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# Town of Schaghticoke Jurisdictional Annex to the MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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# Town of Schaghticoke Annex

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

Name	Title	Contact Information
Timothy Salisbury	Town Supervisor	Phone: 518-753-6915 x104 Email: supervisor@townofschaghticoke.org

## Introduction

The Town of Schaghticoke 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 Schaghticoke

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Tim Salisbury	Supervisor	Town of Schaghticoke

## Jurisdiction Profile

### Location and Land Area

The Town of Schaghticoke is in northwest Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It shares a border with Washington County to the north, the City of Troy and Town of Brunswick to the south, the Town of Pittstown to the east, and Saratoga County to the west.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 13 square miles (34 km<sup>2</sup>) (1.9%) is water. Of that, the Town of Schaghticoke has a total area of 51.86 square miles (134.32 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 49.75 square miles (128.85 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 2.11 square miles (5.48 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.

## Population

According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates, the population of Town of Schaghticoke is estimated to be 7,445 persons. The July 1, 2023 U.S Census, population count shows an decrease in population to 7,297.<sup>1</sup>

## Demographics

Of a total area of 51.86 square miles,<sup>2</sup> the land area is 49.75 square miles, and the population per square mile is 149.1 persons.

Of the total population, there are 116.1 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years account for 17.5% of the population, and 19.7% are persons 65 years and over.<sup>3</sup> Young and old subsets of the population might have unique needs as far as care requirements and potential cognitive and/or mobility limitations before, during, and after a disaster.

The number of persons who speak a language other than English is 57, or 0.8%. Persons not speaking English well might have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of persons 25 years and older, 95.1% are high school graduates or higher, and 29.7% have earned their bachelor's degree or higher.<sup>4</sup> Higher education can help enhance skills associated with cognition and evaluation of risk. Higher education can, therefore, foster an overall improved perception of risk, particularly when individuals may not have prior direct experience preparing for, responding to, or recovering from a particular hazard in their daily lives.

From 2018 to 2022 there were 2,894 total households and 2.88 persons per household. 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 (house, apartment, mobile home, 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 group quarters information 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 ACS, the median household income was \$113,833 and the percentage of persons in poverty was 4.6%. Lower income people have limited financial resources to draw from in both pre- and

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<sup>1</sup> U. S. Census Bureau, 2025, "Census Quickfacts, Town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/schaghticoketownrensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045224>

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2022, "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Rensselaer County, New York." <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/schaghticoketownrensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045224>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

post-disaster scenarios and are likely to require support as they prepare for and recover from hazard events.

The total of noninstitutionalized civilians with a disability is 7.7%, and the percentage of people over 65 with a disability is 19.0%. The total percentage of persons (civilian, noninstitutionalized) without health insurance is 1.3%. 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 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 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 1790s from an area that was originally part of the very large Albany County. In 1807 the county reorganized.

Multiple Indian tribes inhabited the land that is now the Town of Schaghticoke as early as 1300. In 1675, Governor Andros, governor of the colony of New York, planted a "Tree of Welfare" near the junction of the Hoosic River and Tomhannock Creek, an area already known as Schaghticoke, "the place where the waters mingle." This tree symbolized the friendship between the English and the Dutch—and the Schaghticoke Indians. The Indians were Mohican refugees from New England who were welcomed to Schaghticoke because they agreed to help protect the English from the French and the Iroquois. They stayed until 1754.

Until the Revolutionary War, Schaghticoke was part of the colony of New York, with most of its citizens governed by the City of Albany, which owned the land they rented. Meanwhile, New York sold the rest of what is now the Town of Schaghticoke in several large land grants. Settlement was slow until after the revolution because Schaghticoke was a dangerous place in which to live, its inhabitants subject to raid by Indians and Tories. The newly formed New York State government organized much of the state into towns by an act of legislature in 1788. Schaghticoke was among those towns. Schaghticoke was part of Albany County until Rensselaer County was formed in 1791.<sup>5</sup>

## Governing Body

The governing body of the municipality consists of a Town Supervisor, four Councilpersons, and other department heads. This council serves as the municipal/local government, performing various executive functions. Members of this governing body are elected by the people.

