VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS
REGULAR MEETING

OCTOBER 14, 2026

RESOLUTION NO. 2026 - __

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF HOOSICK FALLS

WHEREAS, the Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Hoosick Falls recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Village of Hoosick Falls; and

WHEREAS, a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2025 Village of Hoosick Falls Jurisdictional Annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 Village of Hoosick Falls Jurisdictional Annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Village of Hoosick Falls from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Hoosick Falls Village of Trustees demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2025 Village of Hoosick Falls Jurisdictional Annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hoosick Falls in regular session duly convened as follows:

Section 1. The Hoosick Falls Village Board of Trustees does hereby adopt the 2025 Village of Hoosick Falls Jurisdictional Annex to the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan, approved by the community, may be edited or amended after submission for review, but will not require the community to re-adopt any further iterations. This only applies to this specific plan and does not absolve the community from updating the plan in 5 years.

The foregoing Resolution, offered by _____ and seconded by _____, was duly put to a roll call vote as follows:

TRUSTEE BOBBY RYAN	**VOTING** _____
TRUSTEE KEVIN O'MALLEY	**VOTING** _____
TRUSTEE TODD BURDICK	**VOTING** _____
TRUSTEE BRETT HANSELMAN	**VOTING** _____
TRUSTEE MARISSA HARRIS	**VOTING** _____
TRUSTEE MELODY MENTIPLY	**VOTING** _____

DEPUTY MAYOR KEVIN O'MALLEY	**VOTING** _____
MAYOR DANIEL SCHUTTIG	**VOTING** _____

The foregoing Resolution was/was not thereupon declared duly adopted.

October 14, 2026



Village of Hoosick Falls Jurisdictional Annex to the

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2025

RENSSELAER COUNTY | NY

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Village of Hoosick Falls Annex

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Village of Hoosick Falls. The governing body of the Village 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 Hoosick Falls

Name	Title	Contact Information
Dan Schuttig	Mayor	mayordan@hfvillage.org

Introduction

Village of Hoosick Falls 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 Hoosick Falls

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
John Hudson	Police Sergeant	Hoosick Falls

Jurisdiction Profile

Location and Land Area

The Village of Hoosick Falls is in northeast Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State (NYS). It is located entirely within the Town of Hoosick.

According to the 2023 U.S. Census, Rensselaer County has a total area of 665 square miles (1,720 km^2), of which 652 square miles (1,690 km^2) is land and 13 square miles (34 km^2) (1.9%) is water. The Village of Hoosick Falls has a total area of 1.6 square miles (4.14 km^2).[1]

[1] United States. Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts Village of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York,." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045223.

Population

According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates, the Village of Hoosick Falls has a population of 3.189[2]

Demographics

The total area of 1.6 square miles is land, and the population per square mile is 1,995.6 persons.[3]

The population of the Village of Hoosick Falls includes 68.1 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years of age make up 25% of the population, and persons 65 years and over make up 25%.[4]

Of those 25 years and older, 89.9% are high school graduates or higher, and 23.6% have received their bachelor's degree or higher.[5]

In 2022, there were 1,314 total households and 2.4 persons per household.[6]

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in housing units (houses, apartments, mobile homes, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. Group quarters may be institutional (jail facilities, nursing homes, behavioral health centers) and non-institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters). The Census Bureau maintains no information on group quarters for this municipality.

According to the 2022 ACS, the median household income was $63,811, the per capita income in the past 12 months (2022) was $34,846, and the percentage of people in poverty was 11%.[7]

Brief History

The area that is now Rensselaer County was inhabited by the Algonquian-speaking Mohican Indian tribe at the time of European encounter. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a Dutch jeweler and merchant, purchased the area in 1630 as part of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. The land passed from English rule (1664) to Dutch control (1673), then back to English rule (1674) until American independence in 1776. Rensselaer County was created in the 1790s from an area originally part of the extensive Albany County. In 1807, the county reorganized.[8]

It is believed that the first documented settlers came to Hoosick Falls on the Hoosic River in 1746. The French drove the settlers out, as most of the settlement was burned, but they returned and rebuilt after

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[2] Ibid.
[3] Census Reporter, 2025, "Hoosick Falls, NY", Hoosick Falls, NY - Profile data - Census Reporter
[4] United States. Census Bureau, 2025. "QuickFacts Village of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York,." https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/rensselaercountynewyork,US/PST045223.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.
[8] 2020 Rensselaer County Hazard Mitigation Plan, "Village of Hoosick Falls Annex-Brief History"

the French and Indian War ended. Hoosick Falls was incorporated as a village in 1827. The village has a mix of farms and light industries.[9]

Governing Body

The municipality's governing body consists of a Mayor, Village Clerk, and other department heads. This council serves as the county's municipal/local government, performing various executive functions. The people elect members of this governing body.

Growth and Development Trends

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

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

The Village of Hoosick Falls did not note any significant residential or commercial development taking place or any major infrastructure development planned for the next five years in the municipality. There is little room for development or interest due to perfluorooctanoic acid contamination in the municipal water supply. Two housing developments built on the upper outskirts of the Village of Hoosick Falls in the late 1990s and early 2000s have caused an increase in runoff and a change to the natural water course. Flooding occurred in the lower section of the village, where the water ran into a brook and into the river. The village needs to develop improvement alternatives that could be pursued to mitigate flooding.

The Village of Hoosick Falls enforces international and NYS Building Codes, as well as local zoning and planning, to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards. The village has local codes and laws, and it also follows the International and NYS Building Codes.

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,

[9] Ibid.

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 are 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 are damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities more than one week.	

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
	4	Catastrophic	High number of deaths/injuries possible. More than 50% of property in affected area are damaged or destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for 30 days or more.	
Warning Time How long will there be between when it is recognized the hazard is approaching and when the hazard will begin to affect the community?	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12–244 hours	
	3	Self-defined	6–12 hours	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours	
Duration What is the length of time the hazard will remain active, including how long emergency operations will need to continue after the hazard event?	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day	
	3	Extended	Up to one week	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week	
Spatial Extent How large of an area could be impacted by a hazard event? Are impacts localized or regional?	1	Negligible	Less than 1% of area affected	20%
	2	Small	1%–25% of area affected	
	3	Moderate	25%–50% of area affected	
	4	Large	Greater than 50% of area affected	

RISK FACTOR EQUATION

RF Value = [(Probability x .30) + (Magnitude x .30) + (Onset x .10) + (Duration x .10) + (Frequency x .20)]

Table 4 provides the scale that aligns risk factor values with their corresponding level of overall risk. Table 5 presents the CPRI for the Village of Hoosick Falls. Based on values assigned by the Village, total risk factor values and their overall risk level are provided for each profiled hazard.

Table 4: CPRI Risk Factor Value Scale

Risk Factor Value	Overall Risk
2.5-4.0	
2.0-2.4	Moderate
0-1.9	Low

Table 5 presents the CPRI for the Village of Hoosick Falls with respect to the different hazards the jurisdiction might experience.

Table 5: Types of Hazard Events with Calculated Priority Risk Index for the Village of Hoosick Falls

Type of Hazard Event	Probability	Potential Consequences	Warning Time	Duration	Spatial Extent	Risk Factor Value	Overall Risk
Drought	2	1	1	3	2	1.7	Low
Earthquake	1	1	4	1	2	1.5	Low
Extreme Temperature	3	2	1	2	3	2.4	Moderate
Flooding	3	2	1	2	1	2	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	2	1	4	2	1	1.7	Low
High Winds	2	1	4	1	1	1.6	Low
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	2	2	1	2	1	1.7	Low
Landslide	2	1	4	1	1	1.6	Low
Lightning	2	1	4	1	1	1.6	Low
Terrorism	1	1	4	1	1	1.3	Low
Tornado	2	2	2	1	1	1.7	Low
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	2	2	4	2	1	2	Moderate
Wildfire	1	1	4	2	1	1.4	Low
Winter Storm	3	2	1	3	3	2.5	

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 6 lists some of the more notable events in the Village of Hoosick Falls since 2020.

