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

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# Village of Schaghticoke Annex

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

## Contact Information

Table 1: Contact Information for the Village of Schaghticoke

Name	Title	Contact Information
Scott Rice	Mayor	Email: radiotech@nycap.rr.com
John Pritt	Trustee	Not Given
Richard Geddis Dave	Trustee	Not Given
Elizabeth Baker	Trustee	Not Given

## Introduction

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

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

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Scott Rice	Mayor	Village of Schaghticoke
John Pritt	Trustee	Village of Schaghticoke

## Jurisdiction Profile

### Location and Land Area

The Village of Schaghticoke is located in northwest Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It is located within the Town of Schaghticoke and shares a border with the Village of Valley Falls 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 Schaghticoke has a total area of 0.99 square miles (2.57 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 0.76 square miles (1.96 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 0.23 square miles (0.61 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.<sup>1</sup>

## Population

According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, the population of Village of Schaghticoke is estimated to be 527 persons.<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

The population of the Village of Schaghticoke includes 113.9 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years of age represent 23.9% of the population, and persons 65 years old and over make up 19.7%.<sup>3</sup> 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.

Of those 25 years old and older, 35.4% are high school graduates or higher, and 19.9% have received their bachelor's degree or higher.<sup>4</sup> Higher education can help enhance skills associated with cognition and evaluation of risk. Higher education can, therefore, foster an overall improved perception of risk, particularly 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 261 total households and 2.91 persons per household.<sup>5</sup> Persons living alone sometimes have less of a direct social circle for support before, during, and after a disaster.

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in housing units (house, apartment, mobile home, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. Group quarters may be institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and non-Institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no group quarters information for this municipality. The needs of persons living in group quarters are unique, and residents are likely to have access and functional needs and unique care requirements before, during, and after a disaster.

According to 2022 American Community Survey, the median household income of the Village of Schaghticoke was \$67,969, and the percentage of persons in poverty at 20.1%.<sup>6</sup> Lower-income persons

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<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2025, "Census Profile: Village of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York." [https://data.census.gov/profile/Schaghticoke\\_village,\\_New\\_York?q=160XX00US3665475](https://data.census.gov/profile/Schaghticoke_village,_New_York?q=160XX00US3665475).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> United States Census Bureau. 2025, "Census Profile: Village of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York." [https://data.census.gov/profile/Schaghticoke\\_village,\\_New\\_York?q=160XX00US3665475](https://data.census.gov/profile/Schaghticoke_village,_New_York?q=160XX00US3665475).

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.

Non-institutionalized civilians with a disability accounted for 7.1%, and people over age 65 years with a disability accounted for 18.2%. Persons (civilian, noninstitutionalized) without health insurance were 2.4% of the population. <sup>7</sup>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.<sup>8</sup>

During the colonial period of 1640–1750, this area was occupied by a mixed group of Native Americans—Mohicans—who were local, and remnants of numerous New England tribes who had migrated west, away from European encroachment and warfare. By 1750, the majority of the land had been sold to European settlers. When the last of the Schaghticoke group moved north to escape European encroachment, the Iroquois laid claim to what was left. In 1769 settlers paid 5,000 pieces of Spanish gold for the area of the Kaydeross Patent. The European Americans named the village "Harts Falls." It was incorporated under that name in 1867. It was reincorporated under the name of "Schaghticoke" in 1881.<sup>9</sup>

## Governing Body

The governing body of the municipality consists of a Mayor and six other village employees. 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 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.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid. D

<sup>8</sup> 2020 Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Village of Schaghticoke Annex Brief History"

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

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 Schaghticoke reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019. The Village of Schaghticoke has reported no changes in development that would affect the hazard areas since the last plan update.

Because of the village’s small size and limited resources, regulations are enforced at the higher town and county levels that protect new development from the effects of natural hazards.