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<sup>5</sup> 2020 Rensselaer County Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Town of Schaghticoke Annex"

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

The Town of Schaghticoke 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. However, they did note that slow growth is expected for the development of predominantly single-family homes (no large projects at this time). Typically, agricultural or vacant undeveloped parcels are subdivided with a house lot and the remaining property stays undeveloped. Some homes will be within the Flood Fringe Overlay (FFO) District, and special regulations and procedures will be followed in accordance with the Town Zoning Law and Town Code.

The Town of Schaghticoke enforces local laws to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards. The Town Zoning Law has special regulations for development within a Steep Slope Overlay District. Specific information can be found in Section V (Y) in the Zoning Law FFO District, Section V (L) in the Town Zoning Law. Also, Section 69 of the Town Code addresses flood damage prevention.

## Hazard Identification

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

Table 3: Factors in the Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
<b>Probability</b> What is the likelihood of the hazard occurring?	1	Unlikely	Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	30%
	2	Occasional	1%–10% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11–100 years.	
	3	Likely	11%–90% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1–10 years.	
	4	Highly Likely	91%–100% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.	
<b>Potential Consequences</b> What will be the overall impact in terms of injuries, damage, death, continuity of operations, and environmental and economic impacts?	1	Negligible	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	
	3	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week.	
	4	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	
<b>Warning Time</b>	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
How long between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	3	Self-defined	6 to 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 Schaghticoke with respect to different hazards the jurisdiction might experience.

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

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	1	1	1	4	3	1.7
Earthquake	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Extreme Temperatures	2	1	2	3	4	2.9
Flooding (Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	3	2	3	3	2	2.5
Hazardous Materials	1	1	4	4	1	1.6

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
High Winds	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	1	2	1	3	3	1.9
Landslide	1	1	4	4	1	1.6
Lightning	3	1	2	2	2	2
Terrorism	1	1	4	3	1	1.5
Tornado	2	2	4	3	2	2.3
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	1	1	4	2	2	1.6
Wildfire	1	1	4	4	1	1.6
Winter Storm	3	2	3	3	3	2.7

## 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 Schaghticoke since 2003.

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Town of Schaghticoke Since 2003

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	None	04/05/2024	No reported impacts.	Earthquake with epicenter in NJ, felt in some parts of the county
Extreme Temperature	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices of 95°F–104°F across parts of the Hudson River from Albany and points southward reaching 105°F–110°F.	Extreme Heat
	None	02/03/2023–02/04/2023	Warming centers opened.	Arctic Cold, with extreme wind chills some squalls—temperatures of 18°F–39°F and wind gusts up to 44 mph
Flooding (Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	None	1/24/2019	An ice jam led to flooding around a residence, forcing residents to evacuate. An individual attempted to break up the ice jam, became stranded, and had to be rescued by a local fire crew.	Ice Jam: The combination of rainfall and mild temperatures melting some of the snow resulted in poor drainage and urban flooding over portions of the region, along with minor to moderate river flooding in the Hoosic River Basin. Some ice jam flooding also occurred.
	None	07/09/2023	Culvert washout closed Pinewoods Road for weeks.	\$250,000–\$300,000 in damage
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	06/26/2019	A National Weather Service Meteorologist reported a large tree downed across Sliter Road. Trees and wires were down in other locations.	Thunderstorm Wind: Strong to severe thunderstorms developed, resulting in numerous reports of trees and wires down.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
	None	08/08/2019	Trees were down in Schaghticoke.	An upper-level disturbance moved through the region ahead of a surface cold front, which sparked strong to severe thunderstorms and numerous downed trees and wires across the region. Some of the storms also produced severe hail.
	None	10/07/2020	A tree was downed and large branches were snapped.	New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts, 50–60 mph, down the Mohawk Valley into the Greater Capital District, with a 67-mph wind gust reported at the Albany International Airport.
	None	09/15/2021		A line of showers and thunderstorms resulted in widespread severe weather and flash flooding over eastern New York. There was a report on social media of 0.75-inch hail.
	None	07/09/2023	Many branches and a few trees were downed along Route 40 south of Schaghticoke.	In addition to the heavy rainfall, a few severe thunderstorms also developed across portions of the Hudson Valley leading to downed trees and wires.
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	03/12/2024	Took out road and bank where City of Troy had installed two 36-inch main water lines, closing Irish Road for months	Landslide at Irish Road
Lightning	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	08/29/2020	Destroyed a home; damaged a school, a business, and other homes; downed power lines; \$45,000 in property damage, \$30,000 in crop damage.	An EF1 tornado with maximum winds of 110 mph
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	None	None	None
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/16/2020–12/17/2020	Downed trees and power lines from weight of snow	Snowfall in Rensselaer County ranging from 17.3 in to 26 in
	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022	N/A	Nor'easter, snowfall ranging from 1 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