Table 6: Notable Hazard Events in the Village of Hoosick Falls Since 2020

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Drought	None	None	None	None
Earthquake	None	04/05/2024	No reported impacts	Earthquake with epicenter in NJ, felt in some parts of the county
Extreme Temperatures Extreme Heat	None	08/12/2021	Heat indices reached 95°F–104° across parts of the Hudson River from Albany and points southward reaching 105°F–110°F.	Extreme Heat
Extreme Cold	None	02/03/2023–02/04/2023	Warming centers were opened.	Arctic Cold: With extreme wind chills, some squalls, temperatures ranging from 18°F to 39°F, and wind gusts up to 44 mph
Flooding (Including Flooding, Dam Failure, and Ice Jams)	None	None	None	None
Hazardous Materials	None	None	None	None
High Wind	None	2023	Multiple lines and trees down	Power was out for several days due to damage.
	None	08/04/2022	Trees and wires were downed along Tate Road and Parsons Avenue in Hoosick Falls.	Some thunderstorms became severe, producing downed trees and power lines as well as heavy rainfall leading to flash flooding.
	None	03/07/2022–03/08/2022	National grid power outages throughout county, Town of Hoosick 20.1% without power	High Wind
Hurricane or Tropical Storm	None	None	None	None

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster # (If Applicable)	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Landslide	None	None	None	None
Lightning	None	None	None	None
Terrorism	None	None	None	None
Tornado	None	None	None	None
Utility & Infrastructure Failure	None	None	None	None
Wildfire	None	None	None	None
Winter Storm (Including Ice Storm and Snowstorm)	None	12/16/2020–12/17/2020	Downed trees and power lines from weight of snow	Snowfall in Rensselaer County ranging from 17.3 inches to 26 inches
	None	12/15/2022–12/17/2022	None	Nor'easter with snowfall ranging from 1 inch to 12 inches
	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 inches to 31 inches

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)[10] at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the notable events in the Village of Hoosick Falls since 2020 include the following:

- **March 7, 2022** – Thunderstorm Wind: A line of severe thunderstorms with damaging winds pushed through eastern New York during the evening hours of March 7, 2022, resulting in numerous reports of downed trees and power lines. Behind the storms, high winds continued during the late evening of March 7 into the early morning hours of March 8. Some gusts of 50 to 55 miles per hour were recorded, which resulted in additional downed trees and power lines. Around 13,000 customers lost power in the Albany area; 700 in the Mohawk Valley; 3,000 in the Glens Falls area; and 21,000 in the Mid-Hudson Valley and Catskills.
- **August 4, 2022** – Thunderstorm Wind: Amid a hot and humid air mass, showers and thunderstorms developed during the afternoon hours on August 4, 2022. Some thunderstorms became severe, producing downed trees and power lines as well as heavy rainfall leading to flash flooding. Trees and wires were downed along Tate Road and Parsons Avenue in Hoosick Falls.

Special Flood Hazard Areas and Critical Facilities

At the time of plan update, the community was in the process of adopting preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The pre-adoption status of preliminary maps for the county hindered the ability to create Firmettes from the FEMA Map Service Center. Using digital map data provided by Rensselaer County, provisional maps were created to show flood risk. The provisional special flood hazard areas based on preliminary FIRMS are shown in Figure 1. Regulatory FIRMs for the community are found in Appendix A: Regulatory Flood Insurance Rate Maps of this annex.

The Village of Hoosick Falls is a smaller jurisdiction within the Town of Hoosick Falls, as seen in Figure 1, there are small areas surrounding the Hoosick River and Highway 22 that run through the village that have 1% annual chance flood hazard. A 1% annual flood chance (referred to as 1% floodplain within this plan) means that the area has a 1% chance of being inundated by a flood at or above this level each year, also known as a "100-year flood."[11] Several critical facilities are within the village and nearby the 1% floodplain area. In the central area of the Village of Hoosick Falls there is a police station, bus station, and a school very close to the 1% floodplain. There are medical care facilities and wastewater treatment facilities in the north and a fire station in the south of the village, both within a safer distance from the 1%

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

[11] FEMA, "Guidance for Flood Risk and Mapping," 2022, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_riverine-mapping-floodplain-boundaries-guidance_112022.pdf.

area. There are no 0.2% floodplain in the Village of Hoosick Falls. The Village of Hoosick Falls relies heavily on the critical infrastructure of the Town of Hoosick Falls.

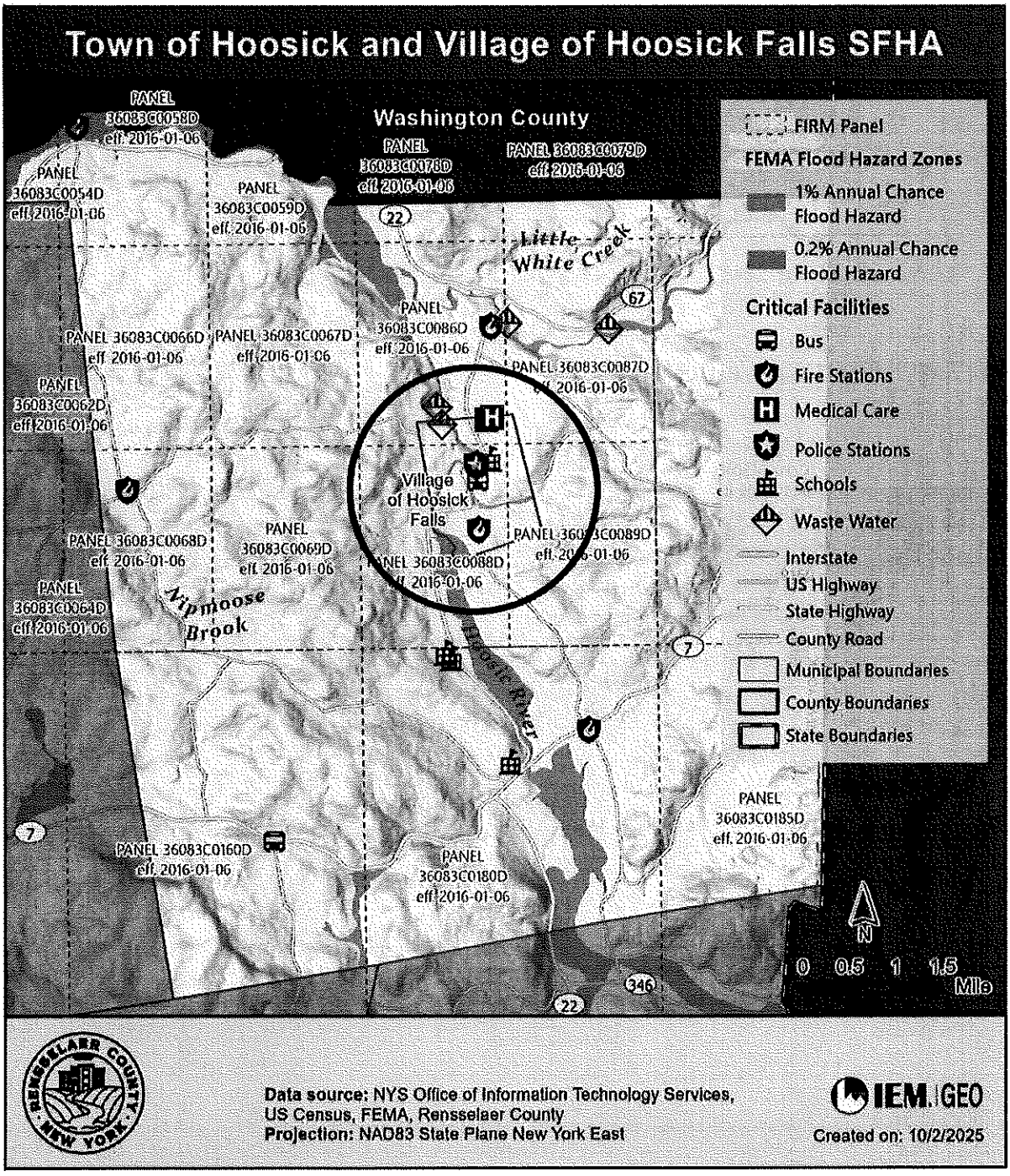

Figure 1: Town of Hoosick and Village of Hoosick Falls Special Flood Hazard Areas and Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities Information

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 7 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 Hoosick Falls.

Table 7: Critical Facilities and SFHA in the Village of Hoosick Falls

Critical Facility	Type of Facility	Jurisdiction	1% Chance? Zone AE	0.2% Chance? Zone X (Shaded)	How has this facility been protected from flooding?	Feasibility of Mitigating the Flood Risk:
Armory (Town Office)	Municipal	Village of Hoosick Falls	Yes	Yes	Took down houses to help flow of water.	Flood risk mitigated in house removal.
Hoosick Falls Police Department	Police Department	Village of Hoosick Falls	No	No	This facility is not at risk of flooding.	This facility is not at risk of flooding.

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 Hoosick Falls answered the NFIP questions in Table 8 through Table 10 to describe their program administration, operations and monitoring..

Table 8: Responses on Floodplain Management from the Village of Hoosick Falls

Question	Response
Who is the floodplain manager? Is this their primary or secondary role?	Mark Surdam, secondary role
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 correct violations?	Code enforcement planning, ZBA Village Board
When was the community's most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV)?	July 2017
Were any violations noted on the community's most recent CAV?	No
Is there an upcoming CAV? If not, is one needed?	No
When was the most recent floodplain management ordinance adopted?	05/16/1980
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?	Code Enforcement
How does the community issue development permits in the special flood hazard area?	Code, Planning, ZBA or Village Board
Does the community maintain elevation certificates?	Through FEMA

Question	Response
Does the community track the number of buildings in the special flood hazard area? If yes, are there any trends?	Some. Woodsbrook took down buildings at the end of Elm Street and Church Street, took down 4 houses, Elm Street and Hall Street.
How many repetitive loss (RL) structures does the community have? (List number and type of structure.)	Four single family homes. All homes have been taken down.
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?	Yes, buildings taken down
Who is responsible for making substantial damage/substantial improvement determinations?	Code Officer
How does the substantial damage/substantial improvement process work in your community?	The code officer is responsible for making substantial damage determinations. Determinations are made through the Village Board. Applicants for permits are required to indicate whether they are in the SFHA. Substantial damage determinations are based on whether the pre-disaster market value of the house has been damaged by 50% or more. Additionally, the code officer is authorized to conduct inspections in the SFHA.
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?	Local papers and village website
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.)	We will refer to FEMA floodplain management regulations and New York State building codes as needed.

Table 9: Responses on Floodplain Mapping from the Village of Hoosick Falls

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.	Encourage applicant to submit map change request directly to FEMA.
When did the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) become effective?	2015
When was the latest FIRM adopted?	2015
Is the FIRM and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report in an accessible location? How would the public get access to their flood map information?	FEMA.gov
Does the community use any Risk MAP products? If so, describe.	We have maps from 2015 but go to FEMA.gov to verify.
Does the community collect updated floodplain data or modeling? Is this shared with partners and with FEMA?	Information from Rensselaer County and FEMA
Other comments?	None

Table 10: Responses on Flood Insurance and Outreach from the Village of Hoosick Falls

Question	Response
How does the community educate the public on floodplain management and the availability of flood insurance, in and out of the floodplain?	As issues come up
How does the community engage with insurance agents on flood insurance?	No
Does the community (or state) have flood hazard disclosure laws?	New York State
How familiar is the public with their flood insurance options?	Public is given resources on flood insurance if needed.
How many properties have flood insurance in the community?	Some people have flood insurance, unsure on number
Are there any areas where flood insurance is lacking?	Unknown
Other comments?	None

Jurisdiction/Public Identified Vulnerabilities

Table 11 provides crucial information on critical facilities in the Village of Hoosick Falls, 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 11: Vulnerable Assets in the Village of Hoosick Falls

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.)	
None	N/A
Structures (residential, commercial, industrial, government-owned, planned capital improvement, etc.)	
Town of Hoosick Rescue Squad	Building is along railroad tracks, which would cause operational issues in a derailment and railcar issue. Building has an undersized generator, which would cause operational issues.
Armory (Town Office)	Basement flooding during large storms. No back up power.
69 Church Street	Village is looking at acquiring this property. It would need an updated HVAC System and backup generator to ensure continued operations and be used as a shelter.
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

Vulnerable Assets	What makes this group/asset vulnerable during hazards? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
Critical Facilities and Infrastructure (hospitals, law enforcement, water, power, transportation systems, etc.)	
Town of Hoosick Rescue Squad	Building is along railroad tracks, which would cause operational issues in a derailment and railcar issue. Building has an undersized generator, which would cause operational issues.
Armory (Town Office)	Basement flooding during large storms. No back up power.
69 Church Street	Village is looking at acquiring this property. It would need an updated HVAC System and backup generator to ensure continued operations and be used as a shelter.
Community Activities (major local events, such as festivals, or economic events, like farming or fishing)	
Many large parades, concerts, and festivals	Many events that bring in an increase in visitors to the area causing for additional resources to be called upon.
Are there any other assets that you can think of to include?	
N/A	N/A

Additional Public Involvement

As part of this 2025 plan update, the Village of Hoosick Falls 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 12 presents the outreach activities undertaken by the Village of Hoosick Falls for the 2025 plan update.

Table 12: Outreach Activities Undertaken by the Village of Hoosick Falls

Activity Date	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Department and/or Staff Member
April 2024–September 2024	Survey	Survey was posted on village social media and website and placed in village gathering areas like the library.	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 13 through Table 16 provide the capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls.

Planning and Regulatory

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

Table 13: Planning and Regulatory Capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	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) and thus minimizes damage from hazards.
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Encourages growth in areas that are less flood, wildfire, or landslide prone. Minimize impacts from natural disasters. Help protect environmental areas (e.g., floodplains and wetlands).
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Encourages growth in areas that are less flood, wildfire, or landslide prone. Minimize impacts from natural disasters. Help protect environmental areas (e.g., floodplains and wetlands).
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	Promotes development patterns that minimize natural hazard exposures (e.g., floods, wildfires). Promotes resilient design in structures and infrastructures.
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.

Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	In Place (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
General, comprehensive or master plan	N	N/A
Capital improvements plan	N	N/A
Economic development plan	N	N/A
Emergency response plan	N	N/A
Post-disaster recovery plan	N	N/A
Post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N/A
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills.

Table 14: Administrative Capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls

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	N	N/A
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	N/A
Planners or engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	N	N/A
Floodplain manager	Y[12]	All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.
Surveyors	N	N/A

[12] All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Staff with expertise in assessing community vulnerability can identify at-risk areas, evaluate potential impacts of hazards, and recommend strategies for reducing risks.
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	N/A
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	N/A
Emergency manager	Y	Emergency managers can be used in hazard mitigation for planning, coordinating, and being able to identify risk areas.
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 15: Financial Capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls

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)	Yes	Helps get necessary funding
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	Helps for funding

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No/Don't Know)	How has or could this resource be used for hazard mitigation?
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	No	N/A
Incur 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.
Incur 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.
Incur debt through private activity bonds	No	N/A
Withhold 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 16: Education and Outreach Capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Community newsletter(s)	Y	Will be incorporated	None
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs)	N	We would like to participate.	None
Public meetings/events (Please describe.)	Y	N	None

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does this resource currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Notes
Emergency management listserv	N	N	None
Local news	Y	N	None
Distributing hard copies of notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	N	None
Insurance disclosures/outreach	N	N	None
Organizations that represent, advocate for, or interact with underserved and vulnerable communities (Please describe.)	Y	N	None
Social media (Please describe.)	Yes	Yes	None
Other? (Please describe.)	N/A	N/A	None

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

Table 17: Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve the Capabilities of the Village of Hoosick Falls

Capability Type	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulations	• We need assistance creating an emergency plan and will continue to mitigate hazards identified.
Administrative and Technical	• Codes office needs a second staff member to assist with the workload.
Financial	• The village is more than willing and is working to improve capabilities such as with the Woods Brook Project, but the reality is there is not much funding for projects, and the village operates with a very small staff.
Education and Outreach	• Need assistance in this area

Mitigation Strategy

Table 18 presents details about the 2019 mitigation actions. Table 19 presents the actions in the 2025 update, and Table 20 shows the prioritization of the mitigation actions.

Table 18: Status of Actions for the Village of Hoosick Falls in 2019[13]

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
1	Woods Brook (2011 HF-1)	Village flooding	Remove buildings, open brook capacity in village, establish flood control area	Village/Town	Removed 5 buildings from Hall St, 1 building from Church St, 1 building from Elm St. 2 more phases with NYS DEC possible but need additional funding.
2	Zoning & building code Dept. (2011 HF-2)	Vacant Buildings	Fix up or remove vacant buildings	Village Code Officer	Still ongoing
3	Storm Water Drain Infrastructure *NEW*	Outdated under capacity infrastructure	Add capacity village drains for stormwater	Highway Superintendent	No change
4	Pan Am Rail *NEW*	Section of tracks between Church Street and Railroad Avenue has a pipe beneath the tracks that is undersized. This caused the railbed to wash out and leave a large section of track	The village does not have jurisdiction to upgrade the pipe; project would have to be implemented by Pan Am Rail (owner). Village staff will conduct a meeting	Mayor and Highway Superintendent	Still an issue and has not upgraded the culvert.

[13] Projects related to Critical Facilities (CF) must protect the facility to the 500-year event or worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
		hanging in the air (i.e., from the rainstorm of July 2017). The village is concerned that if a train had passed under these circumstances, houses on the south end of Railroad Avenue could have been impacted. Potential life safety issues if this were to happen again.	with representatives of Pan Am Rail to advise them of the flooding that the village experiences due to the undersized pipe, and request that the company perform necessary actions to mitigate.		
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach (2011 HF-CL-1)	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 up to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Participating

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
			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 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 HF-CL-2)	Communities are safer and more resilient when new construction and substantial improvements take into account the latest information on hazard vulnerabilities and measures to reduce risk.	Code update: Review existing local codes and ordinances against the identified hazards to determine whether there need to be any amendments to address identified hazards and, where a	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Ongoing

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
			need is identified, modify or amend the codes/ordinances as applicable (prevention).		
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training (2011 HF-CL-3)	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff is 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).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Still attending
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning (2011 HF-CL-4)	A long-term vision for the community that does not take into account hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Taking into account 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	Currently making a plan

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation (2011 HF-CL-5)	When municipal staff aren't armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	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	Attending Still
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (As Needed) (2011 HF-NFIP-1)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Ongoing task
11	Staff Training in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (2011 HF-NFIP-3)	Communities are safer when their floodplain management ordinances are administered properly.	Add/train sufficient members of staff to adequately enforce NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances.	Village Floodplain Administrator, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	CEO Attends

Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	Project Lead/ Department and Position Title)	Status Update
12	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance when New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are Issued. (2011 HF-NFIP-4)	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Village Floodplain Administrator, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Ongoing
13	Join the Community Rating System (CRS) (2011 HF-NFIP-6)	Flood insurance policies are expensive.	If the village participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System, actions can be undertaken by the municipality toward reduction of policy premiums for residents.	Village Floodplain Administrator	Ongoing
14	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) *NEW*	Hoosick Falls has 3 NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties	The village will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Village Mayor and Floodplain Manager	Done some of the work and still more to do.

Table 19: Proposed 2025 Mitigation Actions for the Village of Hoosick Falls[14]

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	Building Demolition Woods Brook	No	Improve capabilities	Flooding	Village flooding	Remove buildings, open brook capacity in village, establish flood control area.	Village/Town	Yes	Yes	Phase 1 Complete, waiting on funding for next 2 phases. 3–5 years	$1 million–$5 million	Removing buildings from the flood zone, increasing the flow of water at flood times. While the addition of controlled flooding areas allows for a greater volume of water, restoring natural water pathways improves drainage efficiency and enhances overall flood resilience.	NYSDEC, HMGP, BRIC, FMA	High
2	Zoning & building code Dept.	No	Protect existing assets	Infrastructure failure	Vacant buildings- critical facilities, infrastructure failure, fire risks, and public safety concerns due to vandalism or other illegal activities	Fix up or remove vacant buildings.	Village Code Officer	No	No	1–3 years	$1 million–$5 million	Improves community security and reduces risks to nearby properties and residents.	HMGP, BRIC	High

[14] BRIC = Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, DEC = Department of Environmental Conservation, FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, NYSDOT = New York State Department of Transportation

Project #	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
3	Storm Water Drain Infrastructure	No	Improve capabilities	Flooding	Outdated under-capacity infrastructure	Add capacity village drains for stormwater.	Highway Superintendent	Yes	Yes	1–3 year	$1 million–$5 million	Improves drainage efficiency, reducing the risk of urban flooding and water damage. This helps protect infrastructure, enhances public safety, and supports climate resilience by managing heavy rainfall more effectively.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
4	Pan Am Rail Repair Project	No	Protect existing assets and improve capabilities	Flooding	Section of tracks between Church Street and Railroad Avenue has a pipe beneath the tracks that is undersized. This caused the rail bed to wash out and leave a large section of track hanging in the air (i.e., from the rainstorm of July 2017). The village is concerned that if a train had passed under these circumstances, houses on the south end of Railroad Avenue could have been impacted. Potential life safety issues if this were to happen again.	The village does not have jurisdiction to upgrade the pipe; project would have to be implemented by Pan Am Rail (owner). Village staff will conduct a meeting with representatives of Pan Am Rail to advise them of the flooding that the village experiences due to the undersized pipe, and request that the company perform necessary actions to mitigate.	Mayor and Highway Superintendent	Yes	No	2–3 years	$1 million–$5 million	Upgrading the undersized pipe beneath the tracks between Church Street and Railroad Avenue is crucial for preventing future washouts that could compromise rail stability and endanger nearby homes. Addressing this issue with Pan Am Rail will help mitigate potential life and safety risks, ensuring both community protection and rail infrastructure resilience against severe weather 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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
5	Participate in County-Led Hazard Mitigation Outreach	No	Increase public awareness	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	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 up to this site, if they haven't already done so); all participating jurisdictions to support preparation of a joint annual hazard mitigation and mitigation planning fact sheet and its distribution; periodic discussion of hazard mitigation and the mitigation plan at other regular local meetings; use of annual flyers, newsletters, advertisements, or radio/TV announcements at the discretion of each jurisdiction (incorporating as much free information as possible from the FEMA Publications Warehouse and other appropriate sources) (public education).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	No	1–2 years	<$100,000	Participating in county-led hazard mitigation outreach helps communities reduce disaster risks, improve preparedness, and access resources for resilience. It fosters public awareness, strengthens emergency response coordination, and can lead to cost savings by preventing damage before disasters occur.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
6	Request code/ordinance review by County as needed.	No		Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	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 or amend the codes/ordinances as applicable (prevention).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	No	1–2 years	<$100,000	Requesting a code/ordinance review by the county ensures local regulations align with identified hazards, improving community resilience and safety. Regular updates help mitigate risks, enhance compliance, and strengthen hazard prevention efforts.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
7	Send CEO to County-Led Training	No	Improve capabilities	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	There can be a loss of institutional knowledge with staff changes. Even when staff is 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).	County-led action item. CPG Member, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	No	No	1 year	<$100,000	County-led training helps retain institutional knowledge despite staff turnover and enhances local capabilities through continuous education. This ensures officials stay updated on best practices, improving their ability to regulate hazard areas effectively and protect lives and property.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Medium
8	Send Comprehensive Plan Update to County for Review by County Planning	No	Promote resilient new development	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	A long-term vision for the community that does not take into account hazard areas can put lives and property at risk. Taking into account 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	2–3 years	<$100,000	Sending a comprehensive plan update to the county for review ensures that natural hazards and mitigation measures are incorporated, reducing risks to lives and property.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
9	Attend County-Led Workshops on Natural Hazards and Hazard Mitigation	No	Promote resilient new development	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, hazardous materials, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, terrorism, tornado, utility, and infrastructure failure, wildfire, winter storms	When municipal staff are not armed with information on zoning and planning issues that sometimes arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation, they may make decisions that do not foster community resiliency.	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	Yes	2-3 years	<$100,000	Workshops help prevent costly mistakes and promote effective hazard mitigation strategies. Attending county-led workshops equips municipal staff with essential knowledge on zoning and planning related to natural hazards, ensuring informed decision-making that enhances community resilience.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
10	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance per New FEMA Regulations (As Needed)	No	Promote resilient new development	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	Yes	2–3 years	<$100,000	Ensures communities adhere to the latest standards, reducing flood risks and enhancing resilience. Keeping ordinances current helps protect lives, property, and infrastructure while maintaining eligibility for federal assistance programs.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Low
11	Staff Training in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	No	Improve capabilities	Flooding	Communities are safer when their floodplain management ordinances are administered properly.	Add/train sufficient members of staff to adequately enforce NFIP regulations and floodplain management ordinances.	Village Floodplain Administrator, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	No	1 year	<$100,000	Staff training in NFIP ensures proper enforcement of floodplain management ordinances, reducing flood risks and enhancing community safety. Well-trained staff help maintain compliance, protect property, and improve resilience to flooding 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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
12	Update Floodplain Management Ordinance When New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) Are Issued	No	Promote resilient new development	Flooding	Outdated ordinances mean that a community is not regulating the latest codes and standards or hazard information, and that does not foster community resiliency.	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs.	Village Floodplain Administrator, Village Mayor and Board of Trustees	Yes	Yes	2–3 years	<$100,000	Updating the floodplain management ordinance when new FIRMs are issued ensures communities regulate according to the latest hazard data and standards, enhancing flood resilience. This helps protect lives, property, and infrastructure while maintaining compliance with FEMA requirements.	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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
13	Join the Community Rating System (CRS)	No	Protect existing assets	Flooding	Flood insurance policies are expensive.	If the village participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System, actions can be undertaken by the municipality toward reduction of policy premiums for residents.	Village Floodplain Administrator	No	Yes	2–3 years	<$100,000	Joining the CRS helps communities reduce flood risks, improve resilience, and lower flood insurance premiums for residents. Participation also encourages proactive floodplain management and mitigation efforts, enhancing overall community safety.	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Low
14	Mitigation of Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs)	No	Protect existing assets	Flooding	Hoosick Falls has 3 NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties.	The village will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	Village Mayor and Floodplain Manager	No	Yes	2–4 years	<$100,000	Mitigating (RLPs) in Hoosick Falls reduces flood damage, lowers insurance costs, and enhances community resilience. Supporting property owners in flood mitigation efforts helps protect lives, property, and local infrastructure from future flood 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	Lead Agency	Related to CF?	EHP Issues	Estimated Timeline	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources	Priority
15	Flood Insurance Outreach to Residents Located near Dams	No	Increase public awareness	Dam Failure	Flooding and debris from dam failure can cause damage to property and threaten life safety if residents are unprepared for the impacts.	Encouraging residents to insure the risk posed from flooding by nearby dams.	Mayor	No	No	<1 year	<$100,000	Insured risk that otherwise cannot be mitigated directly by residents	HMGP, Emergency Management Operational Budgets	Low
16	Research and Propose Homeowner Drought-Resistant Landscaping Mitigation Incentives	No	Increase public awareness	Drought, Wildfire, Flooding, Landslide	The loss of vegetative cover and their root systems that can result from drought events can lead to increased vulnerability to erosion and possible landslide risk in high-risk areas. dry/dead vegetation is an ignition source for wildfires, and dead vegetation is at higher risk for washout, resulting in increases in water flow velocity and force.	Study jurisdiction capabilities and options for rewarding and encouraging measures to support resilient vegetative cover on properties. Propose the measures to legislators for consideration.	Mayor	No	No	1-3 years	<$100,000	Increased communication on drought and better water management during drought conditions.	HMGP, Emergency Management Operational Budgets	Medium
17	Landslide Risk Analysis	No	Improve capabilities.	Landslide	Lack of data to support proper landslide mitigation planning.	Slope and erosion study to understand areas of high-risk to landslides in the Village.	Mayor	No	No	1-3 years	$100,000-500,000	Improved understanding of how to mitigate landslide risk	HMGP, Emergency Management Operational Budgets	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
18	Household Mitigation Outreach	No	Increase public awareness. Improve capabilities. Protect existing assets. Promote resilient new development.	Drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, flooding, high winds, hurricane/tropical storms, landslide, lightning, tornado, wildfire, winter storms	Residents and business owners that have not mitigated against natural hazard risk are at increased vulnerability to the impacts of the hazards.	Utilizing existing outreach resources, share messaging to share technical assistance documents from agencies such as FEMA for actions such as: Rainwater Harvesting- Drought Securing Furnishings and Equipment- Earthquake Door and Window Weather Stripping Installation- Extreme Temperatures/Winter Storms Wind Retrofits for Roofs- High Winds/Hurricane/Tropical Storms/Tornado Residential Soil Stabilization Techniques- Landslide Power Surge Mitigation- Lightning Landscaping Defensible Spaces- Wildfire	Mayor	No	No	1-3 years	<$100,000	Increased public understanding of the hazard and how to mitigate risk to households and minimize the potential for severe injury or loss of life.	HMGP, Emergency Management Operational Budgets	Low

Table 20: Prioritization of Mitigation Actions for the Village of Hoosick Falls

Action #	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
1	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	High
2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	High
3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium
4	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	Medium
5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
6	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	Low
7	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Medium
10	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	Low
11	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	Medium
12	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	Low
13	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	Low
14	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	Medium
15	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	Low
16	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium
17	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	Low
18	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium
19	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	High
20	3	2	1	3	3	1	3	Low
21	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium

Action #	Social	Technical	Administrative	Political	Legal	Economic	Environmental	Priority
22	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium
23	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	Medium

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Appendix A: Regulatory Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Appendix A: Regulatory Flood Insurance Rate Maps

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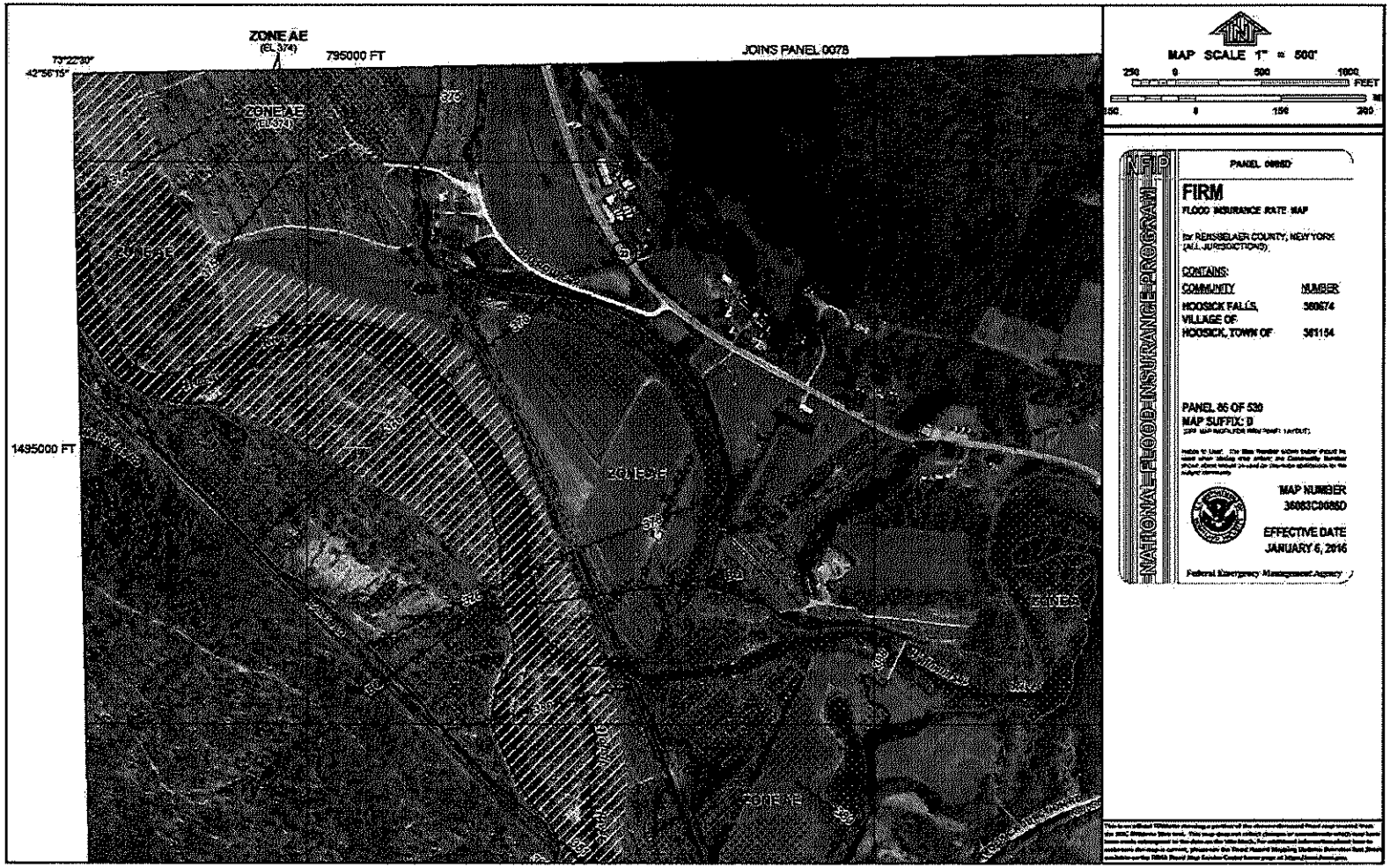
FEMA MSC Product ID	Links
36083C0086D	Village of Hoosick Falls 01 of 12.png
36083C0086D	Village of Hoosick Falls 02 of 12.png
36083C0086D	Village of Hoosick Falls 03 of 12.png
36083C0086D	Village of Hoosick Falls 04 of 12.png
36083C0087D	Village of Hoosick Falls 05 of 12.png
36083C0087D	Village of Hoosick Falls 06 of 12.png
36083C0087D	Village of Hoosick Falls 07 of 12.png
36083C0088D	Village of Hoosick Falls 08 of 12.png
36083C0088D	Village of Hoosick Falls 09 of 12.png
36083C0088D	Village of Hoosick Falls 10 of 12.png
36083C0089D	Village of Hoosick Falls 11 of 12.png
36083C0089D	Village of Hoosick Falls 12 of 12.png


ZONE AE
(EL 374)
795000 FT
JOINS PANEL 0078
73°22'30"
42°56'15"
ZONE AE
(EL 374)
1495000 FT
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY NUMBER
HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF 360674
HOOSICK, TOWN OF 361154
PANEL 85 OF 530
MAP SUFFIX: D
MAP NUMBER
36083C0085D
EFFECTIVE DATE
JANUARY 6, 2016
Federal Emergency Management Agency


JOINS PANEL 0007
1490000 FT
ZONE AE
ZONE A
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
PANEL 0086D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY
NUMBER
HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF
360674
HOOSICK, TOWN OF
361154
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MAP SUFFIX: D
MAP NUMBER
36083C0086D
EFFECTIVE DATE
JANUARY 6, 2016
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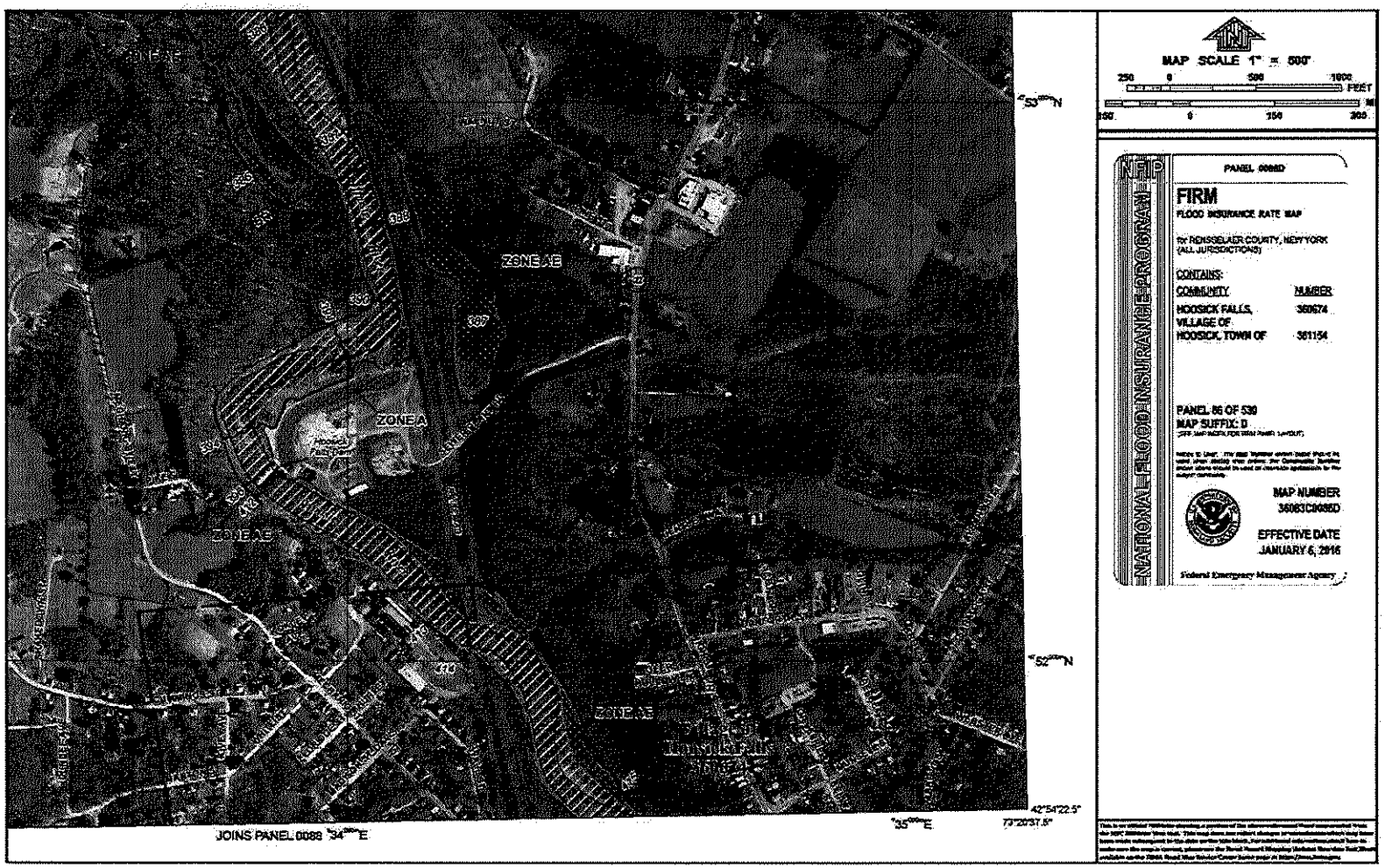
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM


ZONE AE
ZONE A
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
42°53'00"N
42°52'00"N
42°54'22.5"
73°20'37.5"
JOINS PANEL 0088
34°E
35°E
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
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ZONE AE
ZONE A
Town of Hoosick
JOINS PANEL 0087
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
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MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
250 0 500 1000
FEET
150 0 150 300
PANEL 0087D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
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NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
JOINS PANEL 0086
1490000 FT
ZONE A
ZONE A


ZONE A
ZONE A
JOINS PANEL 0095
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
PANEL 0087D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
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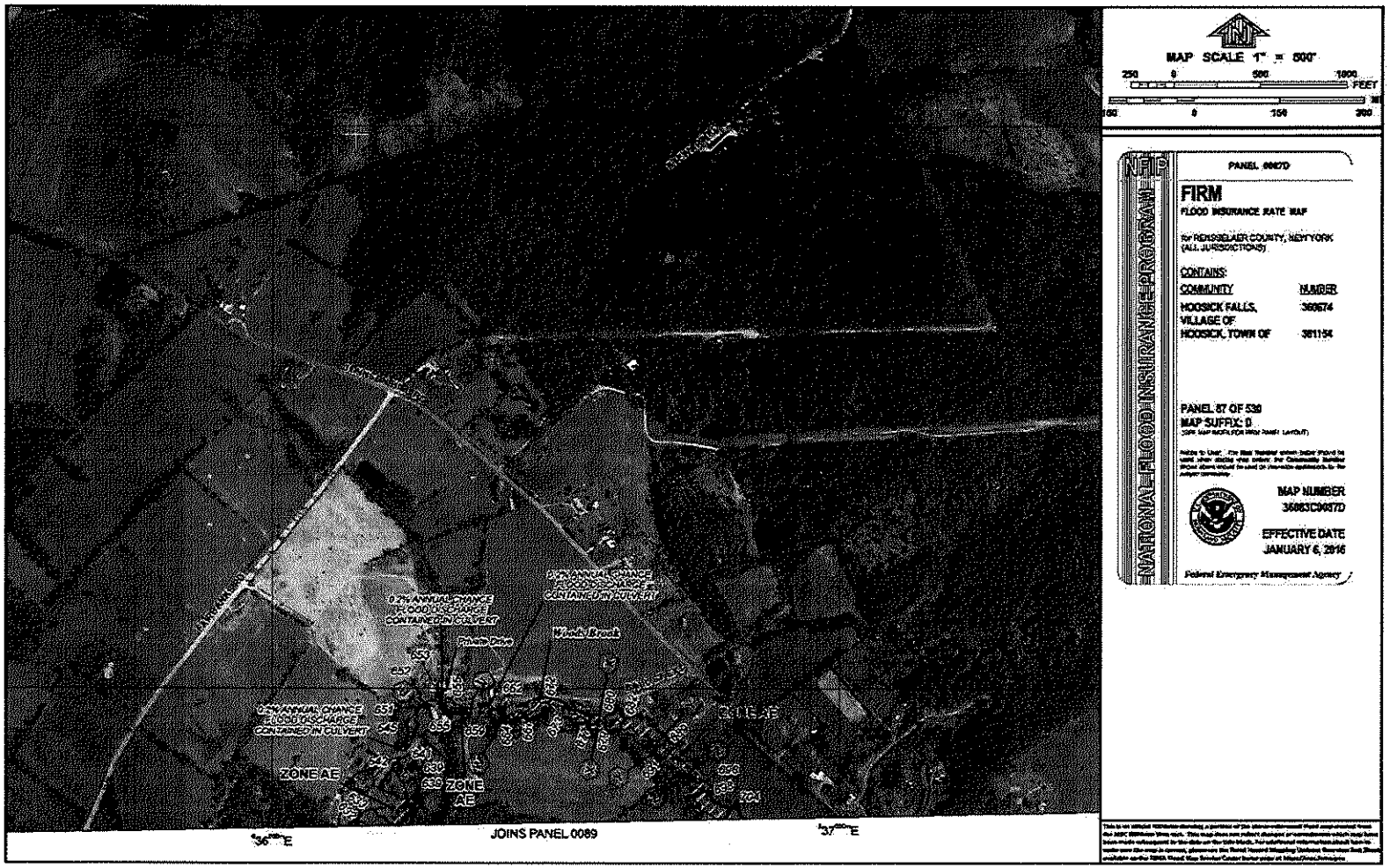
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
NFIP
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY
NUMBER
HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF
HOOSICK, TOWN OF
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MAP SUFFIX: 0
MAP NUMBER
EFFECTIVE DATE
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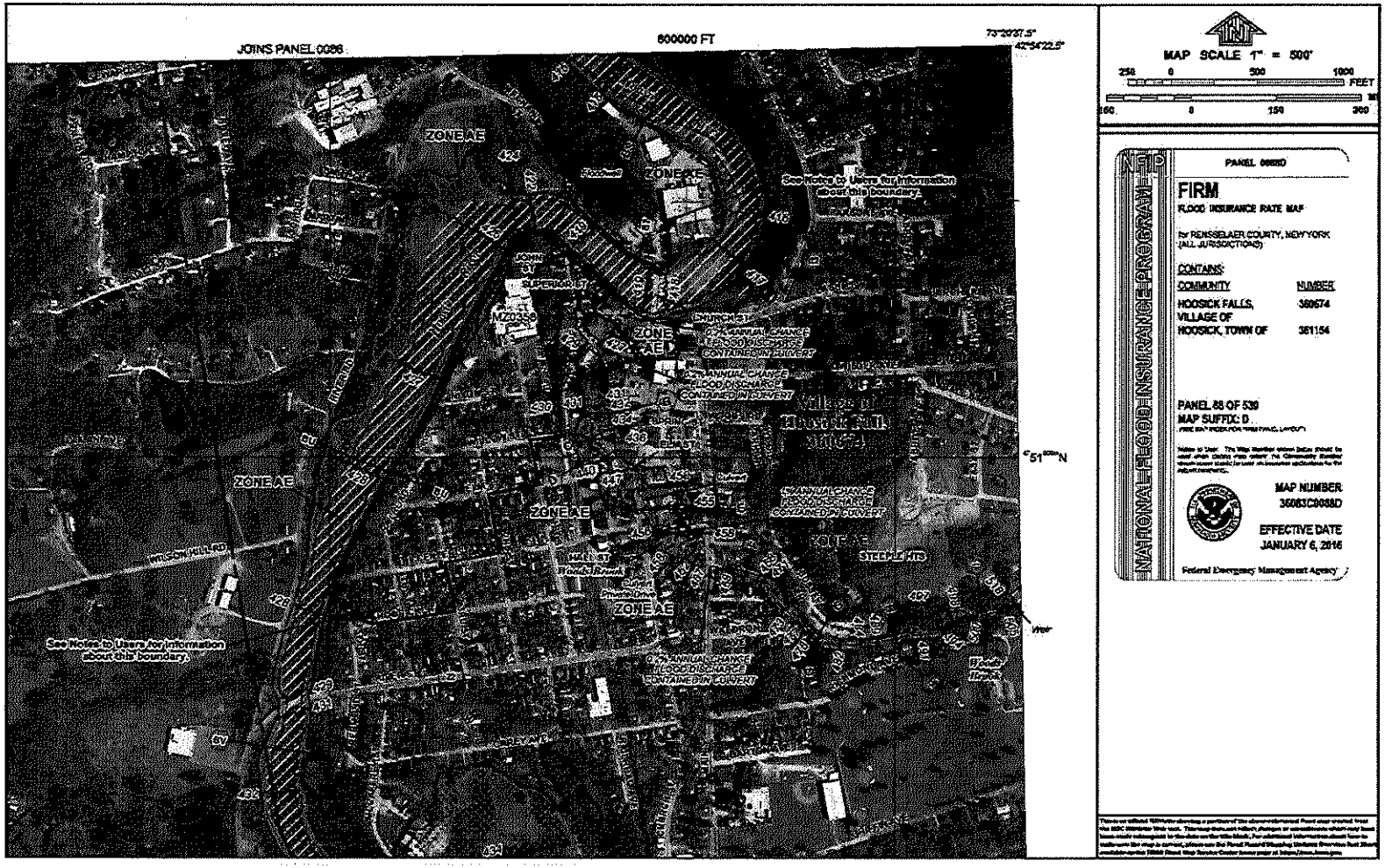
0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD DISCHARGE CONTAINED IN CULVERT
Private Drive
Woods Brook
ZONE AE
JOINS PANEL 0089


JOINS PANEL 0086
600000 FT
ZONE AE
See Notes to Users for information about this boundary.
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
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MAP NUMBER
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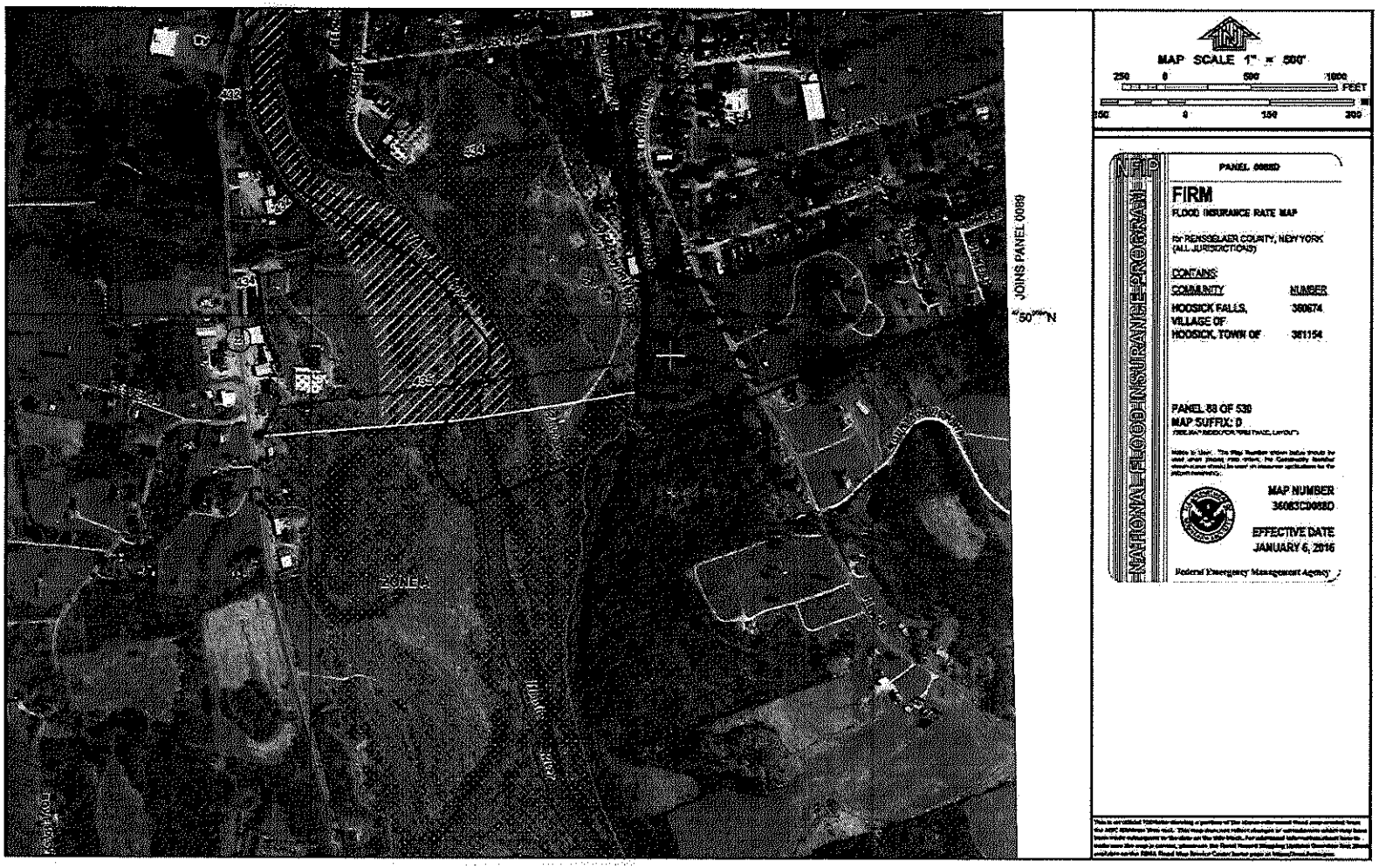
ZONE A
JOINS PANEL 0089
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
PANEL 0088D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
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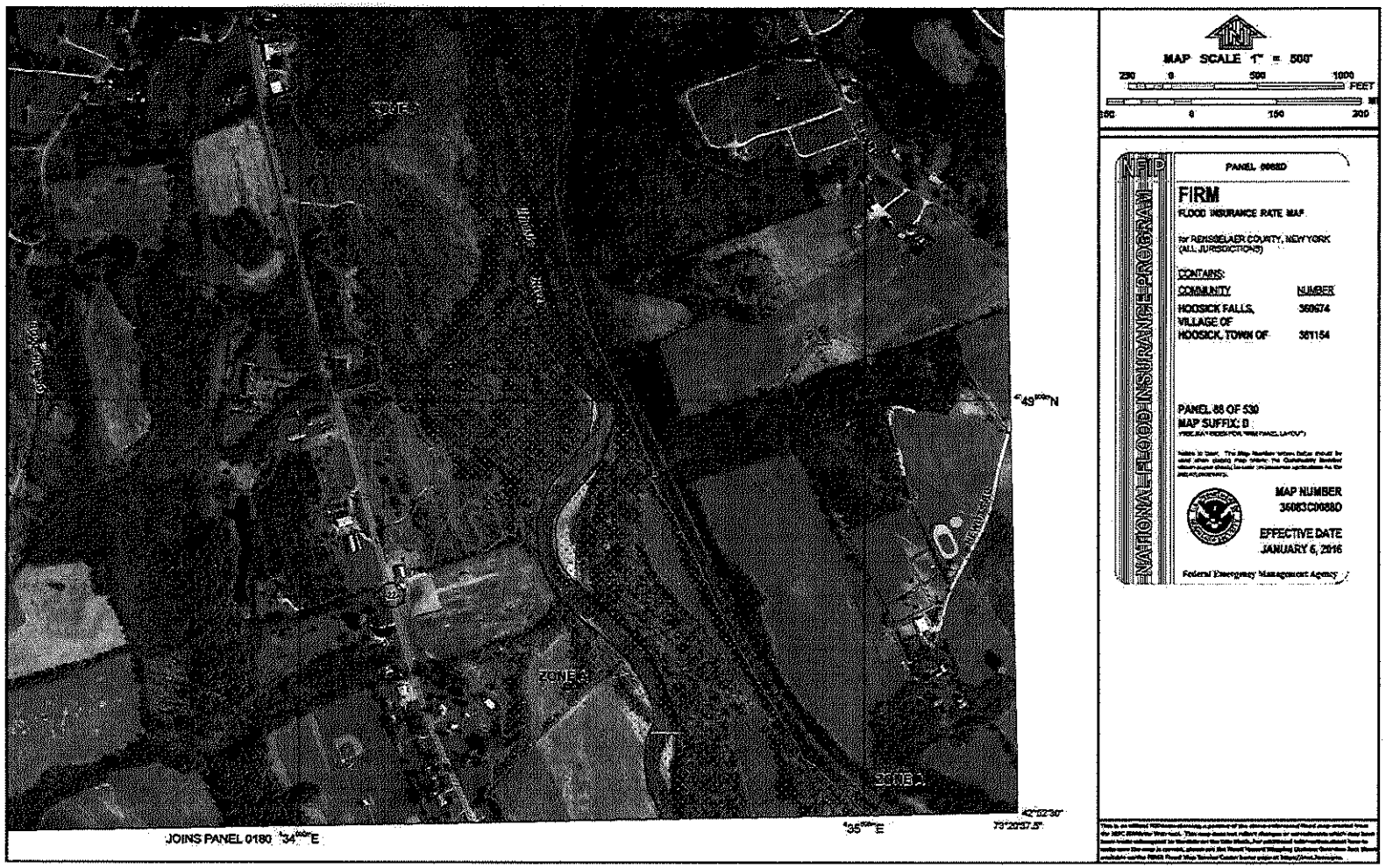
ZONE A
ZONE A
ZONE A
42°52'30"
73°22'37.5"
JOINS PANEL 0180
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
PANEL 0065D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
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CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY
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HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF
360674
HOOSICK, TOWN OF
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MAP NUMBER
36083C0065D
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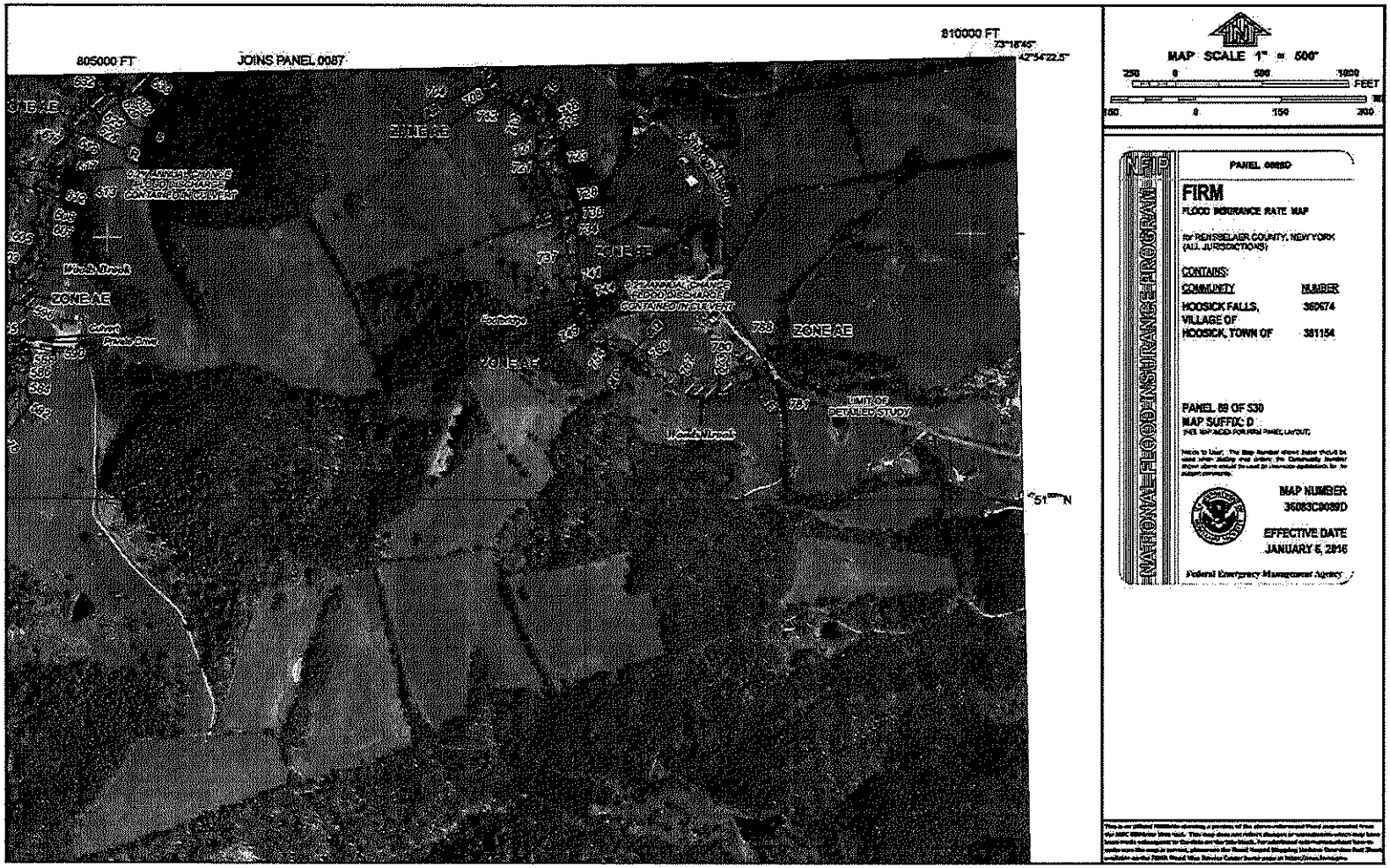
805000 FT
JOINS PANEL 0087
1485000 FT
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
ZONE AE
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
PANEL 0089D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK (ALL JURISDICTIONS)
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY NUMBER
HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF 360674
HOOSICK, TOWN OF 361154
PANEL 89 OF 538
MAP SUFFIX: D
MAP NUMBER
36083C0089D
EFFECTIVE DATE
JANUARY 6, 2016
Federal Emergency Management Agency


805000 FT
JOINS PANEL 0087
810000 FT
ZONE AE
LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY
MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
FEET
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
for RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY
NUMBER
HOOSICK FALLS, VILLAGE OF
360674
HOOSICK, TOWN OF
381154
PANEL 89 OF 530
MAP SUFFIX: D
MAP NUMBER
36083C0089D
EFFECTIVE DATE
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Federal Emergency Management Agency