Town of Schodack Jurisdictional Annex to the

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2025

RENSSELAER COUNTY | NY

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Table of Contents

Town of Schodack Annex 1

Contact Information **1**
Introduction **1**
Jurisdiction Profile **1**
Location and Land Area 1
Population 2
Demographics 2
Brief History 3
Governing Body 3
Growth and Development Trends 4
Hazard Identification **4**
Hazard Event History **7**
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Summary **11**
Critical Facilities Information **15**
Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities **20**
Additional Public Involvement **21**
Capabilities Assessment **21**
Planning and Regulatory 22
Administrative and Technical 23
Financial 23
Education and Outreach 24
Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities 25
Mitigation Strategy **27**

List of Tables

Table 1: Contact Information for the Town of Schodack 1
Table 2: Participants in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for the Town of Schodack 1
Table 3: Factors in the Calculated Priority Risk Index 4

Table 4: Types of Hazard Events with Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Town of Schodack 6
Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Town of Schodack Since 2019 8
Table 6: Responses on Floodplain Management from the Town of Schodack 11
Table 7: Responses on Floodplain Mapping from the Town of Schodack 14
Table 8: Responses on Flood Insurance and Outreach from the Town of Schodack 15
Table 9: Critical Facilities Located in the Floodplain in the Town of Schodack 17
Table 10: Vulnerable Assets in the Town of Schodack 20
Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Schodack 21
Table 12: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities of the Town of Schodack 22
Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Town of Schodack 23
Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Town of Schodack 24
Table 15: Education and Outreach Capabilities of the Town of Schodack 24
Table 16: Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve the Capabilities of the Town of Schodack 25
Table 17: Status of Actions for the Town of Schodack in 2019 27
Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of Schodack 31
Table 19: Mitigation Action Prioritization for the Town of Schodack 34

Town of Schodack Annex

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

Name	Title	Contact Information
Dawne M. Kelly	Administrative Assistant	Phone: 518 477-7918 Email: dawne.kelly@schodack.org

Introduction

The Town of Schodack 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 Schodack

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Charles Peter	Supervisor	Town of Schodack
Dawne Kelly	Administrative Assistant	Town of Schodack
Tom King	Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officer	Town of Schodack
Brian Brahm	Highway Superintendent	Town of Schodack

Jurisdiction Profile

Location and Land Area

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

According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km^2), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km^2) is land and 13 square miles (34 km^2) (1.9%) is water. Of that, the Town of Schodack has a total area of 63.60 square miles (164.73 km^2), of which 61.93 square miles (160.39 km^2) is land and 1.68 square miles (4.34 km^2) is water.[1]

Population

According to the 2023 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, the population of the Town of Schodack is estimated to be 12,854 persons.[2]

Demographics

The total area of the Town of Schodack is 63.66 square miles (2020 Census data), the land area is 61.93 square miles, and the population per square mile is 209.4 persons.[3]

The total population includes 100.8 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years make up 20.1% of the population, and persons 65 and older make up 21.3%.[4] Young and old subsets of the population may 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 683, or 5.6%.[5] Persons not speaking English well may have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of those 25 years old and older, 95.4% are high school graduates, and 36.1% have received their bachelor's degree or higher.[6] 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.

In 2022, there were 5,448 total households and 2.35 persons per household.[7] 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. Group quarters may be institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and non-Institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes,

[1] United States Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts, Town of Schodack, New York", https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/schodacktownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045223.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.

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 of the Town of Schodack was $96,563, the per capita income in the 12 months preceding data collection in 2022 was $50,975, and the percentage of persons in poverty was 3.7%.[8] Lower-income persons have limited financial resources to draw from in both pre- and post-disaster scenarios and are likely to require support as they prepare for and recover from hazard events.