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)<sup>6</sup> at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Town of Schaghticoke since 2020 include the following:

- **August 29, 2020** – Tornado: Thunderstorms developed over portions of eastern New York in the afternoon. A couple of these storms produced hail up to ping pong ball size. Storms later spawned two EF1 tornadoes in the towns of Stillwater and Schaghticoke, damaging a couple of residences and a high school.
- **July 9-11, 2023** – Flooding: Flooding washed out a culvert, closing Pinewoods Road for weeks and costing \$250,000–\$300,000 in damages. A strong upper-level system brought widespread rounds of showers and thunderstorms to eastern New York on July 9–11. The steadiest and heaviest rainfall occurred during the afternoon hours on July 9, the early morning hours on July 10, and during the evening hours on July 10 into the overnight hours on July 11. Rainfall totals varied greatly from region to region, but the hardest hit areas (Hudson Valley and into northeastern Hamilton County) received 3–6 inches of rainfall. Areal and flash flooding were primarily focused across areas along the Hudson River on July 9–10. Damage consisted of closed and washed-out roads. A section of Metro-North’s railroad tracks from Poughkeepsie southward were washed out due to floodwaters. In addition to the heavy rainfall, a few severe thunderstorms also developed across portions of the Hudson Valley, leading to downed trees and wires. A lightning strike caused an auto body shop to catch fire.
- **March 12, 2024** – Landslide: A landslide took out a road and bank where City of Troy had installed two 36-inch main water lines. This caused Irish Road to be closed for months.

## 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 Schaghticoke 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 Schaghticoke

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Scott Frisino Secondary
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Yes

<sup>6</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). 01/01/2011–09/30/2024. “Rensselaer County, New York.” [https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate\\_mm=01&beginDate\\_dd=01&beginDate\\_yyyy=2011&endDate\\_mm=09&endDate\\_dd=30&endDate\\_yyyy=2024&county=RENSELAER%3A83&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=36%2CNEW+YORK](https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/listevents.jsp?eventType=ALL&beginDate_mm=01&beginDate_dd=01&beginDate_yyyy=2011&endDate_mm=09&endDate_dd=30&endDate_yyyy=2024&county=RENSELAER%3A83&hailfilter=0.00&tornfilter=0&windfilter=000&sort=DT&submitbutton=Search&statefips=36%2CNEW+YORK)

Question	Response
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Zoning/Planning Yes
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	Unknown
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	No
Is there an upcoming CAV? If no, is one needed?	No, not needed
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	6/10/87
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?	Planning/Zoning/Building Inspector
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	A development permit must be obtained before the start of construction or any other development. Detail plans must be provided including certified elevations and certified floodproofing. A special use permit must also be obtained from the Planning Board.
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
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?	No

Question	Response
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Building Inspector
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	The Town Code Enforcement Officer and Building Inspector watch for violations, assist residents with information, and respond to complaints.
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?	Posted in web page
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 develop a floodplain ordinance based on recently released flood maps.

