



Village of Nassau

Jurisdictional Annex to the

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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Village of Nassau Annex

This is the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Nassau. The jurisdiction’s governing body passed a formal resolution to participate in updating this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (HMP). A copy of its resolution is maintained at the local government offices and at the Rensselaer County Bureau of Public Safety.

Contact Information

Table 1: Contact Information for the Village of Nassau

Name	Title	Contact Information
Robert W. Valenty	Mayor	Phone: 518-766-3044 Email: mayor@villageofnassau.org

Introduction

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

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

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Thomas Snow	Planning Board, Chair	Village of Nassau
Kevin Hitchcock	Building Inspector	Village of Nassau

Jurisdiction Profile

Location and Land Area

The Village of Nassau is located in south-central Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It is located within the Town of Nassau and shares a border with Columbia County to the south and Schodack to the west.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km²), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km²) is land and 13 square miles (34 km²) (1.9%) is water. Of that, the Village of Nassau has a total area of 0.7 square miles (1.8 km²), all of which is land. ¹

Population

According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, the Village of Nassau's population is estimated to be 1,138.²

Demographics

Of a total area of 0.62 square miles, the land area is 0.62 sq. mi. and population per square mile is 1,765.2 persons.³

The population of the Village of Nassau includes 563 males and 575 females (all ages). Persons under 18 comprise 25% of the population, and persons 65 years and over comprise 12.7%.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 people who speak a language other than English is 19, or 1.7%.⁵ People who do not speak English well may have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Of those 25 years old and older, 94.1% are high school graduates or higher, and 31.2% 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.

From 2018 to 2022, there were 496 total households with 2.49 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 (houses, apartments, mobile homes, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. Group quarters are institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and non-institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no information on group quarters for this

¹ United States Census Bureau. 2025 "American Community Survey 2023 -Nassau Village, Rensselaer County, New York, ". <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Nassau%20village,%20New%20York%20sex>

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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 American Community Survey, the median household income of the Village of Nassau was \$74,931;⁸ the per capita income in the 12 months preceding data collection was \$36,351;⁹ and the percentage of persons in poverty was 6.9%. Lower-income persons 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.

Noninstitutionalized civilians with a disability accounted for 20.0%, and people over 65 with a disability accounted for 84.1%.¹⁰ Persons (civilian, noninstitutionalized) without health insurance were 2.2% 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 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.¹¹

The Village of Nassau is near the site of the first settlement of the Town of Nassau, which occurred around 1760. The earliest inhabitants were Native Americans, followed by Dutch/New England settlers during westward expansion. At first the community was called "Union Village." The village was originally incorporated in the 19th century as "Schermerhorn's Village," receiving charters in 1819 and 1866, but it abandoned that village status until it more recently gained incorporation as Nassau Village. Much of Nassau's early development is credited to Jonathan Hoag and Moses Vail, who operated commercial interests and mills in the village.¹²

⁸ United States Census Bureau, 2025 "American Community Survey 2023 -Nassau Village, Rensselaer County, New York, <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Nassau%20village.%20New%20York%20median%20household%20income>

⁹ United States Census Bureau, 2025, "American Community Survey 2023 -Nassau Village, Rensselaer County, New York," <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.B19301?q=Nassau%20village.%20New%20York%20per%20capita%20income>

¹⁰ United States Census Bureau, 2025, "American Community Survey 2023 -Nassau Village, Rensselaer County, New York, <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Nassau%20village.%20New%20York%20disabled>

¹¹ 2020 Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Village of Nassau Annex Brief History"

¹² Ibid. D

Governing Body

The governing body of the municipality consists of a Mayor, Board of Trustees, and various other department heads. This council serves as the county's municipal/local government, performing different executive functions. Members of this governing body are elected by the people.

Growth and Development Trends

Performing an assessment of growth and development trends is one step of a hazard mitigation plan update. This look into the future is important because development in hazard areas could put more people and property in harm's way and, in turn, could work to increase potential disaster-related damages and losses at a time when the mitigation plan's purpose is to reduce the potential for damages emanating 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 Village of Nassau reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019.

The Village of Nassau did not note any major residential or commercial development taking place or any major infrastructure development planned for the next five years in the municipality. The Village of Nassau is only 2 square miles and does not have enough vacant land for development.

The Village of Nassau enforces Village Code, Chapters 42 (Building Construction and Fire Prevention), 44 (Vacant Buildings), 64 (Flood Damage Protection), 87 (Property Maintenance), and 120 (Zoning) to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards. The Code Enforcement Official/Building Inspector enforces regulations on building improvements in the floodplain area and drainage problems in other areas.

Hazard Identification

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

Table 3: Factors in the Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Probability What is the likelihood of the hazard occurring?	1	Unlikely	Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	30%
	2	Occasional	1%–10% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11–100 years.	
	3	Likely	11%–90% probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1–10 years.	
	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	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–24 hours	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
How long between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	3	Self-defined	6–12 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 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 Nassau

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	3	1	1	4	4	2.5
Earthquake	1	1	4	3	4	2.1
Extreme Temperature	2	2	1	3	4	2.4

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Flooding (Including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	3	1	1	3	2	2
Hazardous Materials	1	2	4	2	2	1.9
High Wind	3	1	1	3	2	2
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	3	1	1	3	2	2
Landslide	4	1	4	2	1	2.3
Lightning	2	2	4	1	1	1.9
Terrorism	4	2	4	3	1	2.7
Tornado	3	3	3	3	3	3
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	3	4	4	3	4	3.6
Wildfire	1	1	2	2	1	1.2
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	3	2	1	3	4	2.7

Hazard Event History

Understanding hazard event histories is crucial for effective risk management. Analyzing past events allows us to identify trends, patterns, and recurring risk factors. This knowledge 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 Nassau since 2020.

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Village of 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 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	None	None	None
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	07/17/2019	Route 203 closed in the Town of Nassau between Evelyn Drive and Smith Road due to downed poles and wires.	Scattered thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front over eastern New York during the afternoon of July 17. One of these storms became severe, resulting in several reports of wind damage in Rensselaer and Columbia Counties.
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	05/30/2023– 06/06/2023	N/A	State of emergency declared for the Town of Nassau due to threat of brush fires.
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
	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)¹³ at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Village of Nassau since 2020 include the following:

- **June 29, 2021: Thunderstorm Wind** – Scattered severe thunderstorms moved across eastern New York resulting in trees and power lines down during the afternoon and evening.
- **August 3, 2019: Thunderstorm Wind** – An upper-level trough moved through the region ahead of a cold front, which sparked strong to severe thunderstorms from Albany and points south during the early afternoon hours. As a result of these storms, multiple trees and wires were downed.

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 Village of Nassau answered the NFIP questions in Table 6 through Table 8 to the best of its ability.

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

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	§ 64-10 Designation of local administrator. The Village of Nassau Code Enforcement Officer is hereby appointed local administrator to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying floodplain development permits in accordance with its provisions.
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	N/A
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Unknown/Yes
When was the community’s most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	Unknown

¹³ 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.

Question	Response
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?	07/08/1992
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?	Building Inspector
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Planning Board Review
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	No
Does the community track the number of buildings in the special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	No
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	One, single-family home
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?	Unknown
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Local administrator

Question	Response
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	In Zones A1 - A30, AE and AH, and also Zone A if base flood elevation data is available, upon placement of the lowest floor or completion of floodproofing of a new or substantially improved structure (including substantially damaged structures), the local administrator shall obtain from the permit holder a certification of the as-built elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation in relation to mean sea level. The certificate shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a licensed land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by the same. For manufactured homes, the permit holder shall submit the certificate of elevation upon placement of the structure on the site. A certificate of elevation must also be submitted for a recreational vehicle if it remains on a site for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or longer (unless it is fully licensed and ready for highway use).
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	No
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Unknown
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	Unknown
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.)	Identify parcels in a flood area and review building proposals.

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

Question	Response
How does the community support map change requests? This could be requests during the Risk MAP process or through Letters of Map Amendment or Revision.	N/A

Question	Response
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	05/18/1979
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	05/18/1979
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	At the village office upon request
Does the community use any Risk MAP products? If so, describe.	Unknown
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 the Flood Insurance and Outreach from the Village of 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?	Unknown
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	Unknown
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 Village of Nassau.

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

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
Nassau Hose Company 1	Fire Stations	Village of Nassau	No	No	No	Never Flooded
Nassau Village Police Department	Police Stations	Village of Nassau	No	No	No	Never Flooded
Donald P Sutherland School	Schools	Village of Nassau	No	No	No	Never Flooded
Nassau Ambulance	EMS Station	Village of Nassau	No	No	No	Never Flooded

Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Village of Nassau, highlighting the village’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 Village of Nassau

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
People (residents, workers, visiting populations, and socially vulnerable populations like seniors, individuals with disabilities, lower-income individuals, etc.)	
Seniors	N/A
Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Senior Housing	N/A
Economic Assets (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
N/A	N/A
Community Activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
N/A	N/A
Are there any other assets that you can think to include?	
None	N/A

Additional Public Involvement

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

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Village of Nassau

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Lead Department and/or Staff Title Who Undertook the Activity
April 2024–September 2024	Survey	Survey was posted online and in gathering places like Stewart’s	Mayor’s Office

Capabilities Assessment

Local mitigation capabilities are essential for reducing the impact of hazards on communities. Local authorities can effectively mitigate hazards by leveraging existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources. These capabilities encompass a range of strategies, such as land use planning, building codes and enforcement, public education and outreach, infrastructure protection, and natural resource protection. Through collaboration with various stakeholders, including emergency management agencies, public works departments, and environmental organizations, local communities can implement comprehensive mitigation efforts to minimize the impact of disasters. Table 12 through Table 15 provide the capabilities of the Village of 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 Nassau

Planning and Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	Y	Helps to withstand natural disasters like hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and wildfires.
Zoning ordinance	Y	Prevents development in high-risk areas (e.g., floodplains or wildfire zones), thus minimizing damage from hazards.
Subdivision ordinance or regulation	N	N/A
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Encourages growth in areas less prone to flooding, wildfires, and landslides. Minimizes impacts from natural disasters. Helps protect environmental areas (e.g., floodplains and wetlands).
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	N/A

Planning and Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Site plan review requirements	Y	Minimizes damage and risk from natural hazards (e.g., flooding, high-wind zones, earthquakes) prior to future development and construction.
General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Can discourage development in areas at higher risk for natural disasters and promote resilient design standards by incorporating hazard assessments into planning determinations and identifying critical infrastructure needing protection. Overall, minimizes potential impacts of natural disasters by proactive planning.
A capital improvements plan	Y	Helps facilitate the inclusion of hazard mitigation principles into project planning.
Economic development plan	N	N/A
Emergency response plan	Y	Overall, minimizes the impact of natural disasters, thus reducing the loss of lives and properties.
Post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Other		N/A

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Village of Nassau

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Land development professionals can mitigate hazards by incorporating risk assessments, resilient infrastructure, sustainable land use planning, and environmental conservation into their designs to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and promote community safety.

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N, Contracted as needed	
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	Planners and engineers with knowledge of hazards can mitigate risks by designing safe land use, resilient infrastructure, and adaptive strategies to reduce the impact of natural and human-caused disasters.
Floodplain manager	Y*	Yes, it helps to prevent flooding by following regulations.
Surveyors	N	N/A
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	N	N/A
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	N	N/A
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 Village of Nassau

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	No	N/A

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	Capital improvement project funding can be used for hazard mitigation by financing infrastructure upgrades to reduce the impact of natural disasters.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	The authority to levy taxes for specific purposes can be used for hazard mitigation by generating dedicated funding to support projects like infrastructure improvements, emergency preparedness, and resilience-building efforts in high-risk areas.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	Could help fund mitigations.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	No	N/A
Debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	The authority to incur debt through general obligation bonds can be used for hazard mitigation by raising funds to finance large-scale projects with repayment spread over time.
Debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes	The authority to incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds can be used for hazard mitigation by securing funding for targeted projects with repayment tied to specific revenue sources such as taxes or fees.
Debt through private activity bonds	No	N/A
Withholding spending in hazard-prone areas	No	N/A
State mitigation grant programs	No	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Education and Outreach

Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods that could communicate about and encourage risk reduction.

Table 15: Education and Outreach Capabilities of the Village of Nassau

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	No	N/A	None
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	No	N/A	None
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	No	N/A	None
Emergency management listserv	No	N/A	None
Local news	Yes	Not currently, but it can.	None
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Yes	Not currently, but it can.	None
Insurance disclosures/outreach	No	N/A	None
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	Yes	Not currently, but they can.	None
Social media (Please describe.)	Facebook	Not currently, but it can.	None
Other? (Please describe.)	Email blast	Not currently, but it can.	None

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that our existing law regulating the floodplain meets current standard (effort underway); review subdivision law (effort underway); implement regulatory items from water source protection plan (2018) recommendations.
Administrative and Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the size of the village, some of the staff required to implement hazard mitigation strategies (e.g., engineers, planners, surveyors, scientists, grant writers, etc.) are not employees but rather are contracted on an as-needed basis.

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the village is not financially stressed for the time being, there are limited unrestricted funds to implement hazard mitigation strategies.
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

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 Village of Nassau in 2019¹⁴

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Chatham St. (NYS Route 203) Flood Protection Project (2011 NV-1)	Existing stone retaining wall has broken down and allows an unnamed creek to go into other areas, including the ROUSE senior housing facility. In the past, floodwaters have encroached upon the housing facility’s parking lot, and on occasion the building has had to be evacuated.	The project will be implemented in partnership with NYSDOT and ROUSE to ensure that the deteriorated retaining wall is rebuilt and provide any necessary drainage improvements to keep the creek confined.	Village Board members will coordinate with NYSDOT and ROUSE, who would ultimately undertake the project, as the village does not have direct authority to undertake a project on this state route.	NYS has cleared debris from stream.
2	23 Albany Avenue Drainage Improvement Project (2011 NV-2)	Drainage from the Sutherland School on John Street pools in the yards at the base of the hill along Albany Avenue (NYS Route 23), particularly around the house at 23 Albany Avenue, and on some occasions has flooded Albany Avenue itself.	The project will be implemented in partnership with NYSDOT, the school, and the homeowner to ensure that drainage improvements are undertaken to better carry the water under Albany Avenue north to the Valatie Kill.	Village Board members will coordinate with NYSDOT (and the D.P. Sutherland school and the homeowner), who would ultimately undertake the project, as the village does not have direct authority to undertake a project on	Sutherland School updated the parking lot and drainage.

¹⁴ NYS = New York State, NYSDEC = New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, NYSDOT = New York State Department of Transportation

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
				this state route or at this private residence.	
3	37 Albany Avenue Channel Improvements Project (2011 NV-3)	The property at 37 Albany Avenue (where the Valatie Kill crosses under Albany Avenue) floods during periods of heavy rain due to the creek's lower carrying capacity as a result of siltation. Floodwaters regularly impact the property and have entered the house in the past.	The project will be to undertake channel improvements on the creek in order to carry the water under Albany Avenue without backing up onto the property at 37 Albany Avenue.	Village Board members will coordinate with NYSDEC, NYSDOT, and the homeowner, who would ultimately undertake the project, as the village does not have direct authority to undertake a project on this state route or at this private residence.	No change
4	34 Tremont Drive Drainage Improvement Project—NEW	The property at 34 Tremont Drive floods during periods of heavy rain and spring melt due to a poorly designed drainage channel that funnels water off the hill to the east. Floodwaters regularly impact the neighboring properties (30 Tremont, 4 Tremont) and flood Tremont Drive itself.	The project will be implemented in partnership with Rensselaer County and the homeowner to ensure that drainage improvements are undertaken to better carry away water along a swale on the west side of the property.	Village Board members will coordinate with county and the homeowner, who would ultimately undertake the project, as the Village does not have direct authority to undertake a project at this private residence.	No change
5	Early warning system (2011 NV-4)	An early warning system will allow for rapid and efficient notification of emergency information to residents in affected areas to ensure their safety and welfare.	The village has established an email notification system to disseminate emergency information to village residents.	Village Board members will coordinate with other area emergency agencies.	No change

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			<p>However, there is no direct connection to the other emergency agencies (NFPD, Nassau Hose, etc.). Those connections remain to be established.</p>		
6	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 NV-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, 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 to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/tv announcements, etc., at the discretion of each jurisdiction	County-led action item. Core Planning Group (CPG) Member, Village Trustee	No change

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			(incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources). (Public education)		
7	Request Code/Ordinance Review by Count as Needed (2011 NV-CL-2)	This community needs safer and more resilient new construction and substantial improvements that take into account the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards and, where a need is identified, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as applicable. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No change
8	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 MV-CL-3)	Continuous staffing changes creates the problem of loss of institutional knowledge. Even when staff remain the same, continual training can improve 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 Code Enforcement Officer (CEO) training. (Prevention)	County-led action item, CPG Member, Village Trustee	No change

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
9	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 NV-CL-4)	Lives and property are put at risk when there is no long-term vision for the community that takes into account hazard areas . 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, Village Trustee	No change
10	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 NV-CL-5)	Current staff may lack training on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, and 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, Village Trustee	No change
11	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (as needed) (2011 NV-NFIP-1)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resilience.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with the latest FEMA regulations.	Building Department	No change
12	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resilience.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Building Department	No change

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
	Issued (2011 NV-NFIP-4)				

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Village of Nassau¹⁵

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	37 Albany Avenue Channel Improvements Project	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding, Infrastructure	The property at 37 Albany Avenue (where the Valatie Kill crosses under Albany Avenue) floods during periods of heavy rain due to the creek's lower carrying capacity as a result of siltation. Floodwaters regularly impact the property and have entered the house in the past.	The project will be to undertake channel improvements on the creek in order to carry the water under Albany Avenue without backing up onto the property at 37 Albany Avenue. This will enhance the carrying capacity of the Valatie Kill by addressing siltation and improving the creek channel. These improvements will reduce the risk of property damage and ensure better water flow under Albany Avenue.	Village Board members will coordinate with NYSDEC, NYSDOT, and the homeowner, who would ultimately undertake the project, as the village does not have direct authority to undertake a project on this state route or at this private residence.	No	Potentially	1–3 years	Village will support NYSDEC, NYSDOT, and homeowner	\$100,000–\$500,000	Reduce flood risks by enhancing the Valatie Kill's carrying capacity, preventing water from backing up onto the property. This will help protect the home from flood damage, improve drainage efficiency under Albany Avenue, and enhance overall community resilience to heavy rain events.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	High
2	34 Tremont Drive Drainage Improvement Project	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding, Infrastructure	The property at 34 Tremont Drive floods during periods of heavy rain and spring melt due to a poorly designed drainage channel that funnels water flow off the hill to the east. Floodwaters regularly impact the neighboring properties (30 Tremont, 4 Tremont) and flood Tremont Drive itself.	The project will partner with Rensselaer County and the homeowner to ensure that drainage improvements are undertaken to better carry away water along a swale on the west side of the property. Doing this will improve drainage infrastructure to prevent flooding at 34 Tremont Drive and its neighboring properties. By	Village Board members will coordinate with county and the homeowner, who would ultimately undertake the project, as the village does not have direct authority to undertake a project at this private residence.	No	Potentially	1–3 years	Village will support county and homeowner	\$100,000–\$500,000	Reduce flooding risks for 34, 30, and 4 Tremont Drive, as well as prevent water from pooling on Tremont Drive itself. By redirecting water flow with a properly designed swale, the project will protect homes from water damage, improve road safety, and enhance overall drainage	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	High

¹⁵ BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, CEO = Code Enforcement Officer, CPG = Core Planning Group, FIRM = Flood Insurance Rate Map, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, NYS = New York State, NYSDEC = New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, NFPD = Nassau Fire Police Departments, NYSDOT = New York State Department of Transportation

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						working with Rensselaer County and the homeowner, the project aims to redirect water flow using a swale on the west side of the property, reducing the impact of heavy rain and spring melt on surrounding homes and Tremont Drive.							efficiency in the area.		
3	Early Warning System	No	Improve Capabilities	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	An early warning system will allow for rapid and efficient notification of emergency information to residents in affected areas to ensure their safety and welfare.	The village has established an email notification system to disseminate emergency information to village residents. However, there is no direct connection to the other emergency agencies (NFPD, Nassau Hose, etc.). Those connections remain to be established. Doing this will enhance emergency notification capabilities by establishing direct connections between the village's email alert system and local emergency agencies such as NFPD and Nassau Hose. This improvement will enable more rapid and efficient communication, ensuring the safety and welfare of	Village Board members to coordinate with other area emergency agencies.	No	No	1-3 years	Mayor's Office	<\$100,000	Improve emergency response by enabling faster, more efficient communication between the village and local emergency agencies, ensuring residents receive timely alerts during emergencies. This enhancement will help protect lives, reduce property damage, and improve overall community preparedness for disasters.	HMGP	Medium

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						residents during emergencies.									
4	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 could benefit from additional information on hazards, risks, and hazard mitigation measures they can take on their own properties to reduce damages and improve resident safety before, during and after a hazard event.	Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal websites to link to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements, etc., at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources). (Public education) This will enhance public awareness of hazards, risks, and mitigation measures	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No	No	1-3 years	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	<\$100,000	Improve public awareness of hazards, risks, and mitigation strategies, helping residents take proactive steps to protect their properties and enhance community resilience. By providing accessible information through multiple channels, the project will reduce disaster-related damages and improve overall safety before, during, and after hazard events.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Medium

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						through coordinated outreach efforts. By collaborating with the county, local officials, and agencies, the project aims to distribute educational materials, maintain online resources, and integrate hazard mitigation discussions into community meetings to help residents take proactive steps to protect their properties and improve safety before, during, and after hazard events.									
5	Request Code/ Ordinance Review by County as Needed	No	Promote Resilient New Development	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storms, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Communities are safer and more resilient when new construction and substantial improvements take into account the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards and, where a need is identified, modify/amend the codes/ordinances as applicable. (Prevention) This will ensure that local codes and ordinances align with the latest hazard vulnerability information to enhance community resilience. By reviewing and	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No	No	1–3 years	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	<\$100,000	Ensure that local building codes and ordinances reflect the latest hazard vulnerability data, improving community resilience and reducing disaster risks. By updating regulations as needed, the project will enhance safety in new construction and substantial improvements, ultimately protecting lives and property.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
						updating regulations as needed, the project aims to reduce risks associated with new construction and substantial improvements, improving overall hazard prevention efforts.									
6	Send CEO to County-Led Training	No	Protect Existing Assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	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 to protect lives and property.	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and local building codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention) This will enhance local code enforcement capabilities by providing continual training for CEO. Ongoing training ensures that officials stay informed on the latest building codes and hazard regulations, allowing them to effectively enforce standards that protect lives and property in hazard-prone areas.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No	No	1–2 years	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	<\$100,000	Ensure that the CEO remains up-to-date on the latest building codes and hazard regulations, improving enforcement and compliance. This will help protect lives and property by ensuring that new construction and renovations meet the highest safety standards, reducing risks in hazard-prone areas.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium
7	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning	No	Protect Existing Assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	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	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department. (Prevention) This will enhance community resilience by incorporating	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No	No	1–3 years	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	<\$100,000	Ensure that hazard mitigation strategies are integrated into long-term community planning, enhancing resilience to natural disasters. By incorporating risk reduction measures, the project will help	HMGP, BRIC	Medium

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
					community more resilient.	natural hazard mitigation into local planning. By submitting draft comprehensive plan updates for county review, the project ensures that hazard areas and risk reduction measures are considered, helping to protect lives and property in the long term.							protect lives, property, and infrastructure while guiding sustainable development.		
8	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, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	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) This will equip municipal staff with the knowledge needed to make informed zoning and planning decisions that enhance community resilience. By participating in periodic workshops, officials can better understand natural hazard risks and mitigation strategies, ensuring that local policies support long-term disaster prevention and safety.	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	No	No	1-3 years	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Trustee	<\$100,000	Equip municipal staff with the knowledge needed to make informed zoning and planning decisions that enhance community resilience. By improving understanding of hazard risks and mitigation strategies, the project will help ensure that local policies effectively support disaster prevention and long-term safety.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Medium
9	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (as needed)	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with the latest FEMA regulations. This will	Building Department	No	No	1-3 years	Building Department	< \$100,000	Ensure that local regulations align with the latest flood risk data, improving community	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Low

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/ Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Description of Responsibilities and Partners	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Lead Agency	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
					standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resilience.	ensure that local floodplain regulations align with the latest FEMA codes, standards, and hazard data. By updating the ordinance in accordance with new FIRMs, the project enhances community resilience and ensures effective flood risk management.							resilience and reducing flood-related damages. By adopting updated standards, the project will enhance effective floodplain management, protect properties, and help residents maintain eligibility for flood insurance programs.		
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are Issued	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resilience.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs. This will ensure that local floodplain regulations remain up to date with the latest FEMA FIRMs. By revising ordinances as new FIRMs are issued, the project enhances community resilience and improves flood risk management to protect lives and property.	Building Department	No	No	1-3 years	Building Department	< \$100,000	Will ensure that local regulations reflect the latest flood risk data, improving flood resilience and reducing property damage. By keeping ordinances up-to-date, the project helps protect residents, supports effective floodplain management, and ensures continued eligibility for flood insurance programs.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Low

Table 19 Prioritization of Mitigation Actions for the Village of Nassau

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