## Hazard Identification

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

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.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
<b>Potential Consequences</b> What will be the overall impact in terms of injuries, damage, death, continuity of operations, and environmental and economic impacts?	1	Negligible	Very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	Minor injuries only. More than 10% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day.	
	3	Critical	Multiple deaths/injuries possible. More than 25% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week.	
	4	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	
<b>Warning Time</b> How long 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	
<b>Duration</b> 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	
<b>Spatial Extent</b> How large of an area could be impacted by a hazard event?	1	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	20%
	2	Small	1%–25% of area affected	
	3	Moderate	25%–50% of area affected	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Are impacts localized or regional?	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 Schaghticoke 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 Schaghticoke

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Drought	3	2	2	4	4	2.9
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	3	1.4
Extreme Temperature	4	4	1	3	4	3.6
Flooding (Including Dam Failure and Ice Jams)	4	2	2	1	2	2.5
Hazardous Materials	1	1	4	1	2	1.5
High Wind	4	2	1	2	4	2.9
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	2	2	1	3	4	2.4
Landslide	2	2	4	3	2	2.3
Lightning	2	2	3	1	2	2
Terrorism	1	1	4	1	1	1.3
Tornado	1	2	2	4	4	2.3
Utility and Infrastructure Failure	2	1	4	3	3	2.2
Wildfire	1	1	4	2	3	1.8

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	2	2	4	4	4	2.8

## Hazard Event History

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

Table 5: Notable Hazard Events in the Village of the Schaghticoke 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	1/24/2019	An ice jam led to flooding around a residence. The residents were forced to evacuate. An individual who attempted to break up the ice jam became stranded and had to be rescued by a local fire crew.	Ice Jam: the combination of the rainfall along with the mild temperatures melting some of the snow resulted in urban and poor drainage flooding over portions of the region along with minor to moderate river flooding in the Hoosic basin. Some ice jam flooding also occurred.
	None	07/09/2023–7/11/2023	Culvert washout closing Pinewoods Rd. for weeks.	\$250,000–\$300,000 in damage
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
High Wind	None	06/26/2019	A National Weather Service meteorologist reported a large tree downed across Sliter Road. Trees and wires were down in other locations.	Thunderstorm Wind: strong to severe thunderstorms developed, resulting in numerous reports of trees and wires down.
	None	08/08/2019	Trees were down in Schaghticoke.	An upper level disturbance moved through the region ahead of a surface cold front, which sparked strong to severe thunderstorms. Numerous trees and wires were downed across the region. Some of the storms also produced severe hail.
	None	10/07/2020	Downed tree and large branches were snapped.	New York State Mesonet weather stations recorded widespread wind gusts, between 50 mph and 60 mph, down the Mohawk Valley into the Greater Capital District, with a 67 mph wind gust reported at the Albany International Airport.
	None	09/15/2021	N/A	A line of showers and thunderstorms resulted in widespread severe weather and flash flooding over eastern New York. There was a report of 3/4-inch hail on social media.
	None	07/09/2023	Many branches and a few trees were downed along Route 40 south of Schaghticoke.	In addition to the heavy rainfall, a few severe thunderstorms also developed across portions of the Hudson Valley, leading to downed trees and wires.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None
Landslide	None	03/12/2024	A landslide took out a road and bank where the City of Troy had installed two 36-inch water main lines, closing Irish Rd. for months.	Landslide at Irish Road in Schaghticoke
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	August 29, 2020	Damage to a couple of residences and a high school	Thunderstorms developed over portions of eastern New York during the afternoon. A couple of these storms produced hail up to ping pong ball size. The storms later spawned two EF1 tornadoes in the towns of Stillwater and Schaghticoke,
	None	May 31, 2024	Tornado caused damage to roof of HV School.	Unknown
Utility or Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	None	None	None
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/16/2020–12/17/2020	Downed trees and power lines from the weight of the snow.	Snowfall in Rensselaer County ranging from 17.3 in. to 26 in.
	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022	Unknown	Nor'easter, with snowfall ranging from 1 in to 12 in.