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

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.	Unsure
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	2016
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	2016
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Request to see it
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?	Yes

Question	Response
Other comments?	None

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

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	Yes
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	N/A
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	No; unsure about state
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Unsure
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	Unsure
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	Unsure
Other comments?	None

## Critical Facilities Information

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

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

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
Johnsonville Dam	Electric Power	Town of Schaghticoke	Yes	Yes	Brookfield Renewable procedures for installation of the portion of the wall that crosses River Rd.	N/A
Schaghticoke	Electric Power	Town of Schaghticoke	No	No	Generators have been installed in case of power failure.	N/A
Hemstreet Park Fire Co.	Fire Station	Town of Schaghticoke	No	No	Elevation depicts a low probability of flooding.	N/A
Melrose Fire Co.	Fire Station	Town of Schaghticoke	No	No	Elevation depicts a low probability of flooding.	N/A
Pleasantdale Fire District 5	Fire Station	Town of Schaghticoke	Yes	No	Elevation depicts a low probability of flooding.	N/A
Speigletown District Volunteer Fire Co.	Fire Station	Town of Schaghticoke	No	No	Elevation depicts a low probability of flooding.	N/A
Collar City Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Medical Care	Town of Schaghticoke	No	No	Elevation depicts a low probability of flooding.	N/A

## Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides information provided by the Town of Schaghticoke highlighting the [city]’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 Schaghticoke

Vulnerable Asset	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
<b>People</b> (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)	
Seniors, aging population	N/A
<b>Structures</b> (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
None	N/A
<b>Economic Assets</b> (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
None	N/A
<b>Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources</b> (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
None	N/A
<b>Critical Facilities and Infrastructure</b> (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Town Hall	Have installed a generator so they can operate after any disaster.
Town Highway Dept	Have installed a generator so they can operate after any disaster.
<b>Community Activities</b> (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
Schaghticoke Fair	The Schaghticoke Fair is a big economic event for the town as it brings in many residents; bad weather can severely affect this.
<b>Are there any other assets that you can think to include?</b>	
None	N/A

## Additional Public Involvement

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

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Schaghticoke

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
April 2024–August 2024	Survey	Survey was posted throughout town and at gathering centers and online.	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 Schaghticoke.

## 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 Schaghticoke

Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	Our current local law addresses this.
Zoning ordinance	Y	Our current zoning law addresses this.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Our current zoning law addresses this.

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	Our current zoning law and local law addresses this.
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	N/A
Site plan review requirements	Y	Planning Board reviews site plan for approval.
General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Unsure
A capital improvements plan	N	N/A
An economic development plan	N	N/A
An emergency response plan	Y	List of contacts for emergency situations
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Other	N	N/A

## Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Town of Schaghticoke<sup>7</sup>

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	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	Yes*	Helps to maintain flood insurance and compliance
Surveyors	No	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community’s vulnerability to hazards	No	N/A
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	No	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	No	N/A
Grant writers	No	N/A
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	No	N/A

## Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

<sup>7</sup> All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Town of Schaghticoke

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	N/A
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Unsure
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Unsure
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes (for water and sewer)	Unsure
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	No	N/A
Debt through general obligation bonds	No	N/A
Debt through special tax and revenue bonds	No	N/A
Debt through private activity bonds	Don't know	N/A
Withholding spending in hazard-prone areas	Don't know	N/A
State mitigation grant programs	No	N/A
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 Schaghticoke

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	Yes	Yes	Webpage

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	No	No	None
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	Yes	Yes	Town Board meeting
Emergency management listserv	No	Yes	Provided by the county
Local news	Yes	Yes	When needed
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Yes	Yes	Flyers at the county fair
Insurance disclosures/outreach	No	No	None
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	No	No	None
Social media (Please describe.)	No	No	Only webpage; no social media
Other? (Please describe.)	No	N/A	None

## Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The town created a committee to address its growth and development while addressing the aspects of hazardous mitigation to prevent any hazardous events. The Zoning Schedule and Development Plan addresses areas of concern.</li> </ul>

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Administrative and Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current floodplain manager is new to the position and needs to obtain certification. He is in the process of joining the Association of State Floodplain Managers, which provides training.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More government funding would help implement strategies.</li> </ul>
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More education can be done with NFIP program.</li> </ul>

