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# Village of East Nassau Jurisdictional Annex to the MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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# Village of East Nassau Annex

This is the jurisdictional annex for the Village of East Nassau. The jurisdiction’s governing body passed a formal resolution to participate in updating this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP). A copy of their 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 Village of East Nassau

Name	Title	Contact Information
Elisa Martin	Planning Director	Phone: 518-462-4839518-928-2096 Email: elisa.martin@villageofeastnassau.org
Joseph Catalano	Village Attorney	Email: joseph.catalano@villageofeastnassau.org

## Introduction

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

Table 2: Participants in the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for the Village of East Nassau

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Elisa Martin	Mayor	Village of East Nassau

## Jurisdiction Profile

### Location and Land Area

The Village of East Nassau is in southern Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It is located within the Town of Nassau and shares a border with Stephentown to the east.

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 Village of East Nassau has a total area of 4.87 square miles (12.62 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 4.86 square miles (12.59 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 0.01 square miles (0.02 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.

## Population

According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates, the Village of East Nassau has a population of 444. The July 1, 2023 U.S Census population count shows an increase in population to 492.<sup>1</sup>

## Demographics

The population of the Village of East Nassau includes 132.5 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years of age represent 16.4% of the population, and 26.4% are persons 65 years of age and over.<sup>2</sup> Young and old subsets of the population may have unique needs regarding care requirements and potential cognitive and/or mobility limitations before, during, and after a disaster.

The portion of the population who speak a language other than English is 4.1%. People who do not speak English well may have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of persons aged 25 and older, 94.7% are high school graduates or higher, and 23.7% have received their bachelor's degree or higher.<sup>3</sup> Higher education can help enhance skills associated with cognition and evaluation of risk. Higher education can, therefore, foster an overall improved perception of risk, particularly where individuals may not have prior direct experience preparing for, responding to, or recovering from a particular hazard in their daily lives.

In 2022, there were 228 total households and 1.95 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 (houses, apartments, mobile homes, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. The two types of group quarters are institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and non-institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no information on group quarters for this municipality. The needs of persons living in group quarters are unique, and residents are likely to have access and functional needs and unique care requirements before, during, and after a disaster.

According to the 2022 ACS, the median household income in the Village of East Nassau was \$56,310, and the percentage of people in poverty was 13.1%. Lower-income people have limited financial resources to draw from in both a pre- and post-disaster scenario and are likely to require support as they prepare for and recover from hazard events.

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<sup>1</sup> Census Reporter, 2025, "Village of East Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, Population Demographics," <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3622557-east-nassau-ny/>.

<sup>2</sup> Census Reporter. "Village of East Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York." 2022. [East Nassau, NY - Profile data - Census Reporter](#)

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Non-institutionalized civilians with a disability accounted for 23.7%, and people over 65 with a disability for 50%. Persons (civilian, non-institutionalized) without health insurance were 3.4% of the population. 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 of New Netherland. The land passed from English rule (1664) to Dutch control (1673), then back to English rule (1674) until American independence in 1776. Rensselaer County was created in the 1790s from an area originally part of the extensive Albany County. In 1807, the county reorganized.

The Village of East Nassau was incorporated in 1998. It was first known as "Schermershorn's" after an early inhabitant.<sup>4</sup>

## Governing Body

The governing body of the municipality consists of a Mayor-Council form of government. This council serves as the county's municipal/local government, performing various executive functions. The people elect members of this governing body.

## Growth and Development Trends

Performing an assessment of growth and development trends is one step of a hazard mitigation plan update. This look into the future is important because development in hazard areas could put more people and property in harm's way and, in turn, could increase potential disaster-related damage and losses at a time when the mitigation plan's purpose is to reduce the potential for damage from natural disasters.

Each participating jurisdiction evaluated growth and development trends as part of the initial plan, which was developed in 2011 and updated in 2020. The Village of East Nassau did not note any major residential, commercial, or infrastructure development planned for the municipality's next five years. Development in the village generally involves simple additions, decks, and other home improvements.

To protect new development from the effects of natural hazards, all new development in the Village of East Nassau must abide by village land use regulations and be approved by the planning board. The village participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). It also has adopted driveway standards. The village enforces the New York State Building Code. The village has a comprehensive plan in

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<sup>4</sup> 2020 Rensselaer County Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Village of East Nassau Annex"

effect. Its current land use regulations and the revised law can be accessed on the village website at <http://www.villageofeastnassau.org/>.

## 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,	1	Negligible	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
and environmental and economic impacts?	2	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	
	3	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week.	
	4	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	
Warning Time How long will be there be between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	
	3	Self-defined	6–12 hours	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours	
Duration What is the length of time the hazard will remain active, including how long emergency operations will need to continue after the hazard event?	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day	
	3	Extended	Up to one week	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week	
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 Village of East Nassau with respect to the different hazards the jurisdiction might experience.

Table 4: Types of Hazard Events with Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Village of East Nassau

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	1	1	1	4	4	1.9
Earthquake	1	1	4	1	4	1.9
Extreme Temperature	2	1	1	3	4	2.1
Flooding	2	1	2	1	2	1.6
Hazardous Materials	1	1	4	4	1	1.6
High Winds	3	1	1	1	4	2.2
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	1	1	1	2	4	1.7
Landslide	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Lightning	2	1	1	1	1	2.3
Terrorism	Terrorism is not a major concern of the village because of its small size, location, and lack of any previous occurrences. The village is unlikely to be a target. Therefore, this hazard is not profiled for this jurisdiction.					
Tornado	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	1	1	4	2	3	1.8
Wildfire	1	1	2	3	2	1.5
Winter Storm	3	1	1	2	4	2.3
Other?	None					

## Hazard Event History

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

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

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	None	04/05/2024	No reported impacts	Earthquake with epicenter in NJ, felt in some parts of the county
Extreme Temperatures Extreme Heat	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices reached 95°F–104°F degrees across parts of the Hudson River from Albany and points southward reaching 105°F–110°F.	Extreme Heat
Extreme Cold	None	02/03/2023–02/04/2023	Warming centers were opened.	Arctic Cold, with extreme wind chills some squalls; temperatures ranging from -18°F to -39°F wind gusts up to 44 mph
Flooding (Including Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	None	None	None	None
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	10/7/2020	Widespread power outage	High winds, lightning strikes
Hurricane-Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Winter Storm (including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/17/2020 03/13/2023 03/24/2024	Power outages	Large winter storms resulting in a state of emergency being called by the county

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)<sup>5</sup> at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Village of East Nassau since 2020 include the following:

- **October 7, 2020** – Power outage: There was a widespread power outage due to high winds and lightning strikes.
- **December 17, 2020, March 13, 2023, and March 24, 2024** – Power Outage: Large winter storms resulted in a state of emergency called by the county.

## 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 nationwide. The following information is provided to meet federal standards. The Village of East Nassau answered the NFIP questions in Table 6 through Table 8 to the best of its ability.

Table 6: Responses on Floodplain Management from the Village of East Nassau

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Village CEO, Kevin Hitchcock
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Yes
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Via building permit applications. 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. Yes.
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	2007

<sup>5</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
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?	CEO
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Via building permit process
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	No
Does the community track the number of buildings in the special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	Yes and no
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure)	None
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure)	None
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	N/A
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	CEO
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	The village has not experienced a flooding event that has caused substantial damage to buildings, so the CEO has not made any such determinations since the village was formed. If such an event occurs, the village intends to follow the DEC guidance set forth at <a href="https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/dam-safety-coastal-flood-protection/floodplain-management/flood-response-and-substantial-damage-in-new-york-state">https://dec.ny.gov/environmental-protection/water/dam-safety-coastal-flood-protection/floodplain-management/flood-response-and-substantial-damage-in-new-york-state</a> .
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	No

Question	Response
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Via notice on village website
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	N/A
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)	Education efforts

Table 7: Responses on Floodplain Mapping from the Village of East Nassau

Question	Response
How does the community support map change requests? This could be requests during the Risk MAP process or through Letters of Map Amendment or Revision.	Unknown. A request has not been made.
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	1984
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	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?	No, public would get access via contact with the Village CEO.
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 Village of East Nassau

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	Via inquiries to building department

How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	Unknown
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	No
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Unknown
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	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 Village of East Nassau.

Table 9: Critical Facilities Located in the Floodplain in the Village of East Nassau

Name of Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdictional Location	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating the Flood Risk:
Hoags Corners Fire Co #2	Fire Stations	Village of East Nassau	No	No	Building not in floodplain	N/A
Hoags Corners Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Stations	Village of East Nassau	No	No	Building not in floodplain	N/A
Tsatsawassa Protective Fire Company	Fire Stations	Village of East Nassau	No	No	Building not in floodplain	N/A

## Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Village of East Nassau, highlighting the village's vulnerability to identified hazards. It outlines the susceptibility of future assets to damage from the identified hazards, offering valuable insights into their potential impact on these essential facilities. By understanding the risks 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 Village of East Nassau

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards?  Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
<b>People</b> (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)	
Senior Citizens	Lower income and some mobility issues
<b>Structures</b> (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
<b>Economic Assets</b> (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
<b>Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources</b> (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
<b>Critical Facilities and Infrastructure</b> (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
<b>Community Activities</b> (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
N/A	N/A
<b>Are there any other assets that you can think to include?</b>	
No, we are a very small rural village.	N/A

## Additional Public Involvement

As part of this 2025 plan update, the Village of East Nassau 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 Village of East Nassau for the 2025 plan update.

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Village of East Nassau

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
April 2024–September 2024	Survey	Survey was posted online and physically at village hall and other locations	Mayor
June 12, 2024	Village Meeting-Survey	Informed village board that the hazard mitigation plan update was being undertaken	Mayor

## 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 Village of East Nassau.

## 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 Village of East Nassau

Regulatory Tool (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	Enforcing existing laws.

Regulatory Tool (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Zoning ordinance	Y	Helps ensure properties comply with village zoning laws.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Don't know.
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Minimize damage due to extreme weather.
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	Don't know.
Site plan review requirements	Y	Don't know.
General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Don't know.
A capital improvements plan	Y	Ensure roads are well maintained.
An economic development plan	N	N/A
An emergency response plan	Y	Village would follow direction of county sheriff and state/county officials in the event of an emergency.
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	NA
Other	N/A	N/A

## Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Village of East Nassau<sup>6</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	Y	CEO is responsible for building permits and follows village laws and building codes.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	CEO is responsible for building permits and follows village laws and building codes.
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	No one on staff has this specialty.
Floodplain manager	Y	Provides parameters to prevent/minimize hazards due to flooding.
Surveyors	N	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Share knowledge of potential hazards with the public.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	Y	Communicate with the community if an emergency arises.
Grant writers	N	N/A
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	N	N/A

<sup>6</sup> All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.

## Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Village of East Nassau

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	N	N/A
Capital improvements project funding	Y, Village BD	Potential allocation for communication platform for community.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	Don't know
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Y	The village has no public utility services.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Y	Potential allocation for communication platform for community.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	Don't know
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Y	Don't know
Incur debt through private activity bonds	N	N/A
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	Y	Don't know
State mitigation grant programs	NP	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 Village of East Nassau

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	Y	It sometimes includes information on hazard mitigation.	None
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	N	N/A	None
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	Y	Information sessions put on by the Climate Smart Committee.	None
Emergency management listserv	N	N/A	None
Local news	N	N/A	None
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Not typically	None
Insurance disclosures/outreach	N	N/A	None
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	Y	Senior Sentinel is a nonprofit senior group that sends newsletters and provides durable medical equipment to seniors.	None
Social media (Please describe.)	N	N/A	None
Other? (Please describe.)	N	N/A	None

## Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

Table 16 presents opportunities for the Village of East Nassau to expand or improve capabilities.

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Smart Committee is working with Cornell Cooperative Extension to develop a Heat Emergency Plan for the village.</li> </ul>
Administrative and Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our village is small, and everyone is (very) part time. Any additional work beyond current duties would not be covered by their current compensation.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no financial resources dedicated to hazard mitigation.</li> </ul>
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information has been and could be shared in the village newsletter. Village newsletter is mailed 1–2 times/year.</li> </ul>

## Mitigation Strategy

The following tables contain details regarding the 2019 mitigation actions and any new actions to be included in the 2025 update.

Table 17: Status of Actions for the Village of East Nassau in 2019<sup>7</sup>

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Webster Hill Road *NEW*	Pooling water, potholes, bad drainage, icing	Chip seal roadway and ditch work	Village of East Nassau DPW, DPW Superintendent	Completed and upgraded to a paved road in June 2024.
2	Public Awareness Program (2011 EN-CL-1)	Uneducated public. Residents could benefit from additional information on hazards, risks, and mitigation measures they can take on their properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before, during, and after a hazard event.	Series of public meetings to discuss hazard mitigation planning. Public awareness program on Hazards, Prevention, and Mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link up to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustees	Initial campaign completed.

<sup>7</sup> Projects related to Critical Facilities (CF) must protect the facility to the 500-year event or worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio and TV announcements at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources) (public education).		
3	Land Use Regulation Update (2011 EN-CL-2)	Communities are safer and more resilient when new construction and substantial improvements consider the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	Ongoing land use regulations to foster better hazard mitigation planning. Land use regulation amendments to continue proper land use hazard mitigation practices. Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustees	Land use regulations were amended in 2019. Completed.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			identified hazards and, where a need is identified, modify or amend the codes and ordinances as applicable (prevention).		
4	Code Enforcement Training (2011 EN-CL-3)	Staff changes can lead to a loss of institutional knowledge. Even when staff is the same, continual training improves local capabilities and allows officials to regulate activities in hazard areas better to protect lives and property.	Training. Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Code Enforcement Officer	The current Building Code Enforcement Officer is trained. Completed.
5	HMP incorporated in village comprehensive plan (2011 EN-CL-4)	Lack of hazard mitigation plan as part of the village comprehensive plan. A long-term vision for the community that doesn't consider hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Considering natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	Review hazard mitigation plans and incorporate them into the village's comprehensive plan. 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, Village Trustees	Village comprehensive plan remains in place with no changes.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
6	Attend county-led mitigation planning and zoning workshops (2011 EN-CL-5)	When municipal staff are not armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	Attend county-led periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustees	Complete.
7	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance when new FIRMs are released (2011 EN-NFIP-4)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update and revise the floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Village Mayor, and Board of Trustees, and Floodplain Manager	Update completed.

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

Jurisdiction	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
Village of East Nassau	1	HMP incorporated in village comprehensive plan (2011 EN-CL-4)	No	Updating village comprehensive plan	Earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/ tropical storm, landslide, lightning, tornado, utility & infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storm	Lack of hazard mitigation plan as part of the village comprehensive plan. A long-term vision for the community that does not consider hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Considering natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	Review hazard mitigation plans and incorporate them into the village's comprehensive plan. 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, Village Trustees, Village Mayor's Office	No	No	1-3 years	Unknown	Hazard prevention and reduced future costs	BRIC, HMGP	Medium
Village of East Nassau	2	Attend county-led mitigation planning and zoning workshops (2011 EN-CL-5)	No	Education	Earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/ tropical storm, landslide, lightning, tornado, utility & infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storm	Municipal staff who aren't armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	Attend county-led periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustees	No	No	1-3 years	Unknown	Educated village personnel	BRIC, HMGP	Medium

<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

Jurisdiction	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
Village of East Nassau	3	Update floodplain management ordinance when new FIRMs are released (2011 EN-NFIP-4)	No	Updating village ordinances	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating according to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, which does not foster community resiliency.	Update and revise the floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	The Village Mayor, the Board of Trustees, and Floodplain Manager	Yes	No	1–3 years	Unknown	Protect CF and other property	BRIC, HMGP	Low
Village of East Nassau	4	Village-wide alert system	No	Informing public	Earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/ tropical storm, landslide, lightning, tornado, utility & infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storm	Ensuring all community members have access to information during and after extreme weather events.	Identify methods to communicate with members of the community when emergencies arise.	The Village Mayor, the Board of Trustees	No	No	1–3 years	\$1,000–\$2,000	Informed Public	Local Budget, BRIC, HHMGP	High

Jurisdiction	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
Village of East Nassau	5	Community Education	No	Informing public	Earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/ tropical storm, landslide, lightning, tornado, utility & infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storm	Environmental hazards are becoming more common, and not all members of the community are aware of what to do in the event of an emergency related to the various hazards.	Provide information to the community via newsletters and public information sessions.	The Village Mayor, the Board of Trustees, Climate Smart Committee	No	No	1-3 years	\$300/ year	An informed public is better able to respond to hazards	Local budget, BRIC, HMGP	High