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
	None	03/13/2023– 03/15/2023	Downed trees and power lines with widespread power outages	Nor'easter, with heavy wet snow and accumulations from 12 in. to 31 in.
	None	03/24/2024	Ice caused outages in the area. There was minor damage due to downed trees and branches	Winter storm

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)<sup>10</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), some more recent notable events in the Village of Schaghticoke since 2020 include the following:

- **August 29, 2020: Tornado** – Thunderstorms developed over portions of eastern New York during the afternoon. A couple of these storms produced hail up to ping pong ball size. The storms later spawned two EF1 tornadoes in the towns of Stillwater and Schaghticoke, with damage to a couple of residences and a high school.
- **July 9-11, 2023: Flooding** – Flooding washed out a culvert, closing Pinewoods Road for weeks and costing \$250,000–\$300,000 in damage. A strong upper level system brought widespread rounds of showers and thunderstorms to eastern New York on July 9–11, 2023. The steadiest and heaviest rainfall occurred during the afternoon hours of July 9, the early morning hours of July 10, and the evening hours of July 10 into the overnight hours of July 11. Rainfall totals varied greatly from region to region, but the hardest hit areas (Hudson Valley and into northeastern Hamilton County) received 3–6 inches of rainfall. Areal flooding, which develops due to prolonged rainfall, and flash flooding, which is more immediate, were primarily focused across areas along the Hudson River on July 9–10. Damage consisted of closed and washed-out roads. A section of Metro-North's railroad tracks were washed out due to floodwaters from Poughkeepsie southward. In addition to the heavy rainfall, a few severe thunderstorms also developed across portions of the Hudson Valley, leading to downed trees and wires. A lightning strike caused an auto body shop to catch fire.
- **2023: Landslide** – Local heavy thunderstorms caused a landslide in backyards next to embankments.
- **March 12, 2024: Landslide** – A landslide took out the road and bank where the City of Troy had installed two 36-inch main water lines. This caused Irish Road to be closed for months.
- **April 5, 2024: Earthquake** – Earthquake in area where homeowners could feel vibrations but no damages in the Village.
- **May 31, 2024: Tornado** – Tornado caused damage to roof of HV School.
- **March 24, 2024: Ut Winter Storm** – Ice caused outages in the area. There was minor damage due to downed trees and branches.

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<sup>10</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).

## 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 Schaghticoke answered the NFIP questions in Table 6 through Table 8 to the best of its ability.

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

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Scott Frisino Secondary
Does the floodplain manager have adequate training and capacity for their role? If not, what else is needed?	Yes
How does the community enforce its floodplain rules? Does enforcement include monitoring compliance and acting to correct violations?	Zoning/Planning Yes
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	Unknown
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	No
Is there an upcoming CAV? If no, is one needed?	No, not needed
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	06/10/87
Does your community participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, describe the steps the community has taken to achieve the CRS goals.	No
Does the community's floodplain management ordinance include any higher standards? If so, please list.	No
Who is responsible for permitting?	Planning/Zoning/Building Inspector
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	A development permit must be obtained before the start of construction or any other development. Detailed plans must be provided, including certified elevations and certified floodproofing. A Special Use Permit must also be obtained from the Planning Board.
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	No

Question	Response
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)	Three
How many severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure)	One
Have any RL/SRL properties been mitigated since the last plan update?	No
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Building Inspector
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	The Town Code Enforcement Officer and Building Inspector watch for violations, assist residents with information, and respond to complaints.
Is there sufficient staff and training to make substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Yes
How are substantial damage/substantial improvement requirements messaged to the public before and after an event?	Posted on web page
Have any substantially damaged/substantially improved structures been mitigated since the last plan update?	No
How will the community remain in compliance with the NFIP moving forward? (Simply stating "the community will continue to comply with the NFIP" will not meet FEMA's planning requirements.)	The village will continue to develop a floodplain ordinance based on recent released flood maps.

