



Town of Nassau

Jurisdictional Annex to the

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

Town of Nassau Annex	3
Contact Information	3
Introduction	3
Jurisdiction Profile	4
Location and Land Area	4
Population	4
Demographics	4
Brief History	5
Governing Body Format	5
Growth and Development Trends	5
Hazard Identification	6
Hazard Event History	9
National Flood Insurance Program Summary	12
Critical Facilities Information	15
Jurisdiction- and Public-Identified Vulnerabilities	15
Additional Public Involvement	16
Capabilities Assessment	17
Planning and Regulatory	17
Administrative and Technical	18
Financial	20
Education and outreach	21
Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities	22
Mitigation Strategy	23

List of Tables

Table 1: Contact Information for Town of Nassau	3
Table 2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Participation Roles	3
Table 3: Methodology of the Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Town of Nassau	7

Table 4: Types of Hazard Events with Calculated Priority Risk Index for Town of Nassau.....8

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events History Notable Events in the Town of Nassau Since 2020..... 10

Table 6: National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Management..... 12

Table 7: National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Mapping..... 14

Table 8: National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance and Outreach..... 14

Table 9: Jurisdiction- and Public-Identified Vulnerabilities 16

Table 10: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Nassau 17

Table 11: Planning and Regulatory Capability 17

Table 12: Administrative Capabilities..... 19

Table 13: Financial Capabilities 20

Table 14: Education and Outreach Capabilities..... 21

Table 15: Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities..... 22

Table 16: 2019 Proposed Rensselaer County Mitigation Actions 23

Table 17: Proposed New 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of Nassau 27

Table 18 Mitigation Action Prioritization 31

Town of Nassau Annex

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

Name	Title	Contact Information
David Fleming	Supervisor	Email: david.fleming@townofnassau.org
Wayne Bonesteel, PE	Town Engineer	Phone: 518-766-2343
Don Denué	Hwy Superintendent	Not Given

Introduction

The Town of Nassau 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 Nassau

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
David Fleming	Supervisor	Town of Nassau
Don Denué	Hwy Superintendent	Town of Nassau
Wayne Bonesteel, PE	Town Engineer	Town of Nassau

Jurisdiction Profile

Location and Land Area

The Town of Nassau is in south central Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It shares a border with Sand Lake to the north, Columbia County to the south, Stephentown to the east, and Schodack to the west.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km²), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km²) is land and 13 square miles (34 km²) (1.9%) is water. Of that, the Town of Nassau has a total area of 45.24 square miles (117.16 km²), of which 44.44 square miles (115.11 km²) is land and 0.79 square miles (2.05 km²) is water.¹

Population

According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, the Town of Nassau's population was estimated to be 4,545. The July 1, 2023 U.S Census population count shows a decreased in population to 4,522.²

Demographics

The population of the Town of Nassau includes 119.6 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years old make up 19.8% of the population, and persons 65 years and older make up 18.7%.³ Young and old subsets of the population may have unique needs regarding care requirements and potential cognitive and/or mobility limitations before, during, and after a disaster.

The number of people who speak a language other than English is 123, or 2.9% of the population. People who do not speak English well may have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of those 25 years and older, 95.4% are high school graduates or higher, and 33.9% have received their bachelor's degree or higher.⁴ 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.

¹ World Population Review, 2025, "Town of Nassau, New York", [Nassau town, New York Population 2024](#)

² U.S. Census Bureau. Census Reporter 2025, "Town of Nassau, New York"
<https://censusreporter.org/profiles/06000US3608349517-nassau-town-rensselaer-county-ny/>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

The 2020 U.S. Census Bureau reports there are 2,192 housing units for families and living arrangements in the Town of Nassau. 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. The two types of group quarters are 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 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 2022 American Community Survey, the median household income in the Town of Nassau was \$87,024, and the percentage of people in poverty was 4.2%. Lower-income people have limited financial resources to draw from in both a pre- and post-disaster scenario. They will likely require support as they prepare for and recover from hazard events.

Noninstitutionalized civilians with a disability accounted for 11.9%, and the percentage of people with disabilities over age 65 is 28.3%. The total number of persons (civilian, non-institutionalized) without health insurance is 3.0%. Persons 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 hazard event.

Brief History

The area 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 region was first settled around 1760. In 1806, the Town of Philipstown was formed from parts of the Towns of Petersburg, Schodack, and Stephentown. The town changed its name to "Nassau" in 1808.

Governing Body

The municipality's governing body consists of various town officials. This council serves as the local government, performing executive functions of different natures. Members of this governing body are elected by the people.

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.

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

The Town of Nassau did not note any significant residential or commercial development or any major infrastructure development planned for the next five years in the municipality. Single-family residential development is occurring in predominantly undeveloped forest and former agricultural lands throughout this rural municipality. The density of development is low. While the minimum lot size is 2 acres in the Rural Residential District, representing much of the town, the most recent development has been on lots somewhat larger than this size. Development has occurred on generally easily developed lands near existing roadways with ready access to existing infrastructure. There is some pressure to develop residential sites that are more distant from road frontages.

The town enforces regulations, ordinances, and codes to minimize the effects of natural hazards on new development. The Town of Nassau enforces its local zoning law of 2011.⁵ Development in flood hazard areas is enforced through the local flood law and the town's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Town of Nassau also has a steep slope ordinance to limit development on areas of 15% or greater slope, which is under review for proposed incorporation into the revised zoning code. The current state building codes are enforced in new developments or for significant modifications of existing developments. The town notes that there are limited seismic hazards.

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.

⁵ <https://townnassau.digitaltowpath.org:10091/content/Laws/View/15>

Table 3: Factors in the Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Town of Nassau

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% percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11–100 years.	
	3	Likely	11%–90% percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1–10 years.	
	4	Highly Likely	91%–100% percent 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 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 will be there be 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 Nassau 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 Nassau

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

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Extreme Temperatures	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flooding	3	3	2	2	3	2.8
Hazardous Materials	1	1	1	1	1	1
High Winds	2	2	1	1	2	1.8
Hurricane-Tropical Storm	1	3	1	2	1	1.7
Landslide	1	1	3	1	1	1.2
Lightning	2	1	3	1	1	1.5
Terrorism	1	1	3	1	1	1.2
Tornado	1	3	1	1	1	1.6
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	1	2	3	1	1	1.5
Wildfire	1	1	3	1	1	1.2
Winter Storm	3	3	1	2	3	2.7
Other? _____	None					

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 provides information for the Town of Nassau since the 2020 plan update.

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

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	No events	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 degrees 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 and some squalls-temperatures ranging from -18°F to -39°F, wind gusts up to 44 mph in Nassau.
Flooding (Including Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	N/A	07/14/2021	State of Emergency (SOE) declared. There was a significant amount of flood damage to the northern portion of the Town of Nassau. Several roads were closed. Many roads and bridges were washed out, and there was minor damage to many homes and businesses. Damage estimates were in the millions countywide.	Heavy Flash Flooding: 2–5 in of rain fell in 2 hrs

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	No events	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hurricane-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 & Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	05/30/2023–06/06/2023	N/A	SOE declared for Town of Nassau for threat of brush fires.
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
	None	03/22/2024–03/23/2024	SOE declared due to significant power outages throughout county. Many trees and power lines were downed, leading to many road closures throughout the 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) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)⁶, some recent notable events in the Town of Nassau since 2020 include the following:

- July 14, 2021** – Flash flood: Slow-moving thunderstorms over Rensselaer County during the afternoon of July 14 resulted in 2 to 5 inches of rainfall over 2 to 3 hours over central and southern portions of the county. The runoff from the rainfall washed out or destroyed many roads and bridges, some of which would take weeks to months to reconstruct. There was a significant amount of flood damage to the northern portion of the Town of Nassau. Several roads were closed, including Burden Lake Road and Nassau-Averill Park Road. Route 66 was closed due to debris over the road at Pike's Pond.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) program providing flood insurance to millions nationwide policyholders. The following information is provided to meet federal standards. The Town of Nassau 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 Nassau

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector
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?	Monitoring and inspection
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

⁶ National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). "Storm Events Database, Rensselaer County, New York."

https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2020&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

Question	Response
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	1987
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
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	No
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?	Yes No trends
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure)	0
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure)	0
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	0
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Code Enforcement
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	Review permits and new development for SD/SI criteria. Local floodplain administrator is responsible for making this determination.
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Yes
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Through the website and social media

Question	Response
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 town will continue to monitor at risk properties and look at ways to improve public education and outreach.

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

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 provides information to property owners on how to file a request for flood map amendment or revision.
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	1981
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	1981
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Yes Paper maps are available at the Town Hall and electronically online through FEMA.
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?	None

Table 8: National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance and Outreach

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	Through the town's website and through social media

Question	Response
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	Unknown
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?	30
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 [Jurisdiction Name].

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

Name of Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdictional Location	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating the Flood Risk
The Town of Nassau has no critical facilities located in the floodplain.						

Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Town of Nassau floodplain, highlighting the town's vulnerability to identified hazards. It outlines the susceptibility of future assets to damage from the identified hazards, offering valuable insights into their potential impact on these essential facilities. By understanding the risks associated with 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 resilience-building within the community.

Table 10: Vulnerable Assets in the Town of Nassau

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.)	
N/A	N/A
Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
Economic Assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
Camp Schodack	Large culvert on Krouner Road is undersized and prone to flooding.
Burden Lake Country Club	N/A
Nassau Highway Department	N/A
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Powerlines	Electricity disrupted
Cell Towers	Communications disrupted
Tennessee Gas Line	Vulnerable
Community Activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
N/A	N/A
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 Nassau undertook various activities to (a) alert the public and other stakeholders to the fact that the HMP Planning Committee was working to develop 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 Nassau for the 2025 plan update.

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Nassau

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
June 2024	Survey	Survey was posted on social media.	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 Town of Nassau's capabilities.

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 Nassau

Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place? (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	The building code can be used as a resource for flood hazard mitigation together with establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Zoning ordinance	Y	The town's zoning ordinance could be used for hazard mitigation through establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	The town's subdivision regulations could be used for hazard mitigation through 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?
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	The town has a stormwater management ordinance that is monitored through the general permit of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Additional flood mitigation can be established through a town floodplain ordinance and regulation to promote proper floodplain management.
Growth management ordinances (also called “smart growth” or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	The town has growth management ordinances to promote smart growth. Additional regulations related to proper floodplain management can be added to the growth management plans.
Site plan review requirements	Y	Site plan regulations are in place to oversee development. Additional regulations related to proper floodplain management can be established in the site plan regulations.
General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Establishment of additional regulations related to proper floodplain management can be implemented in future comprehensive plan updates.
A capital improvements plan	N	N/A
An economic development plan	N	N/A
An 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.
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	Unknown
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 Nassau

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	Y	Adequate planning results in more efficient and defined methods for mitigating flood risk and emergencies resulting from responses to flood events. Resources are available to the town to provide guidance on flood hazard mitigation.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Adequate planning results in more efficient and defined methods for mitigating flood risk and emergencies resulting from responses to flood events. Resources are available to the town to provide guidance on flood hazard mitigation.
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	N	N/A
Floodplain manager	Y	Additional expertise for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations may be necessary to implement flood hazard mitigation measures
Surveyors	N	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Additional training for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations may be necessary to implement flood hazard mitigation measures
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	Y	Additional training for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations may be necessary to implement flood hazard mitigation measures
Grant writers	Y	Additional training for a proper review of floodplain management and flood mitigation considerations may be necessary to implement flood hazard mitigation measures
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 Nassau

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 Grants (CDBG)	Yes	Funds can be pursued to complete hazard mitigation projects.
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Funds can be pursued to complete hazard mitigation projects.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Yes	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No	N/A
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	No	N/A
State mitigation grant programs	Yes	Funds can be pursued to complete hazard mitigation projects.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Don't know	N/A
Other	Hudson River Estuary Grants	Not sure but would like to know more as to how this resource could be used for hazard mitigation.

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 Nassau

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community Newsletter(s)	Y	N	N/A
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, and School Programs)	N	N/A	N/A
Public Meetings/Events (Please Describe)	Y Town Board Planning Board	When necessary	N/A
Emergency Management Listserv	No	N/A	N/A
Local News	Y	N	N/A
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Y	Hazard mitigation plan update survey posted at Nassau Free Library by Rensselaer County Emergency Management
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)	Y	N	N/A

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Social Media (Please Describe)	Y Facebook	Y When necessary	Hazard mitigation Plan Update Survey posted on Rensselaer County 911 Facebook
Other? (Please Describe)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-cooperation with state, county, and town municipalities
Administrative and Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training • Improve staff resources
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 including Rensselaer County and New York State.
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach • Public forums

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 Nassau in 2019⁷

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Status Update
1	Kronuner Road Large Culvert/Bridge (New)	The current structure is structurally and functionally obsolete; under capacity.	Upgrade to current standards and improve hydraulic flow. Currently undergoing engineer review and awaiting report.	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
2	Road / Culvert Assessment (New)	Town in need of continued full assessment of drainage systems throughout town; many locations under capacity	Catalog, GPS locate, assess need for improvements on town wide large culverts. Upgrade culverts as needed, and time/budget allows.	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
3	Culvert/Bridge upgrades, replacements, and drainage improvements to Old Mill Pond, Krouner, Clarkes Chapel, Mashodack,	Flooding, road closures, road washouts, land, and embankment erosion	Improve to prevent possible Flooding, road closures, road washouts, land and embankment erosion. Upgrade culverts as needed, and time/budget allows	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update

⁷ 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 (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Status Update
	Fredenburg, Alps Mt., McGill, and Dusenberry Roads. Replace functionally or structurally obsolete large culverts/bridges. (2011 NT-1)				
4	Tree Trimming Project. (2011 NT-2)	Trees and brush have potential to cause damage, road closures and safety issues. Road closures, safety, site distance, damage to road surface	Improve to prevent possible road closures and damage due to downed trees. Continue to widen/cutback town road right of ways to improve/prevent road blockage due to downed trees in ice and windstorm events.	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
5	Participate in County- Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 NT-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: The County will maintain 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	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Status Update
			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) Town continues to provide public information on website and available at town hall		
6	Request code/ordinance review by County as needed (2011 NT-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) Town has determined that need was not identified to modify/amend any local codes/ordinances.'	Supervisor	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 NT-CL-3)	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when the staff is the same, continual training improves local	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (Prevention) Town staff, including CEO,	Supervisor	No progress has been made, carry

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Status Update
		capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas to protect lives and property.	continually update and seek new training.		over to 2025 plan update
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 NT-CL-4)	A long-term vision for the community that doesn't 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) Town has a Comprehensive plan updated and passed in July of 2011.	Supervisor	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 NTCL-5)	When municipal staff aren't armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that don't foster community resiliency.	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (as needed) (2011 NT-NFIP-1)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulated 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.	Town Board	No progress has been made, carry over to 2025 plan update

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of Nassau

#	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 Issue	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	Kronuner Road Large Culvert/Bridge	No	Protect existing assets.	Flooding	The current structure is structurally and functionally obsolete; under capacity.	Upgrade to current standards and improve hydraulic flow. Currently undergoing engineer review and awaiting report	Highway department	N	N	3-5 years	\$1M	Improve stream flow prevent flooding	WQIP ⁸ , CHIPs ⁹ BridgeNY	High
2	Road / Culvert Assessment	No	Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	Flooding	Town in need of continued full assessment of drainage systems throughout town; many locations under capacity	Catalog, GPS locate, assess need for improvements on town wide large culverts. Upgrade culverts as needed, and time/budget allows	Highway department	N	N	3-5 years	\$100k	Understand needs	WQIP, CHIPs	High
3	Culvert/Bridge upgrades, replacements, and drainage improvements to Old Mill Pond, Krouner, Clarkes Chapel, Mashodack, Fredenburg, Alps Mt., McGill, and Dusenberry Roads. Replace functionally or structurally obsolete large culverts/bridges. (2011 NT-1)	No	Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	Flooding	Flooding, road closures, road washouts, land, and embankment erosion	Improve to prevent possible Flooding, road closures, road washouts, land and embankment erosion. Upgrade culverts as needed, and time/budget allows	Highway department	N	N	3-5 years	\$2M	Improve stream flow and prevent flooding	CHIPs Tax Levy	High
4	Tree Trimming Project (2011 NT-2)	No	Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	High Wind, Winter Storm	Trees and brush have potential to cause damage, road closures and safety issues. Road closures, safety, site distance, damage to road surface	Improve to prevent possible road closures and damage due to downed trees. Continue to widen/cutback town road right of ways to improve/prevent road blockage due to downed trees in ice and windstorm events.	Highway department	N	N	5+ years	\$2M	Prevent damage and eliminate road closures during storm events	CHIPs, Tax levy	Medium

⁸ WQIP is the Water Quality Improvement Program.

⁹ CHIPs is the Consolidated Highway Improvement Program.

#	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 Issue	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 NT-CL-1)	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: The County will maintain 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, 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) Town continues to provide public information on website and available at town hall.	Town board	N	N	1-2 years	Unknown	Increase public awareness	Tax Levy	Low

#	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 Issue	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
6	Request code/ordinance review by County as needed (2011 NT-CL-2)	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 has determined that need was not identified to modify/amend any local codes/ordinances.'	Town board	N	N	1-2 years	Unknown	Reduce risk	Tax Levy	Low
7	Send CEO to County Led Training (2011 NT-CL-3)	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	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) Town staff, including CEO, continually updates and seeks new training.	Building department	N	N	1-2 years	Unknown	Reduce risks	Tax Levy	Low
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 NT-CL-4)	No	Improve capabilities. Protect existing assets. 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	A long-term vision for the community that doesn't 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) Town has a Comprehensive plan updated and passed in July of 2011.	Town board	N	N	3-5 years	Unknown	Reduce risks	Tax Levy	Low

#	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 Issue	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 NTCL-5)	No	Improve capabilities. 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	When municipal staff aren't armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that don't foster community resiliency.	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	Town board	N	N	3-5 years	Unknown	Reduce risks	Tax Levy	Low
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (as needed) (2011 NT-NFIP-1)	No	Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	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.	Town board	N	N	3-5 years	Unknown	Reduce risks to residences	Tax Levy	Low
11	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance when New FIRMs are Issued (2011 NT-NFIP-4)	No	Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	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	Town Board	No	No	3-5 years	Unknown	Reduce risks to residences	Tax Levy	Low

Table 19 Mitigation Action Prioritization

Action #	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority (High, Medium, Low)
1	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	High
2	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	High
3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	High
4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	Medium
5	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
6	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
7	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
8	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
9	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
10	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low
11	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	Low