Noninstitutionalized civilians with a disability under age 65 accounted for 8.9% of the population, and persons (civilian, noninstitutionalized) without health insurance 2.1%.[9] 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 the 1790s from an area that was originally part of the very large Albany County. In 1807 the county reorganized.[10]

The Town of Schodack had been the land of the Mohican Indians and from them Schodack got its name. The first Dutch settlement in what is now the Town of Schodack was in 1630 by tenants of the patroon system. The town was officially formed on March 17, 1795, when the state legislature made the final division of the towns of the patroonship, Rensselaerswyck. Schodack Landing, a hamlet on the Hudson River, became a major port center, which promoted agricultural development and expansion.[11]

Governing Body

The governing body of the municipality consists of a five-member Town Board, as well as a Supervisor and four Councilpersons, elected at large. Its presiding officer is the Supervisor, who also directs operations of the Police, Highway, Building and Tax Departments. This council serves as the municipal/local government, performing different executive functions. Members of this governing body are elected by the people.

[8] United States Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts, Town of Schodack, New York", https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/schodacktownrensselaercountynewyork/PST045223
[9] Ibid.
[10] 2020 Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Town of Schodack Annex Brief History"
[11] Ibid.

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 Schodack reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019. The town has had no changes in development in the hazard areas since the last plan update.

In order to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards, the Town of Schodack Planning Board Engineer reviews all new development in subdivisions in accordance with the town's local ordinances, decreasing vulnerability to hazards. The Town of Schodack enforces regulations including, but not limited to, Article XVII, Erosion and Sedimentation Control, Section 219–116; and Chapter 118, 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
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%

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	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.	
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.	
Warning Time **How long between when it is recognized the hazard is**	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	
	3	Self-defined	6–12 hours	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	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 Value = [(Probability x .30) + (Magnitude x .30) + (Onset x .10) + (Duration x .10) + (Frequency x .20)]

Table 4 presents the CPRI for the Town of Schodack 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 Schodack

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	3	3	2	2	2	2.6
Earthquake	1	2	4	1	2	1.8
Extreme Temperature	3	3	1	3	3	2.8
Flooding (Including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	3	3	2	3	3	2.9
High Wind	3	2	2	2	2	2.3

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	2	3	1	3	3	2.5
Lightning	3	2	1	1	1	1.9
Tornado	2	3	2	2	2	2.3
Wildfire	2	3	4	3	3	2.8
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	3	3	4	3	3	3.1

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 Schodack since 2019.

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

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	None	04/05/2024	No reported impacts.	Earthquake with epicenter in NJ, felt in some parts of the county
Extreme Temperature	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices reached 95°F–104°F across parts of the Hudson River from Albany, and points southward reached 105°F–110°F.	Extreme Heat
	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
Flooding (including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	None	07/16/2023	$5,000 in property damage. Route 9J (River Road) was closed due to flooding.	Showers and thunderstorms, some leading to flooding and flash flooding, downed trees and wires as well as street flooding and washouts, primarily across the mid-Hudson Valley.
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
High Wind	None	09/07/2023	These storms resulted in numerous reports of tree and power line damage, as well as thousands without power and several road closures. Several trees were down, and a power line snapped in Schodack Landing.	A frontal boundary and low pressure system located to the west and east of eastern New York. Strong to severe thunderstorms were more widespread. A 61 mph gust was measured at the Schodack New York State Mesonet.
	None	04/03/2024–04/05/2024	Travel delays, power outages, $7,500 in property damage, school closures.	High Winds: wind gusts ranged from about 30 to 45 mph, and a few gusts ranging from 50 to 65 mph were recorded.
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	None	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 the weight of the snow.	Snowfall in Rensselaer County ranging from 17.3 in to 26 in
	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022	N/A	Nor'easter, with snowfall ranging from 1 in to 12 in

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
	None	03/13/2023–03/15/2023	Downed trees and power lines with widespread power outages.	Nor'easter, with heavy wet snow and accumulations from 12 in to 31 in

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)[12] at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Town of Schodack since 2019 include the following:

- **July 14, 2021: Flooding –** Flash flooding occurred in Moordener Kill in the evening. Swift water swept away the Water Plant Bridge, rendering the Water Plant and Cell Tower assets inaccessible for months. The total damage amount was $1.2 million to the bridge and the water plant.
- **December 28, 2023: Flooding –** Swift water from flash flooding washed out a portion of Reno Road, forcing commuters to take detours for several days. There were minor impacts to local and commuter traffic due to the road closure.
- **March 31, 2024: Winter Storm –** Ice and snowstorms caused widespread damage from downed trees, limbs, and debris, and residents were without power and/or cable service for days. There were minor impacts to houses and properties, but yards and roadways required extensive cleanup.
- **Ongoing: Landslides –** Landslides are endangering roadways and homes in several locations throughout the town, impacting town roads (Clove and Western), county roads (County Route 1 and 2), and private properties.

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 Schodack 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 Schodack

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Thomas King His secondary role
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Does not have adequate training as he is new to the position.
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Rules are followed; monitoring compliance and corrections are done as necessary.

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

Question	Response
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	N/A
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	N/A
Is there an upcoming CAV? If no, is one needed?	N/A
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	08/27/1987
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.	Federal, state and county standards
Who is responsible for permitting?	Building Department
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	A development permit shall be obtained before the start of construction or any other development within the area of special flood hazard as established in § 118-6. Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the local administrator and may include, but not be limited to, plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale and showing the nature, location, dimensions and elevations of the area in question, existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing. A. Application stage. The following information is required, where applicable: (1) The elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor, including basement or cellar, of all structures. (2) The elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be floodproofed. (3) When required, a certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the utility floodproofing will meet the criteria in § 118-13C(1). (4) A certificate from a licensed professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential

Question	Response
	floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria in § 118-14. (5) A description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development. B. Construction stage. Upon placement of the lowest floor, or floodproofing by whatever means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the local administrator a certificate of the elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation in relation to mean sea level. The elevation certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by the same. When floodproofing is utilized for a particular building, the floodproofing certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed professional engineer or architect and certified by the same. Any further work undertaken prior to submission and approval of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local administrator shall review all data submitted. Deficiencies detected shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project unless immediately corrected.
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.)	One (1) single family unit
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?	Building Department

Question	Response
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	§ 118-13 General provisions for flood hazard reduction: In all areas of special flood hazard the following standards are required: A. Anchoring. (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure. B. Construction materials and methods. (1) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage. (2) All new constructions and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	No, there is a new person in the position of Floodplain Manager, and he will require additional training.
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Website, Facebook, and message board
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)	Continuing education

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

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.	Maps have not been updated since the 1970s.

Question	Response
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	8/15/1984
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	8/15/1984
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, in the Building Department
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: Responses on Flood Insurance and Outreach from the Town of Schodack

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 private insurance companies as necessary
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	N/A
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	Unknown
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Unknown
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	Unknown
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	Unknown
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 Schodack.

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

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 Flood Risk
East Schodack Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	Very low risk due to location.
Schodack Landing Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	Very low risk due to location.
Schodack Valley Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	The parking lot floods during severe rain events, hampering members' ability to access the parking lot and personal vehicles. NYS recently installed a storm drain, but the water issue results from debris in the Moordener Kill upstream from the fire station.
South Schodack Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
New York State Police Troop G Zone 1	Police Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A

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 Flood Risk
Schodack Town Police Department	Police Stations	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain	N/A
Bovl - School at Maple Hill	Schools	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Bovl - Sackett Education	Schools	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Green Meadow School	Schools	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain	N/A
Maple Hill Junior/Senior High School	Schools	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Rensselaer-Columbia-Greene BOCES	Schools	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Castleton-on-Hudson (V) STP	Waste Water	Town of Schodack	Yes	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Cedar Acres Trailer Park	Waste Water	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A

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 Flood Risk
Curtis Mobile Home Park	Waste Water	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Schodack (T) SD#5	Waste Water	Town of Schodack	No	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A
Schodack Landing Sewers	Waste Water	Town of Schodack	Yes	No	Yes, the elevation of the building is above the 100-year floodplain.	N/A

Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

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

Table 10: Vulnerable Assets in the Town of Schodack

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.)	
Low-income persons and families, and seniors	N/A
Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Homes within the 100-year FEMA floodplain. Landslides effecting homes and roads in town.	N/A
Economic Assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
A portion of Route 9 near the Amazon Sales Distribution Center has flooded over in the past, causing delivery delays. Down wires due to storm damage and debris in roadways.	N/A
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
Town park	N/A
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Water plant bridge Police station command center	N/A
Community Activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
Farming	N/A

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
Are there any other assets that you can think to include?	
None	N/A

Additional Public Involvement

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

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Town of Schodack

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
Various dates throughout 2024	Posting available survey. Posting links to Rensselaer County's website. Speaking directly to residents.	The public was alerted via our town website and on our Facebook page. Additionally, handouts were provided in person.	Supervisor's Office Highway Superintendent Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officers

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 Schodack.

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 Schodack

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 Town Board is currently in the process of updating the Town Code.
Zoning ordinance	Y	The Town Board is currently in the process of updating the Town Code.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	The Town Board is currently in the process of updating the Town Code.
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	The Town Board is currently in the process of updating the Town Code.
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	N/A
Site plan review requirements	Y	The Town Board is currently in the process of updating the Town Code.
General, comprehensive, or master plan	Y	Unknown
Capital improvements plan	N	N/A
Economic development plan	Y	Unknown
Emergency response plan	Y	Unknown
Post-disaster recovery plan	Y	Unknown
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Town of Schodack

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource support hazard mitigation?
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Engineer and planning department work together to ensure best practices are followed.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Engineer and planning department work together to ensure best practices are followed.
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	Engineer and planning department work together to ensure best practices are followed.
Floodplain manager	Y*	Engineer and planning department work together to ensure best practices are followed.
Surveyors	N	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Engineering and planning and zoning departments work together to ensure best practices are followed.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	Y	Unknown
Grant writers	N	N/A
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	N/A

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Town of Schodack

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

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	N	No	None

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)	N	No	None
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	N	No	None
Emergency management listserv	N	No	None
Local news	N	No	None
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	N	No	None
Insurance disclosures/outreach	N	No	None
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	N	No	None
Social media (Please describe.)	Y	Yes, Facebook and website	None
Other? (Please describe.)	N	N/A	None

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	• Unknown
Administrative and Technical	• New staff in the Planning and Building Departments. These staff could benefit from additional training in floodplain management and storm management requirements.
Financial	• Funding in the form of grants: the federal government grants to conduct studies or provide grant writer services to assist residents in areas prone to landslides to determine effective management and mitigation.

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Education and Outreach	• Some of the public is aware that they can get flood insurance even when they don't live in a special flood hazard area. The floodplain manager can connect with local real estate and insurance agents to discuss spreading this information, and the town can add a link to our website.