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

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

Question	Response
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	2016
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	2016
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	Request to see it
Does the community use any Risk MAP products? If so, describe.	No
Does the community collect updated floodplain data or modeling? Is this shared with partners and with FEMA?	Yes
Other comments?	None

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

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

## Critical Facilities Information

The following information is provided to meet standard F1. Identifying critical facilities in flood-prone areas is crucial for effective emergency planning and risk management. By understanding the potential impact of flooding on these facilities, local authorities can develop proactive strategies to mitigate risks and ensure the safety and functionality of these important assets during flood events. This information is

valuable for decision-making and prioritizing resources for emergency response and preparedness efforts. Table 9 lists the critical facilities (emergency facilities, critical infrastructure and utilities, and other key facilities, as presented in Risk Assessment) that are in the floodplain in the Village of Schaghticoke.

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

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
Hoosic Valley Fire Co	Fire Stations	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	Not protected from minor flood	Needs terrain mitigation.
Schaghticoke Fire Co	Fire Stations	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	Not protected from minor flood	Needs terrain mitigation.
Hoosic Valley Elementary School	Schools	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	Not protected from minor flood	Needs terrain mitigation.
Hoosic Valley Junior Senior High School	Schools	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	Not protected from minor flood	Needs terrain mitigation.
Village water system	Pump House	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	Raised above possible flooding	Updates to the pump house have been completed.
	Water Distribution	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	No	All piping and hydrants have been replaced.
Village Hall Building	Village Offices/ records	Village of Schaghticoke	No		No	Added culvert on School Street to mitigate the flooding of Village Hall.
Village of Schaghticoke Fire Dept. Building	Fire Department Building wooden structure	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	No	Needs terrain mitigation to prevent possible flooding.
Hoosic Valley Elementary School	Brick School building	Village of Schaghticoke	No	No	No	Suggest terrain mitigation to minimize possible flooding.

## Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 10 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Village of Schaghticoke, 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 Schaghticoke

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.)	
Aging population	Potential issues with evacuation due to special needs.
<b>Structures</b> (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Cast iron assets are vulnerable because they can be accidentally broken in the ground by equipment that is not authorized or permitted by the water department. A cast iron pipe is the best option currently in use as it contains no embedded chemicals.	Homes and the fairgrounds next to the steep embankments in the village are losing property due to the heavy rains in the last several years. Route 40 through the village has had similar problems, and NYS highway crews have made repairs to address the issue.
	Recovery by the state has resolved the Route 40 highway washout issue. Recovery for homeowners is more complex as they must hire a contractor to address their problems.
Building protection from lightning hazard for the Village Fire Department and other village-owned buildings.	The Village Fire Department has not been upgraded for lightning mitigation but will be scheduled for discussion in our next board meeting. Other electrical upgrades, though, have been installed in the building for electrical circuit protection. The pump house was upgraded for lightning hazard mitigation to protect the new water control systems installed during the water system upgrade.

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
The Arvilla E. Diver Memorial Library – Landslide Prevention	Engineering determined that the building is safe for now but will need to be checked annually.
<b>Economic Assets</b> (major employers, primary economic sectors, key infrastructure like telecommunications networks, etc.)	
We worked with state and county governments to secure assets to move this plan forward. This work has been completed and fully functional.	N/A
<b>Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources</b> (areas of conservation, beaches, parks, critical habitats, community centers, historic places, etc.)	
The Village of Schaghticoke does have a park but it is very small. There are benches for people to sit down and relax but little else. There is also an old cannon from the Korean War in the park.	No issues in the past.
There are remains of a clothing factory along the Hoosick River in the village, and the dam was built there for the purpose of generating power for the mill.	Could become a flooding hazard.
<b>Critical Facilities and Infrastructure</b> (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
There is no hospital in the village, but at one time there was a doctor’s office that later closed. There is a school system for all 12 grades.	There is no generator to provide backup power for the community should commercial power be interrupted.
Law enforcement is provided only by the Rensselaer County Sheriff’s department.	The village is not prone to flooding as a whole, but individual residences can have limited flooding of their property if excessive rain falls.
N/A	The village has a water system with five very productive wells. It provides water for the entire village and has generator backup power if commercial power is lost.
<b>Community Activities</b> (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
The village does have a fairgrounds that is very popular the week before school starts. Other activities are occasionally held at the fairgrounds as well.	There have been issues with rain before but never any major events. If an event had to be cancelled due to flooding, it would have a negative impact on the local economy.

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards?  Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
<b>Are there any other assets that you can think to include?</b>	
The village has several grocery stores, two restaurants, a coffee shop, a fire department, two banks, and several shops.	N/A

## Additional Public Involvement

As part of this 2025 plan update, the Village of Schaghticoke undertook various activities to (a) alert the public and other stakeholders to the fact that the HMP Planning Committee was developing the update and (b) provide the public and other stakeholders with a forum to ask questions and submit comments and suggestions on the process. Table 11 presents the outreach activities undertaken by the Village of Schaghticoke for the 2025 plan update.

Table 11: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Village of Schaghticoke

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
April 2024–September 2024	Survey	Posted survey online and in physical locations such as library	Mayor and trustees

## 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 Schaghticoke.

## Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards.

Table 12: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities of the Village of Schaghticoke

Regulatory Tool (Code, Ordinance, Plan)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Building code	N	In many ways, codes and their strict adherence can protect individuals from multiple hazards.
Zoning ordinance	Y	No benefit as homes are already in place.
Subdivision ordinance or regulation	N	
Special purpose ordinance (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	N	Homeowner or school would determine a plan. County determines. Wildfire plan is up to the county. Steep slopes movement up to homeowner.
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	The village has no room for additional housing, so no ordinances are in place for growth management.
Site plan review requirements	Y	To ensure that the plan and rules are adhered to.
General, comprehensive, or master plan	Y	To ensure that the plan is fully understood.
Capital improvements plan	Y	Water system upgrade is complete.
Economic development plan	N	No plan for development is in place.
Emergency response plan	N	Planned by Rensselaer County for appropriate fire and rescue response.
Post-disaster recovery plan	N	Resident would determine a plan for recovery.
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	No ordinance, solely up to homeowner.
Real estate disclosure requirements	No	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

## Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 13: Administrative Capabilities of the Village of Schaghticoke

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	As requested by Board of C2AE if needed for the new water system. State and village streets and Route 40 controlled by authority provide safe passage during road work.
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	As requested by the Board of C2AE if needed.
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	To prevent accidents when working on streets and roadways or any work being done on the premise of building upgrades.
Floodplain manager	Y*	To ensure safety and passage for people.
Surveyors	Y	Project layout per plan.
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	To point out dangers and provide alternative solutions.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	Fundamentals for surveyors.
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	To point out changes needed for any projects in a community to prevent harm to people.
Emergency manager	Y	To make decisions to prevent harm to people.
Grant writers	Y	
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Y	To get the best job done at the lowest possible price.

## Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions.

Table 14: Financial Capabilities of the Village of the Schaghticoke

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes; Route 40 corridor study November 2009	To provide annual grants for our communities or cities.
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	For government-backed loans for specific projects.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	To address specific projects needed for a village, town, etc.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes	To provide new services or to improve existing.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	No	Fees for new or proposed development.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Unknown
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	No	No
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No	No
Withholding spending in hazard-prone areas	Yes	Wasted resources otherwise.
State mitigation grant program	Would if available	If available, yes, and we do.
Other	N/A	None

## 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 Schaghticoke

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	Y	Yes	School
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	Y	Awareness is up to the resident as warnings occur on television and radio. Our Village Board and Fire Department members are always available by telephone for recommendations.	Depending on the severity, we would directly call homeowners.
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	Y	Village Board meetings where village residents are welcome -to discuss issues	This also helps the board to be aware of the problems of our homeowners.
Emergency management listserv	Y	Fire Department members to discuss emergency issues they have.	Such as truck or pump issues, etc.
Local news	Y	Radio, television, and cell phone warnings.	Could also be local folks with info.
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	When applicable. Also, info notices left at Post Office bulletin board.	Yes
Insurance disclosures/outreach	Y	Perhaps brought up at monthly board meetings.	In regard to village property or equipment
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	N	Village Board interaction. We will occasionally receive information from residents about other residents in need.	As we are a small Village we typically don't get requests for helping underserved communities.
Social media (Please describe)	N	Village of Schaghticoke Facebook availability	
Other? (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Fire Department

## Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

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

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

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We are a small village in Rensselaer County with approximately 600 residents, a municipal building, water and fire departments, and the Hoosic Valley School system. There are five elected officials who serve part time—the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor/Trustee, and three other Trustees—along with two part-time employees. There are no other departments, and the two that we have are under the jurisdiction of our village government. We occasionally rely on third-party professionals for legal, financial, and other specialty needs. Most of our village is built up, with very little land exposed in a floodplain next to the Hoosic River. That land is unsuitable for further growth due to its topography. Our major concern regarding hazards are the steep escarpments that border much of the village because they could be subject to landslides due to earthquakes and heavy rains.</li> </ul>
Administrative and Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Village of Schaghticoke is not in a floodplain, but the Town of Schaghticoke does have areas where flooding occasionally occurs and our residents may not be able to get to meetings or to work, etc.</li> </ul>
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have applied for grants as needed and occasionally seek professional help for grant writing, but their services are not needed often enough to warrant hiring a grant writer as an employee.</li> </ul>
Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes, via the Town of Schaghticoke.</li> </ul>

## Mitigation Strategy

Table 17 presents details about the 2019 mitigation actions. Table 18 presents the actions in the 2025 update, and Table 19 shows the prioritization of the mitigation actions.

Table 17: Status of Actions for the Village of Schaghticoke in 2019

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
1	Landslide Prevention, Pleasant Ave Water Tower Location (2011 SV-1)	The water tank is very old and no longer serviceable. Also, the escarpment behind the tank is extremely steep and at risk of landslide should the tank moorings fail. Tank failure presents a high risk to the village water system due to the age and condition of the water tank and village-wide pipe connections.	Relocation and replacement of the existing water tank to a location behind Hoosic Valley Elementary School. Also to be replaced would be piping from the pumphouse to the new tank, as well as pipes throughout the village.	C2AE Engineering, village water system department maintainer Frank Crandall, and Village Board	No progress; continues to be viable action for 2025
2	Lightning Mitigation for Village-Owned Municipal Buildings and Properties (2011 SV-2)	Not all village-owned municipal buildings and properties are adequately protected from lightning. For the Fire Department, which was identified as the first candidate for mitigation, a lightning strike at the firehouse could cause fires, loss of services, and damage/loss of equipment.	Upon identifying most critical facilities for lightning mitigation, the village will review and undertake lightning mitigation activities. This will include at a minimum an updated electrical system that is currently planned for the Village Fire Station, for which the village is actively seeking quotes as of the date of this plan.	Village Supervisor, Village Trustees, and Fire Department	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
3	Landslide Prevention, Route 40 between Pleasant Avenue and 5th Street (Relocate Diver Memorial Library) (2011 SV-3)	<p>The Arvilla E. Diver Memorial Library is a treasured cultural resource that serves both the Village and Town of Schaghticoke.</p> <p>The 3,090-square-foot building was erected in 1960 on land that is now eroding at the back end of the building, which sits on sloped terrain leading down to Electric Lake, also known as the Schaghticoke Reservoir. The lake often receives overflow water from the nearby Hoosic River. This affects the land on which the library sits.</p> <p>Library offerings range from Learn &amp; Play story time programs for toddlers, the primarily adult- oriented Writers Group, and summer reading and school break programs for youths of all ages. All patrons using the library are at risk of being injured should the ground and building fail as a result of land instability. Village and town residents also have access to services of the Valley Falls Free Library (VFFL), located 1 mile</p>	<p>The Village of Schaghticoke will spearhead conversations between the village, the Town of Schaghticoke, the Library Board of Trustees, VFPL, and the Town of Valley Falls to address how to best mitigate hazards at the Diver Library. Stakeholder leaders and patron residents will be involved in exploring all options on how to best continue to provide services. Mitigation will begin with mitigation planning, or a community discussion on community needs and the best way to meet them. The village and library will create a group called the Library Excellence Stakeholder Task Force to thoughtfully conduct a benefit-cost analysis on all options. Because services are under the auspices of a non-municipal entity (the Library Board of Trustees), the village will first initiate discussion with the Library Board and then broaden stakeholder involvement.</p>	Village Supervisor, Village Trustees, Library Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		<p>from the Diver Library as the crow flies. But Valley Falls is on the other side of the Hoosic River from Schaghticoke and not as easily accessible for those without cars or for youths walking to the library.</p>	<p>If library services are relocated, the building could be included in an acquisition and demolition project and the land left as open space for community use in perpetuity.</p>		
4	<p>Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 SV-CL-1)</p>	<p>Residents need comprehensive outreach opportunities 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.</p>	<p>Public awareness program on hazards, prevention, and mitigation: County will maintain a hazard mitigation and mitigation planning web presence (local municipal web sites 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</p>	<p>County-led action item. Core Planning Group (CPG) Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees</p>	<p>No progress; continues to be viable for 2025</p>

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
			Warehouse and other appropriate sources). (Public education)		
5	Request Code/Ordinance Review by County as Needed (2011 SV-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 Mayor, and Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025
6	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 SV-CL-3)	Continuous staffing changes create 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 New York State and local building codes with continual Code Enforcement Officer (CEO) training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025
7	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 SV-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	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 Mayor and Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
		can make the community more resilient.			
8	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 SV-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 Mayor and Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025
9	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance (2011 SV-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.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees, Floodplain Manager	No progress, continues to be viable for 2025
10	Staff Training in NFIP (2011 SV-NFIP-3)	The Town of Schaghticoke building inspector enforces the town's building codes that apply to the Village of Schaghticoke. The Village of Schaghticoke has no departments or department supervisors. (We are a small village of approximately 600 residents and three part-time employees. The five members of the board address problems and concerns as they arise in the village.	Add/train sufficient staff members to adequately enforce NFIP regulations/ floodplain management ordinances.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title	Status Update
11	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are Released (2011 SV-NFIP-4)	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 ordinances to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees, Floodplain Manager	No progress; continues to be viable for 2025

Table 18: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Village of Schaghticoke<sup>11</sup>

Project #	Project Name	Action Worksheet (Yes/No)	Goal/Objective Being Met	Hazard to Be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
1	Removal of Old Water Tank	No (currently in the hands of Barton & Loguidice)	Protect Existing Assets	Utility and Critical Infrastructure	Very old water tank and no longer serviceable.	Demolition and removal from site.	Public Works	Yes, high tension power lines and water tank	Yes, badly rusted and lead paint concerns	Up to 1 year depending on winter weather conditions	Unknown	It has not yet been determined how this space will be used.	HMGP, BRIC	High
2	Landslide Prevention, Pleasant Ave Water Tower Location (2011 SV-1)	No	Protect Existing Assets	Landslide	If the very old rusty water tank should fail, there is a concern that water from it could cause a landslide.	Demolition and removal from site.	Public Works	Yes	Yes	1 year	Currently unavailable until bids are accepted Feb. 3	Open lot will be available for future use.	HMGP, BRIC	High
3	Lightning Damage Prevention	No	Protect Existing Assets	Lightning	Currently village buildings have no protection.	Install lightning rod systems.	Mayor's Office	Yes	Property protection	1 year	Unknown	Protection of village buildings and equipment within.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium
4	Residential Water Meters	No	Improve Capabilities	Utilities and Infrastructure	If the current meters fail, they could not be repaired.	Replacement with updated supported meters.	Village Board and water department	No	Loss of village revenue or possible leakage	1 year	Unknown	Accurate water readings and reduction of potential revenue loss.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 SV-CL-1)	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 web sites 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	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	Yes	2 years	< \$100,000	Increased community knowledge and engagement in hazard mitigation efforts, leading to greater preparedness and risk reduction and more informed decision-making.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium

<sup>11</sup> BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, CEO = Code Enforcement Officer, CPG = Core Planning Group, FIRM = Flood Insurance Rate Map, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, NYS = New York State

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
						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)								
6	Request Code/Ordinance Review by County as Needed (2011 SV-CL-2)	No	Promote Resilient New Development	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	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)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	No	2 years	<\$100,000	Increased community resilience by ensuring that new construction and substantial improvements are designed to address current hazard vulnerabilities, ultimately reducing risk and improving safety.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 SV-CL-3)	No	Protect Existing Assets	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff remain the same, continual training improves	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and local building codes with continual CEO training. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	Yes	1 year	< \$100,000	Improved code enforcement and enhanced local capabilities to regulate construction in hazard-prone	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
				Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	local capabilities and allows officials to better regulate activities in hazard areas to protect lives and property.							areas, leading to better protection of lives and property.		
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 SV-CL-4)	No	Promote Resilient New Development	Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Temperature, Flooding, Hazardous Materials, High Wind, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Terrorism, Tornado, Utility and Infrastructure Failure, Wildfire, Winter Storm	A long-term vision for the community that doesn't take into account hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Accounting for natural hazards and hazard mitigation measures can make the community more resilient.	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department. (Prevention)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	No	3 years	< \$100,000	Updated plans proactively address natural hazards, leading to more resilient communities that are better prepared for disasters. By incorporating hazard mitigation techniques, the review helps reduce risks to lives and property while promoting long-term community safety.	HMGP, BRIC	Low
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 SV-CL-5)	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)	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	No	1 year	< \$100,000	equipping municipal staff with essential knowledge on zoning and planning issues related to natural hazards, leading to more informed decision-making that supports community resilience.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance (2011 SV-NFIP-1)	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 comply with latest FEMA regulations.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees, Floodplain Manager	Yes	No	2 years	< \$100,000	Better regulation of flood risks, ensuring that new development and infrastructure are built to the latest FEMA standards. This helps reduce flood damage, protects property, and enhances public safety by addressing current hazard information.	HMGP, BRIC	Low
11	Staff Training in NFIP (2011 SV-NFIP-3)	No	Improve Capabilities	Flooding	The Town of Schaghticoke building inspector enforces the town's building codes that apply to the Village of Schaghticoke. The Village of Schaghticoke has no departments or department supervisors. (We are a small village of approximately 600 residents and three part-time employees. The five members of the board address problems and concerns as they arise in our Village.)	Add/train sufficient members of staff to adequately enforce NFIP regulations/floodplain management ordinances.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	No	1 year	< \$100,000	The potential benefit of additional staff training on NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances is improved enforcement of floodplain policies, ensuring that the village remains compliant with federal standards. This helps mitigate flood risks, protect property, and enhance the overall safety and resilience of the community.	HMGP, BRIC	Medium
12	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New FIRMs Are Released (2011 SV-NFIP-4)	No	Protect Existing Assets	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating to the latest codes and standards or hazard	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees, Floodplain Manager	Yes	No	1 year	< \$100,000	Updating the floodplain management ordinance to align with potential future new FIRMs	HMGP, BRIC	Low

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
					information, and that does not foster community resilience.							ensures that the community is regulating to the latest flood risk data, reducing vulnerabilities to flooding.		

Table 19 Prioritization of Mitigation Actions for the Village of Schaghticoke

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