## 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 Schaghticoke in 2019

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	(old ST-2) Hazard Mitigation Code Training	Adopted codes and ordinances are not understood or properly enforced. Various safety issues.	Provide training for inspection and enforcement of adopted codes and ordinances.	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
2	(old ST 3) Drought Management	Public not aware of drought management strategies.	Publish information in the newsletter about water conservation techniques and drought management strategies.	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
3	(old ST- 6) Steep Slope Regulations	Reduce damage and loss from landslides.	Continue to implement steep slope development regulations.	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
4	(old ST-10) Tree Trimming	Reduce damage from windstorms.	Advise residents of the importance of good tree trimming/landscape practices to help reduce tree-related hazards.	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
5	(old ST-CL-1) Public Outreach (county lead)	Public unaware of hazard mitigation.	Public awareness program on hazard prevention and mitigation (county) will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site). All participating jurisdictions 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 meetings. Use of annual flyers, newsletters, and advertisements at the discretion of each jurisdiction.	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025, carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
6	(old ST-CL-2) Code Updates (county Lead)	Codes may not sufficiently address potential hazards.	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	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			codes/ordinances as applicable. (prevention)		
7	(old ST-CL-4) Comp. Plan Review (County Lead)	Comprehensive plan may not incorporate disaster mitigation	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department (prevention)	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
8	(old ST-CL-5) Workshops for hazard prevention (County Lead)	Potential hazards may not be addressed in planning and zoning	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	Town Supervisor	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
9	(old ST-NFIP-1) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FEMA	Town ordinance needs to be updated	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	Town supervisor/Town Board members/Stormwater Coordinator	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
10	(old ST-NFIP-4) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FIRM	Town ordinance needs to be updated	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Town supervisor/Town Board members/Stormwater Coordinator	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
11	(old ST-CL-3) All Building Code training	Code enforcement officials need to be up-to-date on code changes and updates.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (prevention)	Code Enforcement Officer & Building Inspector	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions
12	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Properties *NEW*	The Town of Schaghticoke has four NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties.	The Town will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	Continues to be viable for 2025; carried over to 2025 Mitigation Actions

Table 18: Proposed New 2025 Mitigation Actions<sup>8</sup>

#	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s) to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issue?	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Source(s)	Priority
1	Hazard Mitigation Code Training	No	Protect existing assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/ Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms	Adopted codes and ordinances are not understood or properly enforced. Various safety issues.	Provide training for inspection and enforcement of adopted codes and ordinances	Town Supervisor	No	No	1 year	Unknown	Safety of town residents	Town budget	Medium
2	Drought Management		Protect existing assets	Drought	Public not aware of drought management strategies	Publish information in the newsletter about water conservation techniques and drought management strategies	Town Supervisor	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Unknown	BRIC, HMGP or Town Budget	Low
3	Steep Slope Regulations	No	Protect existing assets	Landslides	Reduce damage and loss from landslides	Continue to implement steep slope development regulations.	Town Supervisor	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Unknown	BRIC, HMGP or Town Budget	Low
4	Tree Trimming	No	Protect existing assets	Wind	Reduce damage from windstorms	Advise residents of importance of good tree trimming/ landscape practices to help reduce tree related hazards	Town Supervisor	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Unknown	BRIC, HMGP or Town Budget	Medium
5	Public Outreach (County lead)	No	Increase Public Awareness	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical	Public unaware of hazard mitigation	Public awareness program on Hazards Prevention and Mitigation–County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site. All	Highway Department/ Superintendent	No	No	1 year	Unknown	Education of the public	BRIC, HMGP or Town Budget	Low

<sup>8</sup> 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 Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective	Hazard(s) to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issue?	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Source(s)	Priority
				Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms		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 meetings. Use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements at the discretion of each jurisdiction.								
6	Code Updates (county Lead)	No	Protect existing assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms	Codes might not sufficiently address potential hazards.	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 Supervisor	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Unknown	BRIC, HMGP or Town and County	Low
7	Comp. Plan Review (County Lead)	No	Protect existing assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility,	Comprehensive plan might not incorporate disaster mitigation.	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department (prevention).	Town Supervisor	No	No	1 year	Unknown	Keeping the Hazard mitigation plan current	BRIC, HMGP or Town and County own Budget	Low

#	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective	Hazard(s) to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issue?	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Source(s)	Priority
				and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms										
8	Workshops for hazard prevention (County Lead)	No	Protect existing assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms	Potential hazards might not be addressed in planning and zoning.	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	Town Supervisor	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Safety of town residents	BRIC, HMGP or Town Budget County	Low
9	Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FEMA	No	Protect existing assets	Flooding	Town ordinance needs to be updated.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	Town supervisor/ Town Board members/ Stormwater Coordinator	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Safety of town residents	BRIC, HMGP, FMA or Town Budget	Medium
10	Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FIRM	No	Protect existing assets	Flooding	Town ordinance needs to be updated.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Town supervisor/Town Board members/Stormwater Coordinator	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Safety of town residents	BRIC, HMGP, FMA or Town Budget	Medium
11	All Building Code training	No	Protect existing assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/ Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility,	Code enforcement officials need to be up to date on code changes and updates.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (prevention)	Code Enforcement Officer & Building Inspector	No	No	1 year	Unknown	Safety of town residents	BRIC, HMGP or town budget	Low

#	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective	Hazard(s) to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issue?	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Source(s)	Priority
				and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms										
12	Mitigation of RLPs	No	Protect existing assets	Flooding	The Town of Schaghticoke has four NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties	The town will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	No	No	5 years	Unknown	Safety of town residents	BRIC, HMGP, FMA or Town Budget	Medium
13	Update the Floodplain Management Ordinance.	No	Protect existing assets and future assets	Flooding	Several major water bodies travel through the Town of Schaghticoke: the Hoosic River, Tomhannock Creek, and multiple branches of Mill Hollow Brook. As is the case for other Rensselaer County municipalities, updated FEMA DFIRMs were released in January 2016. The existing ordinance does not reflect the current level of risk for structures located in the town	The town will continue to develop a floodplain ordinance based on recently released flood maps. The updated process will require that all positions involved with floodplain management—either directly or indirectly—become familiar with the new maps. Affected departments will work with the town's legal advisor to develop the new ordinance. The project affects critical facilities in the general sense that new critical facilities constructed must be done to a higher standard and away from the flood zone	Code Enforcement Officer and Stormwater Coordinator, supported by the Supervisor, legal counsel, and Town Board.	Yes	No	1 year	\$10,000	\$30,000	BRIC, HMGP, FMA or Town Operating Budget	Medium
14	Train Building Code Staff on How to Mitigate Structures for All Hazards	No	Protect existing assets and future assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Winds, Hurricane/Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism,	Structures in the Town are affected by a range of hazards of concern: flood, wind, tornado, landslide and severe storms. Code enforcement officials need training on how to inspect structures keeping in mind the latest recommended	Send Building Codes staff to workshops on mitigation and building inspection. These educational events will better enable staff to identify potential problems early in the construction process. Training will also help staff better conduct post-disaster damage	Building Inspector with the support of the Code Enforcement Officer and Town Supervisor	No	No	1–3 years	\$2,000	\$4,000	BRIC, HMGP or Town Operating Budget	Medium

#	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective	Hazard(s) to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issue?	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Source(s)	Priority
				Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storms	guidelines from the International Code Council (ICC), which develops model codes that to safeguards for homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Staff inspecting structures must be familiar with best practices when they do their job during building inspection and also be familiar with how property owners and developers can mitigate buildings during construction and post-construction. At present, personnel are not fully equipped to identify how structures may be affected by hazards.	assessments, and to do so considering how to mitigate structures during the rebuilding process. Many free workshops are offered by the NYS Department of State, but the Town would like to have staff take advantage of other, relatively low-cost educational opportunities. In addition to the modest cost of training, the Town will ensure that staff are given professional development time away from the office to take advantage of educational opportunities								

Table 19 Prioritization of Mitigation Actions for the Town of Schaghticoke

#	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium
2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium
10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium
11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Low
13	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium
14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Medium