Town of Hoosick Jurisdictional Annex to the

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2025

RENSSELAER COUNTY | NY

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Town of Hoosick Annex

This is the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Hoosick. 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 Hoosick

Name	Title	Contact Information
Mark Surdam	Town Supervisor	Phone: 518-527-9057 Email: hoosicksupervisor@townofhoosick.org

Introduction

The Town of Hoosick 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 Hoosick

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Mark Surdam	Town Supervisor	Town of Hoosick
Jared Smith	Building Inspector/Code Enforcement	Town of Hoosick
Paul Hoag	Highway Supervisor	Town of Hoosick

Jurisdiction Profile

Location and Land Area

The Town of Hoosick is located in northeast Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State (NYS). It shares a border with Washington County to the north, Grafton and Petersburgh to the south, Vermont to the east, and Pittstown to the west.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km^2), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km^2) is land and 13 square miles (34 km^2) (1.9%) is water. Of that, the Town of Hoosick has a total area of 63.14 square miles (163.54 km^2), of which 63.03 square miles (163.25 km^2) is land and 0.11 square miles (0.29 km^2) is water.[1]

Population

According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates, the Town of Hoosick's population is estimated to be 6,711.[2]

Demographics

The total land area is 63.03 square miles. The population per square mile is 106.5 persons.[3]

The population of the Town of Hoosick includes 87.2 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years old make up 22.9% of the population, and persons 65 years and over make up 21.9%. 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.[4]

Of those 25 years and older, 92.4% are high school graduates or higher, and 24.2% have received their bachelor's degree or higher . 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 might not have prior direct experience preparing for, responding to, or recovering from a particular hazard in their daily lives.[5]

From 2018 to 2022, there were 2,562 total households and 2.59 persons per household. Persons living alone sometimes have less of a direct social circle for support before, during, and after a disaster.[6]

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) or non-institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no information on group quarters for this 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.

---

[1] United States. Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, ." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045223.
[2] United States. Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, ." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045223.
[3] United States. Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts Town of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, ." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045223.
[4] IBID
[5] IBID
[6] IBID

According to the 2022 ACS, the median household income was $74,500, the per capita income in the past 12 months (2022) was $34,266, and the percentage of people in poverty was 8.5%. 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.[7]

Non-institutionalized civilians with a disability under age 65 is 11.7%, and the total number of persons (civilian, non-institutionalized) under 65 without health insurance is 3.8%. Persons with disabilities have access and functional needs, such as cognitive or mobility limitations, that might put them at greater risk before, during, and after a hazard event.[8]

Brief History

The area that is now Rensselaer County was inhabited by the Algonquian-speaking Mohican Indian tribe at the time of 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.

The Town of Hoosick's beginnings date back to June 3, 1688, when Governor Thomas Dongan of New York Province granted the Hoosick Patent to Marie Van Rensselaer and her three associates. Early settlement of the patents progressed slowly because of the continual threats of attacks from the French and the Indians during the French and Indian Wars in 1754. The district of Hoosick was formed on March 24, 1772.

Governing Body

The municipality's governing body consists of a Town Supervisor, a Deputy Supervisor, and three Councilpersons, among other departments. This council serves as the county's 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 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.

[7] IBID
[8] IBID

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 Hoosick reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019.

The Town of Hoosick did not note any major residential or commercial development taking place or any major infrastructure development planned for the next five years in the municipality. Development is generally very low, with a few single-family dwellings being constructed on previous farmland (subdivisions) and a small amount of commercial development. Most development is limited to remodeling existing buildings. There is little interest in any development due to recent perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) land and water contamination.

The Town of Hoosick enforces local planning and zoning regulations and NYS and International Building Codes to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards. The town recently adopted a "Land Use Law" (zoning law); it is a work in progress, with adjustments made when problems are noticed.

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
Probability **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.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	4	Highly Likely	91%–100% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.	
Potential Consequences **What will be the overall impact in terms of injuries, damage, death, continuity of operations, and environmental an d 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.	
Warning Time **How long will be there be between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?**	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	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	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
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 Value = [(Probability x .30) + (Magnitude x .30) + (Onset x .10) + (Duration x .10) + (Frequency x .20)]

Table 4 presents the CPRI for the Town of Hoosick 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 Hoosick

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	2	1	1	3	2	1.7
Earthquake	1	1	4	1	2	1.5
Extreme Temperature	3	2	1	2	3	2.4
Flooding	3	2	1	2	1	2
Hazardous Materials	2	1	4	2	1	1.7
High Winds	2	1	4	1	1	1.6
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	2	2	1	2	1	1.7
Landslide	2	1	4	1	1	1.6
Lightning	2	1	4	1	1	1.6
Terrorism	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Tornado	2	2	2	1	1	1.7

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	2	2	4	2	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	4	2	1	2
Winter Storm	3	2	1	3	3	2.5
Other? _____	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 enables 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 Hoosick since 2020.

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Town of Hoosick Since 2020

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 Temperatures Extreme Heat	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices reached 95°F–104°F across parts of the Hudson River from Albany and points southward reaching 105°F–110°F.	Extreme Heat
Extreme Cold	None	02/03/2023–02/04/2023	Warming centers were opened	Arctic Cold: With extreme wind chills, some squalls, temperatures ranging from -18°F to -39°F, and wind gusts up to 44 mph
Flooding (Including Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	None	1/13/2023	$50,000 in property damage: Route 7 closed between Route 22 and South St. in the Town of Hoosick due to a culvert overflowing and collapsing.	Waves of rainfall, which at times were heavy, combined with runoff from southern Vermont may have been the cause of a culvert overflowing and collapsing in the Town of Hoosick
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	03/07/2022–03/08/2022	National grid power outages throughout county; Town of Hoosick 20.1% without power	High Wind
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Terrorism	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	None	None	None
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022	N/A	Nor'easter: Snowfall ranging from 1 in to 12 in
	None	03/13/2023–03/15/2023	Downed trees and power lines with widespread power outages	Nor'easter: Heavy wet snow, accumulations from 12 in to 31 in
		03/22/2024–03/23/2024	State of emergency declared due to significant power outages throughout county. Many trees down and power lines were downed, leading to many road closures throughout county.	Long period of rain, followed by freezing rain and sleet and then freezing temperatures with up to 0.5 in ice and snow accumulations ranging from 4 in to 11.5 in

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)[9] at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Town of Hoosick since 2020 include the following:

- **October 7, 2020** – Thunderstorm Winds: A high-end severe weather event unfolded across the Northeast on Wednesday, October 7, 2020. A line of thunderstorms originated across New York State and moved eastward into New England during the afternoon hours, producing widespread damage. New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts between 50 and 60 mph down the Mohawk Valley into the Greater Capital District with a 67 mph wind gust measurement at the Albany International Airport. This ranks as the highest gust for the month of 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 one fatality when a tree fell onto a man's car while 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 being restored over the next few days. Route 22 at Hoosick Falls High School was closed due to downed trees and wires.
- **September 26, 2022** – Thunderstorm Winds: A line of strong to severe thunderstorms resulted in a few reports of downed trees in Rensselaer County. A tree was reported down on road in the Town of Hoosick .
- **January 13, 2023** – Flood: Waves of rainfall, which at times were heavy, Thursday evening (January 12) into Friday morning (January 13), combined with runoff from southern Vermont may have been the cause of a culvert overflowing and collapsing in the Town of Hoosick Route 7 closed between Route 22 and South St. in the town of Hoosick due to a culvert overflowing and collapsing.
- **September 7, 2023** – Thunderstorm Winds: A frontal boundary and low pressure system located to the west and east of eastern New York was the focus for rounds of showers and thunderstorms each day September 7–9. Strong to severe thunderstorms were more widespread on September 7–8. These storms resulted in numerous reports of tree and power line damage, as well as thousands without power and several road closures. There were reports of multiple trees and power lines down in Hoosick resulting in numerous power outages.

[9] 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=RENSSELAER%3A83&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=36%2CNEW+YORK.

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 Hoosick 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 Hoosick

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Code Office Smith Town Supervisor
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Yes
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Through Code Office
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	July 2017
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	Unknown
Is there an upcoming CAV? If no, is one needed?	Unknown
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	2018
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 Office
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Goes through planning or zoning review
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	No
Does the community track the number of buildings in the special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	No

Question	Response
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	One, Buskirk Fire House
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	None
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	No
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Code / Town Board New York State (NYS)
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	Seek assistance on as needed basis
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	With help from Rensselaer County & NYS
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Local News Social Media
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	No
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 community will continue to comply with NFIP through appropriate training and education.

Table 7: Responses on Floodplain Mapping from the Town of Hoosick

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.	Attend Meetings
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	01/06/2016
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	January 2016

Question	Response
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Code 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?	N/A

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

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	As needed by case
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	As needed
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	NYS
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Not very
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	Unknown
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	Unknown
Other comments?	N/A

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 Hoosick.

Table 9: Critical Facilities Located in the Floodplain in the Town of Hoosick

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 the Flood Risk
Brown's Brewery	Wastewater	Town of Hoosick	Yes	No	Has not	Not feasible
Buskirk Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station	Town of Hoosick	Yes	No	Has not	Needs to be moved to a new site away from the river
Hoosac School	School	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
Hoosick Falls (V) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	Wastewater	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
Hoosick Falls Elementary School	School	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
Hoosick Falls Junior/Senior High School	School	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
Hoosick Vol Fire Co	Fire Station	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
North Hoosick Fire Department	Fire Station	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
Unnamed	Bus	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	May be moved in near future
Walloomsac Recycling	Wastewater	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown
West Hoosick Fire Dept Inc	Fire Station	Town of Hoosick	No	No	Unknown	Unknown

Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Town of Hoosick, 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 Hoosick

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
People (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)	
Seniors	Vulnerable population
Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Unknown	Unknown
Economic Assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
Unknown	Unknown
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
Unknown	Unknown
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Unknown	Unknown
Community Activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
Fishing and hunting	Unknown
Are there any other assets that you can think to include?	
N/A	N/A

Additional Public Involvement

As part of this 2025 plan update, the Town of Hoosick 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 Hoosick for the 2025 plan update.

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Hoosick

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
April 2024–September 2024	Survey	Posted survey on town website, social media, talked about it in Town Board meetings and posted flyers in library and town hall	Town Supervisor

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 Hoosick.

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 Hoosick

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	Reference

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Zoning ordinance	Y	Prevents development in high-risk areas (e.g., floodplains or wildfire zones) thus minimizing damage from hazards.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Encourages growth in areas less flood, wildfire, or landslide prone. Minimizes impacts from natural disasters. Helps protect environmental areas (e.g., floodplains and wetlands).
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Encourages growth in areas less flood, wildfire, or landslide prone. Minimizes impacts from natural disasters. Helps protect environmental areas (e.g., floodplains and wetlands).
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	Promotes development patterns that minimize natural hazard exposures (e.g., floods, wildfires). Promotes resilient design in structures and infrastructures.
Site plan review requirements	Y	Minimizes damage and risk from natural hazards (e.g., flooding, high-wind zones, earthquakes) prior to future development and construction.
General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Can discourage development in areas at higher risk for natural disasters and promote resilient design standards by incorporating hazard assessments into planning determinations, identifies critical infrastructure needing protection. Overall, minimizes potential impacts of natural disasters by proactive planning.
Capital improvements plan	N	N/A
Economic development plan	Y	Incorporates hazard mitigation into planning, therefore making communities less vulnerable to natural disasters, and allows quicker recovery post disaster. Redirects new development away from higher risk areas, promotes increase resilience in construction planning. Increases hazard mitigation incorporation into land use plans.
Emergency response plan	Y	Overall, minimizes the impact of natural disasters, thus reducing the loss of lives and properties.
Post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Town of Hoosick[10]

Staff/Personnel Resources	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	N	N/A
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	N/A
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	N	N/A
Floodplain manager	Y	All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.
Surveyors	N	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Staff with expertise in assessing community vulnerability can identify at-risk areas, evaluate potential impacts of hazards, and recommend strategies for reducing risks.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A

[10] All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Emergency manager	Y	Emergency managers can be used in hazard mitigation for planning, coordinating, and being able to identify risk areas.
Grant writers	N	N/A
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	N/A

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Town of Hoosick

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Yes	Could be avenue for updates
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Capital improvement project funding can be used for hazard mitigation by financing infrastructure upgrades to reduce the impact of natural disasters.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	The authority to levy taxes for specific purposes can be used for hazard mitigation by generating dedicated funding to support projects like infrastructure improvements, emergency preparedness, and resilience-building efforts in high-risk areas.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Partial (part of town has public water)	N/A
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	No	N/A
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	The authority to incur debt through general obligation bonds can be used for hazard mitigation by raising funds to finance large-scale projects with repayment spread over time.

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes	The authority to incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds can be used for hazard mitigation by securing funding for targeted projects with repayment tied to specific revenue sources such as taxes or fees.
Incur debt through private activity bonds	Don't know	Unknown
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	Don't know	Unknown
State mitigation grant programs	Yes	State mitigation grant programs can be used to fund projects that reduce long-term risks, such as infrastructure improvements, community resilience initiatives, and hazard-resistant construction in vulnerable areas.
Other	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 Hoosick

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	N	N	N/A
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	N	N	N/A
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	N		
Emergency management listserv	N	N	N/A

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Local news	Y	N	Could incorporate hazard mitigation through ads.
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	N	Y	Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) update requesting community input flyers. Flyers placed at Rensselaer County Government Center in Troy, NY, at Cheney Library and Stewart's Shops in Hoosick Falls by Rensselaer County Emergency Preparedness Division.
Insurance disclosures/outreach	Y	Y	All insurance disclosures contain hazard mitigation education.
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	N		Potential outreach locations: Town of Hoosick Rescue Squad, Inc.; Hoosick Falls Kiwanis Club; Town of Hoosick Lions Club; Hoosick Grange #1127
Social media (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Facebook
Other? (Please describe.)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	Floodplain data and ordinances should be updated when FEMA releases new maps.
Administrative and Technical	Additional training for floodplain management staff
Financial	The town is willing to improve its capabilities, but the reality is that it does not have the funding or staff to do so.
Education and Outreach	Town could educate residents on NFIP program and requirements

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 Hoosick in 2019[11]

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Relocate Buskirk Fire Station Out of Floodplain (2011 H-1)	Fire station floods with high flows and ice jams. The fire station is located in the 100-year floodplain just outside of the mapped floodway.	Move/rebuild the fire station.	Buskirk Fire Department	Unchanged
2	Acquisition of Two Houses in the Floodplain (2011 H-2)	Homes Flood – Woods Brook	Acquire homes and return property to open space. Purchase of two homes in flood zone. These houses would no longer flood if bought and torn down. Meet with homeowners to discuss purchase. Phase I - If interested help them fill out Hazard Mitigation Program Grant & Pre-Disaster Mitigation applications. Phase II - If not interested discuss what direction to go in.	Hoosick Town Board	Completed by Village of Hoosick Falls
3	Culvert/Drainage Upgrades/	Roadway flooding and washouts.	Increase capacity of the drainage system and upgrade equipment so	Hoosick Supervisor	Ongoing

[11] Projects related to Critical Facilities (CF) must protect the facility to the 500-year event or worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
	Replacement (2011 H-3)		that roads will no longer flood and wash out.		
4	Beaver Dam Removal *NEW*	Roadway flooding and washouts when the beaver dams break	Remove beavers and the dams to protect against flooding.	Hoosick Supervisor and Highway Superintendent	Ongoing as needed
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 H-CL-1)	Residents could benefit from additional information on hazards, risks, and hazard mitigation measures they can take on their own properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before, during and after a hazard event.	Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link up 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, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources) (public education).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Ongoing as needed

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
6	Request Code/Ordinance Review by County As Needed (2011 H-CL-2)	Communities are safer and more resilient when new construction and substantial improvements take into account the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	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).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Ongoing
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 H-CL-3)	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff is the same, continual training improves local capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas to protect lives and property.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Ongoing
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 H-CL-4)	A long-term vision for the community that does not take into account hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Taking into account natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	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, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Update in progress
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and	When municipal staff are not armed with information on zoning and planning issues that	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town	Ongoing

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
	Hazard Mitigation (2011 H-CL-5)	sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation (prevention).	Board, Town Supervisor	
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (As Needed) (2011 H-NFIP-1)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Ongoing
11	Staff Training in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (2011 H-NFIP-3)	Communities are safer when their floodplain management ordinances are administered properly.	Add/train sufficient members of staff to adequately enforce NFIP regulations/floodplain management ordinances.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	Ongoing
12	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance when New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are Issued (2011 H-NFIP-4)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating 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	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	Ongoing
13	Join the CRS (2011 H-NFIP-6)	Flood insurance policies are expensive.	Join the Community Rating System (CRS).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor and	We are a part of system, not aware

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
				Floodplain Manager	
14	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) *NEW*	Hoosick has one NFIP Repetitive Loss Property.	The town will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	Ongoing

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of Hoosick[12]

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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	Relocate Buskirk Fire Station Out of Floodplain	No	Improve capabilities.	Flooding	Fire station floods with high flows and ice jams. The fire station is located in the 100-year floodplain just outside of the mapped floodway.	Move/rebuild the fire station.	Buskirk Fire Department	Y	N	3–5 years	$1–5 million	Relocating the fire department from the floodplain reduces the risk of service disruptions, ensuring faster emergency response during flood events and other disasters. This move also prevents costly damage to critical infrastructure, protecting public safety and reducing long-term repair and recovery expenses.	HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Medium
2	Culvert/Drainage Upgrades/ Replacement	No	Protect existing assets.	Flooding/ landslides	Roadway flooding and washouts	Increase capacity of the drainage system and upgrade equipment so that roads will no longer flood and wash out.	Hoosick Supervisor. Town Highway Supervisor	N	N	3–5 Years	$100,000–$500,000	Improves transportation safety, ensures reliable emergency access, and minimizes long-term repair and maintenance expenses.	HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Medium
3	Beaver Dam Removal	No	Protect existing assets.	Flooding/ landslides	Roadway flooding and washouts when the beaver dams break	Remove beavers and dams to protect against flooding.	Town Highway Supervisor Hoosick Supervisor and	N	Y	1 year	$<100,000	Removing beaver dams prevents sudden breakages that can cause roadway flooding and washouts,	Capital Budget, HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Low

[12] BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, DEC = Department of Environmental Conservation, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, NYSDOT = New York State Department of Transportation

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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
							Highway Superin-tendent					reducing infrastructure damage and maintenance costs.		
4	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach	No	Increase public awareness.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	Residents could benefit from additional information on hazards, risks, and hazard mitigation measures they can take on their own properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before, during, and after a hazard event.	Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link up 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, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications	Town Board/ Town Supervisor County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Empowers residents with the knowledge to take proactive steps in reducing risks, protecting property, and enhancing personal safety before, during, and after disasters. By providing easily accessible information through various channels, the program fosters a more resilient community, reduces disaster-related losses, and improves coordination between residents and local emergency management efforts.	Capital Budget, HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Medium

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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						Warehouse and other appropriate sources) (public education).								
5	Request Code/Ordinance Review by County As Needed	No	Promote resilient new development.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	Communities are safer and more resilient when new construction and substantial improvements take into account the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	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).	Town Board/ Town Supervisor County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Ensures that new construction and substantial improvements incorporate the latest risk reduction measures, enhancing community safety and resilience. Minimizes property damage, lowers disaster recovery costs, protects lives.	Capital Budget, HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Low
6	Send CEO to County-Led Training	No	Promote resilient new development.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff is the same, continual training improves local capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas to protect lives and property.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Ensures that local officials stay up to date with building codes and hazard regulations, improving their ability to enforce standards that protect lives and property.	Capital Budget, HMPG, BRIC, FMA	Medium
7	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning	No	Promote resilient new development.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous	A long-term vision for the community that does not take into account hazard areas can put lives and	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board,	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Ensures that future development considers natural hazards, reducing risks to lives and	Green Way & Capital Budget	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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
				materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	property at risk. Taking into account natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department (prevention)	Town Supervisor					property. Incorporating hazard mitigation measures strengthens community resilience, minimizes disaster-related damages, and supports safer, more sustainable growth.		
8	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation	No	Improve capabilities.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	When municipal staff are not armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	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 Board, Town Supervisor	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Equips municipal staff with essential knowledge on zoning and planning issues related to natural hazards, enabling them to make informed decisions that enhance community resilience.	Capital Budget, FMA, BRIC, HMGP	Medium
9	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (As Needed)	No	Protect existing assets.	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Ensures that the community is using the latest hazard data to reduce flood risks, protect properties, and enhance public safety.	Capital Budget, FMA, BRIC, HMGP	Medium
10	Staff Training in National Flood	No	Improve capabilities.	Drought, earthquake, extreme	Communities are safer when their floodplain	Add/train sufficient members of staff to adequately enforce	County-led action item. CPG	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Enforcing NFIP regulations and floodplain	Capital Budget,	Medium

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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
	Insurance Program (NFIP)			temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	management ordinances are administered properly.	NFIP regulations/ floodplain management ordinances.	Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor					management ordinances ensures consistent compliance, reducing flood risks and protecting properties	FMA, BRIC, HMGP	
11	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance when New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are Issued	No	Improve capabilities.	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating 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.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Updating the floodplain ordinance ensures that the community is regulating based on the latest hazard data and best practices, reducing flood risks and protecting lives and property.	Capital Budget, FMA, BRIC, HMGP	Medium
12	Join the Community Rating System (CRS)	No	Improve capabilities.	Flooding	Flood insurance policies are expensive.	Join the Community Rating System (CRS).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Board, Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Joining the Community Rating System (CRS) helps lower flood insurance costs for residents by incentivizing proactive floodplain management and risk reduction measures. This makes insurance more affordable.	Capital Budget, FMA, BRIC, HMGP	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 Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
13	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs)	No	Protect existing assets.	Flooding	Hoosick has one NFIP Repetitive Loss Property.	The town will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	N	N	1 year	$<100,000	Reduces recurring flood damage, lowering long-term recovery costs for both the property owner and the community. Supporting property owners in flood mitigation efforts enhances overall resilience and helps prevent future losses.	Capital Budget, FMA, BRIC, HMGP	Low

Table 19: Mitigation Action Prioritization

Action #	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
1	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	Medium
2	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	Low
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
5	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	Low
6	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	Medium
7	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Low
8	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	Medium
9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
12	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Low
13	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	Low