Care	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Amerada Hess Corporation Rensselaer Terminal	Oil	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Transmontaigne Rensselaer Terminal	Oil	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.
East Greenbush Town Police Department	Police Stations	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Buckeye Terminals, LLC - Rensselaer Terminal...	Ports	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.
Gold Bond Building Products Wharf	Ports	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.
Intercoastal Petroleum Traders Dock	Ports	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Citizen Edmond Genet School	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Columbia High School	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Holy Spirit School	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis; that being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone. Therefore, the established risk is low.
Howard L Goff School	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Red Mill School	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
SUNY at Albany – East Campus	Schools	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
Buckeye Rensselaer Terminal	Wastewater	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
East Greenbush (T) WWTP	Wastewater	Town of East Greenbush	No	No	No additional measures taken	Stormwater consideration is taken on a site-specific basis. That being said, the property is not within a designated flood zone, so the established risk is low.
National Gypsum Company	Wastewater	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating Flood Risk
Sprague Operating Resources LLC	Wastewater	Town of East Greenbush	Yes	No	No additional measures taken	Ensure site-specific consideration of stormwater concerns in future planning approvals.

## Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Town of East Greenbush, highlighting the town’s vulnerability to identified hazards. It outlines the susceptibility of assets to damage from the identified hazards, offering valuable insights into their potential impact on these essential facilities. By understanding the risks to these assets, local authorities can develop proactive strategies to mitigate the vulnerabilities and ensure the safety and functionality of these important assets during hazard events. This data is invaluable for decision-making and prioritizing resources for emergency response and preparedness efforts, ultimately contributing to more effective risk management and building the resilience of the community.

Table 10: Vulnerable Assets in the Town of East Greenbush

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards?  Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
<b>People</b> (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)	
The population of the Town of East Greenbush includes elderly persons and low-income families who are typically those repeatedly affected by hazards.	Elderly and low-income residents face difficulties with evacuation and recovery, while repeatedly flooded residents experience increased risk due to severe storms. Displacement and resource allocation challenges have occurred in past events, highlighting the need for enhanced outreach and mitigation for frequently affected residents.
<b>Structures</b> (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Older residential buildings and structures in flood-prone areas are at risk due to outdated codes and aging infrastructure.	Structures built before code updates and areas with aging infrastructure may sustain more damage during severe weather and flooding. Damage assessments and insurance claims may experience delays, and there may be difficulties in repairing or upgrading structures affected by recent events.
<b>Economic Assets</b> (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals and other major manufacturing and commercial employers remain at risk due to increasing infrastructure damage.	Major employers such as Regeneron Pharmaceuticals rely on town water and sewer infrastructure for their successful operation. The increasing occurrence of water main breaks and aging sewer infrastructure failure results in economic losses and vulnerability.

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards?  Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
<b>Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources</b> (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
Historic sites and natural areas, such as Papscaenee Island Nature Preserve along the Hudson River, as well as East Greenbush Town Park, are vulnerable to flooding and severe weather impacts.	Damage to historic sites and natural areas can result in loss of cultural heritage and environmental degradation during disasters. Restoration of damaged sites can be costly and time-consuming, with challenges in addressing both cultural and environmental damage.
<b>Critical Facilities and Infrastructure</b> (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Emergency services buildings and utilities infrastructure are critical yet vulnerable to damage from severe weather and flooding.	Damage to these facilities can disrupt emergency response and utility services, impacting community safety and functionality. Service interruptions and extensive repair needs can delay recovery, affecting both immediate and long-term community operations.
<b>Community Activities</b> (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
Annual events, public gatherings, and community activities like local farming and fishing are significant for community engagement and are at risk from severe weather impacts, droughts, extreme temperatures, and water quality issues.	Severe weather and extreme temperatures can disrupt community events and impact farming operations due to drought and poor water quality. Fishing and recreational activities are also affected by changes in water quality and availability. Restoring community activities post-disaster is challenging, with farming and fishing industries facing prolonged recovery due to environmental damage and resource scarcity. This impacts local cohesion and requires additional resources for both immediate and long-term recovery efforts.
<b>Are there any other assets that you can think to include?</b>	
Local government buildings and high-risk residential areas are crucial for governance and community support.	Damage to government facilities disrupts administrative functions, while high-risk residential areas face severe impacts that require focused recovery efforts. Challenges in maintaining municipal operations and providing support to high-risk neighborhoods can hinder overall response and recovery efficiency.

## Additional Public Involvement

As part of this 2025 plan update, the Town of East Greenbush undertook various activities to (a) alert the public and other stakeholders to the fact that the HMP Planning Committee was developing the update and (b) provide the public and other stakeholders with a forum to ask questions and submit comments and suggestions on the process. Table 11 presents the outreach activities undertaken by the Town of East Greenbush for the 2025 plan update.

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of East Greenbush

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Lead Department and/or Staff Title Who Undertook the Activity
April 2024–August 2024	Survey	Survey posted on social media and town website and sent out via listserv	Town Supervisor’s office

## Capabilities Assessment

Local mitigation capabilities are essential for reducing the impact of hazards on communities. Local authorities can effectively mitigate hazards by leveraging existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources. These capabilities encompass a range of strategies, such as land use planning, building codes and enforcement, public education and outreach, infrastructure protection, and natural resource protection. Through collaboration with various stakeholders, including emergency management agencies, public works departments, and environmental organizations, local communities can implement comprehensive mitigation efforts to minimize the impact of disasters. Table 12 through Table 15 provide the capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush.

## Planning and Regulatory

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

Table 12: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush

Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.

Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Zoning ordinance	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Special purpose ordinance (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Site plan review requirements	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
General, comprehensive, or master plan	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Capital improvements plan	Y	Adequate planning results in more efficient delivery of projects.
Economic development plan	N	Adequate planning results in more efficient delivery of positive floodplain outcomes.
Emergency response plan	Y	Adequate planning results in more efficient and defined methods for mitigating flood risk and emergencies resulting from responses to flood events.
Post-disaster recovery plan	Y	Adequate planning results in more efficient and defined methods for mitigating flood risk and emergencies resulting from responses to flood events.
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	Developing legislative ordinances results in more efficient and defined methods for mitigating flood risk and emergencies resulting from responses to flood events.
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	Disclosure requirements allow for adequate communication and understanding of flood-related risks.
Other	N	N/A

## Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations.
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations.
Floodplain manager	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations.
Surveyors	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of hazard management and hazard mitigation considerations.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	Y	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of hazard management and hazard mitigation considerations.
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	Additional expertise allows for a proper review of hazard management and hazard mitigation considerations.
Emergency manager	Y	Helps to lead and coordinate hazard mitigation efforts.
Grant writers	Y	Helps to secure and find new funding sources.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	Additional expertise allows for proper review considerations relating to projects that could be pursued to mitigate additional hazards.

## Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes	Funds can be pursued to complete hazard mitigation projects.
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Fund planning can provide an adequate financial mechanism to pursue and complete additional mitigation projects.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Fund planning can provide an adequate financial mechanism to pursue and complete additional mitigation projects.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/ homes	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Debt through private activity bonds	No	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Withholding spending in hazard-prone areas	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
State mitigation grant programs	Yes	Additional funding sources allow for greater financial resources for mitigation projects.
Other state and federal grants	N/A	N/A

## Education and Outreach

Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods that could communicate about and encourage risk reduction.

Table 15: Education and Outreach Capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	Y	Yes	Newsletters include information related to flood mitigation.
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	N	N/A	Additional programming could raise awareness for hazard mitigation and preparation.
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	Y	N	Town Board meetings and Planning Board meetings are all public meetings and occur regularly.
Emergency management listserv	Y	Y	Residents can subscribe to be notified regarding emergency weather events.
Local news	Y	N	N/A
Hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Y	Storm/hazard and mitigation consideration pamphlets are on-site at Town Hall.
Insurance disclosures/outreach	N	N	N/A
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	N	N	N/A
Social media (Please describe.)	Y	Y	The community is notified of hazard events.
Other? (Please describe.)	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

Table 16 presents opportunities for the Town of East Greenbush to expand or improve capabilities.

Table 16: Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve the Capabilities of the Town of East Greenbush

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	The Planning Department would like to incorporate hazard mitigation planning in its update to regulatory planning documents, including the Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Subdivision Regulations.
Administrative and Technical	The Code Enforcement Office needs additional staffing and training opportunities to allow for advanced regulation. The Planning Department is seeking opportunities to update flood-related mapping and incorporate it in its existing GIS.
Financial	Like many municipalities across the state, the Town has limited resources to administer required programs, including hazard mitigation strategies. Additional resources can be obtained through grant programs. The Town will continue cooperating with involved agencies, such as the local fire protection organizations.
Education and Outreach	As the Town seeks to pursue the CRS, it will be looking to conduct more concerted outreach to residents regarding flood insurance and floodplain considerations, as well as general hazard mitigation.

## Mitigation Strategy

Table 17 presents details about the 2019 mitigation actions. Table 18 presents the actions in the 2025 update, and Table 19 shows the prioritization of the mitigation actions.

Table 17: Status of Actions for the Town of East Greenbush in 2019

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Upgrade Hampton Manor Drainage (2011 EG-1)	The design of the stormwater collection system is outdated and does not adequately handle heavy storm events. Neighborhoods between the outlet of Hampton Manor Lake and the City of Rensselaer are at risk of flooding.	Install a new drainage system capable of handling at least a 100-year rain event.	Public Works Commissioner, Town Board	The project is currently in a critical phase where further progress is contingent on obtaining necessary approvals from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). We have been actively engaged with DEC to expedite the approval process. A meeting with DEC on August 8 is scheduled to address outstanding concerns and aim for a timely resolution. The town's ability to move forward is directly tied to these approvals. The delay in obtaining these approvals has impeded our ability to commence on-the-ground work. Still, we remain committed to pushing this project forward as a priority to mitigate flooding risks for the affected neighborhoods.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
2	Recondition Catskill Avenue Dam (2011 EG-2)	The dam in question is deteriorating at a normal rate and should be reconditioned or replaced as necessary. This dam retains water from the Hampton Manor Lake and its failure could result in significant property damage in the City of Rensselaer.	Recondition or replace as necessary	Public Works Commissioner, Town Board	This project has been completed. The Catskill Avenue Dam has been successfully reconditioned, ensuring its structural integrity and mitigating the risk of potential property damage in the City of Rensselaer. The reconditioning process addressed all identified issues, and the dam is now fully functional and capable of retaining water from Hampton Manor Lake as intended.
3	Michael Road Pipe Arch Replacement (2011 EG-3)	The pipe arch currently installed in that location has flooded at least three times over the last 20 years, resulting in road closures and damage to the roadway.	Replace the culvert pipe on Michael Road with a hydraulically adequate structure.	Public Works Commissioner	The initial replacement of the pipe arch on Michael Road has been completed. However, the newly installed structure has begun to exhibit signs of failure. The town is actively monitoring the situation and addressing emerging issues to ensure the long-term hydraulic adequacy and structural integrity of the culvert. Further assessments and potential corrective actions are ongoing to prevent future flooding and roadway damage.
4	Sherwood Park Drainage *NEW*	Sherwood Park is an older development partially retrofitted with a storm drainage	Design and build a storm drain system capable of handling	Public Works Commissioner	Preliminary design work for a new storm drainage system capable of managing a 100-year rain event has commenced. The project is in the

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		system. The system is not adequate for increasingly frequent heavy rain events.	at least a 100-year rain event.		planning and design phase, with ongoing hydrological and hydraulic assessments to ensure the proposed system will effectively mitigate flooding risks posed by increasingly frequent heavy rain events. Climate change-induced stress on infrastructure is being factored into all design considerations. Coordination with engineering consultants and securing necessary funding are in progress to advance toward the construction phase.
5	Prospect Heights Drainage *NEW*	Prospect Heights is an older development that has been partially retrofitted with a storm drainage system. The system is not adequate for increasingly frequent heavy rain events.	Design and build a storm drain system capable of handling at least a 100-year rain event.	Public Works Commissioner	This project is ongoing. Current efforts include excavating a retention area at the corner of Orchard Street and Lunis Avenue to enhance stormwater retention and mitigate flooding risks. Hydrological and hydraulic assessments are being conducted to ensure the proposed retention area and storm drainage system will effectively manage the anticipated volumes of stormwater associated with 100-year rain events. The design and implementation phase continues to progress, with considerations for climate change impacts being integrated into all stages of the project. Coordination

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
					with engineering consultants and securing necessary funding are in progress to advance toward the construction phase.
6	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 EG CL-1)	Lack of public awareness of hazards and methods to address	Create a public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: county will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers,	County-led action item. Core Planning Group (CPG) Member, Town Supervisor	The town is currently in the process of launching a new website that will feature a dedicated Hazard Prevention and Mitigation page. This page will include comprehensive information on hazard awareness, prevention, and mitigation strategies. Additionally, it will provide a direct link to the county's hazard mitigation website, enhancing public access to valuable resources and information. The town is committed to supporting the county's efforts by preparing and distributing an annual hazard mitigation fact sheet and engaging in regular discussions on hazard mitigation at local meetings. Public outreach will be further strengthened through flyers, newsletters, and other media channels.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			<p>newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements, etc., at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources). (Public education)</p>		
7	Request code/ordinance review by County as needed (2011 EG CL-2)	<p>The town should incorporate, to the maximum extent, practical strategies, practices, and legal or regulatory frameworks to address hazards identified in the plan. The town’s local laws should align with the updated plan.</p>	<p>Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards, and, where a need is identified, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as applicable. (Prevention)</p>	<p>County-led action item. CPG Member, Director of Planning and Zoning, Town Supervisor</p>	<p>The town is currently updating its GIS, code and zoning regulations. As part of this comprehensive update, we will submit the revised codes and ordinances for county review to ensure they align with the updated hazard mitigation plan and comply with county standards. This initiative aims to incorporate strategies and practices that effectively address identified hazards, enhancing the town’s resilience and safety.</p>

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
8	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 EG CL-3)	Building construction and other land use changes must be in accordance with applicable NYS and local building codes, requiring training to apply and enforce these codes.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and local building codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Code Enforcement Officer, Town Supervisor	Code Enforcement Officers (CEOs) are current on all necessary training programs. These include mandatory annual NYS Department of State Division of Building Standards and Codes training sessions. Additional relevant trainings include topics such as updated building code requirements, energy conservation construction code updates, and advanced code enforcement techniques. Continuous education ensures that our CEOs are well prepared to enforce current building regulations and address any new challenges that arise in building construction and land use changes.
9	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 EG CL-4)	The town's Comprehensive Plan guides development and investment and is a framework to address multiple issues. Unless hazard mitigation is integrated into the Comprehensive Plan, as appropriate, gaps relative to hazard mitigation in land use	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Director of Planning and Zoning, Town Supervisor	The town adopted the 2021 Comprehensive Plan, which included an extensive public participation process and required county planning review as part of the State Environmental Quality Review process.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		regulation, investment, and other actions identified in the plan will be created.			
10	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 EG CL-5)	New issues arise relating to natural hazards and hazard mitigation issues that may arise upon completion of this plan. Issues identified in the plan can also require and benefit from additional discussion and expert input. Local needs can require tailored strategies to address these issues.	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor	Workshops communicated to the town are distributed to all relevant town contacts, including but not limited to relevant town staff (Planning & Zoning Department, Building and Code Enforcement Department), Planning Board members, Zoning Board members, and Town Board members.
11	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are Issued (2011 EG-NFIP-4)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not enforcing regulations according to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Town Board and Floodplain Manager	New FIRMs have not yet been provided. The town will revise its floodplain management ordinance when new FIRMs are issued.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
12	Join FEMA's CRS (2011 EG-NFIP-6)	Flood insurance policies are expensive. East Greenbush has 21 flood insurance policies.	Join the Community Rating System (CRS). As the town moves up in class, policyholders receive premium reductions	Board of Trustees and Floodplain Manager	The Town of East Greenbush is considering joining the Community Rating System, and the Conservation Advisory Council has taken action to advance this initiative.

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of East Greenbush<sup>12</sup>

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefit	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	Upgrade Hampton Manor Drainage (2011 EG-1)	No	Goal: Reduce flood risks in vulnerable neighborhoods. Objective 1.1: Improve stormwater infrastructure to manage extreme rainfall events and enhance community resilience by mitigating property damage risks.	Flooding	The design of the stormwater collection system is outdated and does not adequately handle heavy storm events. Neighborhoods between the outlet of Hampton Manor Lake and the City of Rensselaer are at risk of flooding.	Install a new drainage system capable of handling at least a 100-year rain event.	Public Works Commissioner, Town Board	No	No	Medium-term (3–5 years)	\$1,000,000–\$1,500,000 (based on similar drainage upgrade projects)	Reduced flood risks in a residential area, prevention of property damage, improved public safety, and long-term infrastructure reliability	FEMA’s HMA grants, New York State EFC funding, local budget allocations or bond issuance	Medium
2	Michael Road Pipe Arch Replacement (2011 EG-3)	No	Goal: Mitigate flooding risks and improve roadway reliability. Objective: Enhance stormwater infrastructure to ensure safe and uninterrupted transportation routes during heavy rain events.	Flooding	The pipe arch currently installed in that location has flooded at least three times over the last 20 years, resulting in road closures and damage to the roadway.	Replace the culvert pipe on Michael Road with a hydraulically adequate structure.	Public Works Commissioner	Yes (roadway access is critical for emergency services and public transportation)	Yes (roadway access is critical for emergency services and public transportation)	Medium-term (3–5 years)	\$500,000–\$750,000 (based on similar culvert replacement projects)	Reduced road closures and damage, enhanced safety for drivers, long-term reduction in maintenance costs, and improved water flow management	FEMA’s HMA grants, New York State EFC funding, local budget allocations or bond issuance	Medium
3	Sherwood Park Drainage *NEW*	No	Goal: Reduce localized flooding and improve stormwater management infrastructure. Objective: Enhance resilience in older developments by implementing modern	Flooding	Sherwood Park is an older development partially retrofitted with a storm drainage system. The system is not adequate for increasingly frequent heavy rain events.	Design and build a storm drain system capable of handling at least a 100-year rain event.	Public Works Commissioner	Yes (stormwater drainage directly impacts infrastructure reliability and residential safety)	Potential environmental concerns related to wetland disturbance and water quality impacts from construction	Medium-term (3–5 years for design and construction)	\$1,200,000–\$1,800,000 (based on comparable stormwater system upgrades)	Reduced flood damage to residential properties, enhanced roadway reliability, and improved public safety during heavy rain events	FEMA’s HMA grants, New York State EFC funding, local government budget allocations or special infrastructure grants	Medium

<sup>12</sup> CPG = Core Planning Group, EFC = Environmental Facilities Corporation, FIRM = Flood Insurance Rate Map, HMA = Hazard Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefit	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
			stormwater solutions.											
4	Prospect Heights Drainage *NEW*	No	Goal: Mitigate flooding risks in older residential developments. Objective: Improve stormwater retention and drainage capacity to reduce property damage and enhance community resilience.	Flooding	Prospect Heights is an older development partially retrofitted with a storm drainage system. The system is not adequate for increasingly frequent heavy rain events.	Design and build a storm drain system capable of handling at least a 100-year rain event.	Public Works Commissioner	Yes (stormwater management impacts residential safety and infrastructure functionality)	Environmental considerations for retention area excavation and potential wetland impacts; compliance with stormwater discharge regulations	Medium-term (3–5 years)	\$800,000–\$1,200,000 (based on similar drainage improvement projects)	Enhanced stormwater retention, reduced flood damage to residential properties, improved roadway safety, and long-term infrastructure reliability	FEMA’s HMA grants, New York State EFC funding, local government infrastructure budgets or state disaster mitigation programs	Medium
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 EG CL-1)	No	Goal: Enhance public awareness of natural hazards and mitigation strategies. Objective: Provide accessible information and resources to improve community preparedness and resilience.	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Lack of public awareness of hazards and methods to address	Create a public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: county will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site, if they haven’t already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor	No (focuses on public education and awareness rather than direct infrastructure impacts)	None identified (public outreach and education have no significant environmental or historic preservation concerns)	Short-term (1–3 years, with ongoing annual updates)	\$5,000–\$10,000 annually (for website updates, printing of materials, and public outreach efforts)	Improved community preparedness, increased participation in hazard mitigation activities, and reduced risks due to enhanced public understanding of hazards and prevention strategies	Town budget allocations, FEMA’s HMGP, free resources from FEMA Publications Warehouse	High

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						sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements, etc., at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources) (Public education)								
6	Request Code/ Ordinance Review by County as Needed (2011 EG CL-2)	No	Goal: Ensure local codes and ordinances align with updated hazard mitigation strategies. Objective: Address gaps in regulations to improve community resilience and hazard prevention.	Flooding	The town should incorporate, to the maximum extent, practical strategies, practices, and legal or regulatory frameworks to address hazards identified in the plan. The town's local laws should align with the updated plan.	Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards, and, where a need is	County-led action item. CPG Member, Director of Planning and Zoning, Town Supervisor	Yes (updated codes impact critical facilities and infrastructure development)	None identified (code reviews and updates do not directly involve environmental or historic preservation concerns)	Medium-term (3-5 years)	\$10,000-\$20,000 (consultation, reviews, and potential legal fees for updates)	Improved regulatory compliance, enhanced hazard mitigation efforts, and reduced risks to infrastructure and the community	Town budget allocations, New York State Planning and Zoning grants	Low

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefit	Potential Funding Sources	Priority	
						identified, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as applicable. (Prevention)									
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 EG CL-3)	No	Goal: Improve enforcement of building codes to enhance hazard resilience. Objective: Ensure Code Enforcement Officers (CEOs) are fully trained on current codes and hazard mitigation strategies	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Building construction and other land use changes must be in accordance with applicable NYS and local building codes, requiring training to apply and enforce these codes.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and local building codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Code Enforcement Officer, Town Supervisor		Noncompliance with updated building codes, leading to increased vulnerability during hazard events	None identified (	Ongoing 1–3 years	\$2,000–\$5,000 annually (training fees, travel, and associated costs)	Improved code compliance, enhanced resilience of new and existing structures, and reduced risks from hazards such as flooding and wind damage	Town budget allocations, New York State Division of Building Standards and Codes training subsidies	High
8	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 EG CL-5)	No	Goal: Improve local understanding of and response to natural hazards. Objective: Foster collaboration and knowledge-sharing to enhance hazard mitigation planning and implementation.	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure	New issues arise relating to natural hazards and hazard mitigation issues that may arise upon completion of this plan. Issues identified in the plan can also require and benefit from additional discussion and expert input. Local needs can require tailored strategies	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor		No (focuses on education and planning rather than direct impact on critical facilities).	None identified	Short-term (1–3 years, with ongoing participation)	Minimal (under \$2,000 annually for workshop participation and associated travel costs)	Enhanced understanding of mitigation strategies, improved collaboration among municipalities, and better integration of hazard mitigation into local planning	Town budget allocations, HMGP	High

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				Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	to address these issues.									
9	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are Issued (2011 EG-NFIP-4)	No	Goal: Ensure development in flood-prone areas is resilient to current flood risks. Objective: Align local floodplain ordinances with updated FEMA FIRM to reduce flood risk and enhance compliance.	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not enforcing regulations according to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Town Board and Floodplain Manager	Yes (critical facilities in flood-prone areas must meet updated flood resilience standards)	None identified (ordinance updates do not directly involve environmental or historic preservation considerations)	Medium-term (dependent on FEMA issuance of updated FIRMs)	Minimal (\$5,000–\$10,000 for review, drafting, and adoption of revised ordinances)	Reduced flood risk for properties and infrastructure, improved compliance with federal standards, and reduced flood insurance premiums through CRS eligibility	Town budget allocations, FEMA funding for community hazard mitigation planning	Medium
10	Join FEMA’s CRS (2011 EG-NFIP-6)	No	Goal: Reduce financial burdens on residents in flood-prone areas. Objective: Improve community flood resilience and achieve premium reductions through CRS participation.	Flooding	Flood insurance policies are expensive. East Greenbush has 21 flood insurance policies.	Join the CRS. As the town moves up in class, policyholders receive premium reductions.	Board of Trustees and Floodplain Manager	Yes (participation incentivizes better flood management for critical facilities and other vulnerable infrastructure)	None identified (joining CRS does not involve direct environmental or historic preservation considerations)	Short-term (1–3 years for application and implementation)	\$15,000–\$25,000 (initial application process, staff training, and updates to floodplain management standards)	Premium reductions for 21 flood insurance policyholders, increased community resilience, and improved alignment with FEMA and NFIP standards	Town budget allocations, FEMA’s HMA grants for planning-related activities	High

Table 19: Prioritization of Mitigation Actions for the Town of East Greenbush

#	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
1	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	Medium
2	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	Medium
3	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	Medium
4	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	Medium
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	High
6	4	2	2	3	4	2	4	Low
7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	High
8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	High
9	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	Medium
10	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	High