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 Schodack in 2019

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Clove Road Flooding (2011 SD-1)	Road floods over in heavy rain. It can be closed for up to 24 hours. Most of the time there is overflow and scouring. There is a nearby home on Jarmann Way (on the upstream side of the bridge) that gets flooded, but it is unclear whether the proposed project at the bridge would reduce flooding of the home. Repair costs of $3,000–$5,000 are incurred every 8–10 years, not including functional downtime or repairs needed at the residence.	Tentative Solution: Raise road and install relief culverts to eliminate road flooding. Needs engineering. Phase 1 – Study. Engineering combined with SD-2 to determine whether the proposed solution is the best solution. Phase 2 – Implement project.	Superintendent of Highways	Monitoring elevation marks to monitor extent of slides. Proactively clearing debris as it occurs to prevent backups.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
2	Clove Road Sloughing (2011 SD-2)	Road floods over in heavy rain. It can be closed for up to 24 hours. Most of the time there is overflow and scouring. Repair costs of about $10,000 are incurred every 8–10 years. Road sloughs over time after repairs.	Tentative Solution: Drive pile sheeting to stabilize bank. Needs engineering. Phase 1 – Study. Engineering combined with SD-1 to determine whether the proposed solution is the best solution. Phase 2 – Implement project.	Superintendent of Highways	Added blacktop in 2023 and 2024 and raised guardrails. Proactively clearing debris as it occurs to prevent backups.
3	Western Road Sloughing (2011 SD-3)	Road floods over in heavy rain. It can be closed for up to 24 hours. Most of the time there is overflow and scouring. Repair costs of about $10,000 are incurred every 8–10 years. Road sloughs over time after repairs.	Tentative Solution: Drive pile sheeting to stabilize bank. Needs engineering. Phase 1 – Study. Engineering to determine whether the proposed solution is the best solution. Phase 2 – Implement project.	Superintendent of Highways	Monitoring elevation marks to monitor extent of slides. Added blacktop in 2023 and 2024 and raised guardrails. Proactively clearing debris as it occurs to prevent backups.
4	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 SD-CL-1)	Residents need comprehensive outreach to provide additional information on hazards, risks, and hazard mitigation measures they can take on their own properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before,	Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions will support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of	County-led action item. Core Planning Group (CPG) Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	Have attending public awareness programs on hazards, prevention, and Mitigation. Have posted information to our town's website and its Facebook page. Have also provided fact sheets

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		during and after a hazard event.	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)		and literature to staff and the public.
5	Request Code/Ordinance Review by County as Needed (2011 SD-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 any amendments are needed to address identified hazards and, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as needed. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	In the process of adopting code and ordinance amendments.
6	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 SD-CL-3)	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff remain the same, continual training improves local capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	Staff is provided continual training opportunities.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		to protect lives and property.			
7	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 SDF-CL-4)	A long-term vision for the community that doesn't take into account hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Accounting for natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	Continue to send plans to the county for review.
8	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 SDF-CL-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 resilience.	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	Continue to attend workshops on natural hazards and hazard mitigation.

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Town of Schodack[13]

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	Boyce Road Flooding	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding	Culvert pipe collapsing. Road floods over in heavy rain. It can be closed for up to 24 hours. Most of the time there is overflow and scouring.	Tentative Solution: Replace culvert	Planning Board or Town Board	No	No	1–3 years	$100,000–$500,000	Reduces damages to infrastructure and reduces potential delay of emergency services.	BRIC, HMGP, FMA	High
2	Staats Island Road Drainage Project	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding	Road floods over in heavy rain. It can be closed up to 24 hours, stranding several residents along the Hudson River.	Add culvert and drainage	Planning Board or Town Board	No	No	1–3 years	$100,000–$500,000	Reduces damages to infrastructure and reduces potential delay of emergency services	BRIC, HMGP, FMA	High
3	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach	No	Increase Public Awareness	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Residents need comprehensive outreach to provide additional information on hazards, risks, and hazard mitigation measures they can take on their own properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before, during and after a hazard event.	Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions will 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;	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	No	No	1–3 years	< $100,000	Increasing education efforts reduces costs to private infrastructure by allowing residences to prepare for disasters.	BRIC, HMGP, FMA	Medium

[13] BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, CPG = Core Planning Group, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						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)								
4	Send CEO to County-Led Training	No	Promote Resilient New Development	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Frequent staffing changes pose the problem of a loss of institutional knowledge. Even when there are no staffing changes continual training improves local capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas to protect lives and property.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	No	No	1–2 years	< $100,000	Promotes smart building practices and reduces future damage.	BRIC, HMGP, FMA	Low
5	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation	No	Improve Capabilities	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide,	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	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor, and Town Board	No	No	1–2 years	< $100,000	Reduces potential future damage by fostering community resilience and smart building practices.	BRIC, HMGP, FMA	Medium

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
				Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility, and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	foster community resilience.									

Table 19: Mitigation Action Prioritization for the Town of Schodack

#	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	High
2	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	High
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Low
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium