

## 8.18 - Jurisdictional Annex, Town of Schaghticoke

This section presents the jurisdictional annex for the Town of Schaghticoke. The jurisdiction's governing body passed a formal resolution to participate in this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan update. A copy of their resolution is maintained at the local government offices and at the Rensselaer County Bureau of Public Safety.

### 8.18.1 Contact Information

The jurisdiction's resolution to participate identified a Primary Point of Contact and an Alternate for this hazard mitigation plan update. These individuals represented the jurisdiction on the county-wide Core Planning Group and led a local team of Jurisdictional Assessment Team Members who undertook various local activities related to the plan update.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT						
Primary Point of Contact			Alternate Point of Contact			
Name: Timothy Salisbury Title: Supervisor Address: 290 Northline Drive, Melrose, NY 12121 Phone Number: 518-753-6915 ext. 104 E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:supervisor@townofschaghticoke.org">supervisor@townofschaghticoke.org</a>			Name: Brian Davidson Title: Code Enforcement Officer Address: 290 Northline Drive, Melrose, NY 12121 Phone Number: 518-753-6915 ext. 109 E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org">codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org</a>			
Jurisdictional Assessment Team Members						
Local Jurisdiction Role/Position	Name	Email	Phone	Date of Invitation	Method of Invitation	Agreed to participate?
Planning Board	Frank Alessandrini	<a href="mailto:planning@townofschaghticoke.org">planning@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-75-6915	1/9/2019	Supervisor	As needed
Zoning Board	Edward McDonough	<a href="mailto:emedonough@renesco.com">emedonough@renesco.com</a>	518-75-6915	1/10/2019	Supervisor	As needed
Emergency Manager	NA					
Floodplain Manager/Administrator	Brian Davidson	<a href="mailto:CodeEnforcement@townofschaghticoke.org">CodeEnforcement@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-753-6915 X109	12/4/2018	Supervisor	Yes
Public Works Director / City Engineer	NA					
Building Code Official	Brian Davidson	<a href="mailto:CodeEnforcement@townofschaghticoke.org">CodeEnforcement@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-753-6915 X109	12/4/2018	Supervisor	Yes
Fiscal/Budget Officer	Nancy Harder	<a href="mailto:budgetdirector@townofschaghticoke.org">budgetdirector@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-753-6915 X104	12/10/2018	Supervisor	Yes
Manager/Administrator	NA					
Elected Officials	Tim Salisbury	<a href="mailto:supervisor@townofschaghticoke.org">supervisor@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-753-6915 X104	12/4/2018	Rensselaer County	Yes
	Shawn Hayes	<a href="mailto:highwaysupt@townofschaghticoke.org">highwaysupt@townofschaghticoke.org</a>	518-753-4375	1/16/2019	Supervisor	Yes
Local Hospital	NA					
Major University	NA					
Significant Business	Howard Akin (QRS)	<a href="mailto:Hakin@qrs.com">Hakin@qrs.com</a>	518-753-4500	1/31/2019	Supervisor	Yes
Neighboring County 1	None					
Neighboring County 2	None					
Neighboring County 3	None					
Neighboring County 4	None		None			
Tribal Group/Nation	NA					

## 8.18.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

### 8.18.2.1 Location and Land Area

The Town of Schaghticoke is located in northwest Rensselaer County, in the eastern part of New York State. It shares a border with Washington County to the north; the City of Troy and Town of Brunswick to the south; the Town of Pittstown to the east; and Saratoga County to the west.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau, 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, Town of Schaghticoke has a total area of 51.86 square miles (134.32 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 49.75 square miles (128.85 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 2.11 square miles (5.48 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.

### 8.18.2.2 Population

According to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the population of Town of Schaghticoke is estimated to be 7,679 persons.

### 8.18.2.3 Demographics

Of a total area of 51.86 square miles (2010 Census data), the land area is 49.91 square miles and population per square mile is 149.4 persons.

Of the total population, there are 98.8 males per 100 females (all ages). Persons under 18 years account for 21.8% of the population, and 15.2% are persons 65 years and over (2010 Census). Young and old subsets of the population may have unique needs as far as care requirements and potential cognitive and/or mobility limitations before, during, and after a disaster.

The number of persons who speak a language other than English is 291, or 4.1%, of which 33.0% speak English less than "very well". Persons not speaking English well may have trouble understanding instructions regarding disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Regarding education, of persons age 25 years and older, 89.3% are high school graduates or higher, and 16.0% have received their bachelor's degree or higher (2000 Census data). 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.

Regarding families and living arrangements, from 2013 to 2017 there were 2,897 total households and 2.61 persons per household. Persons living alone sometimes have less of a direct social circle for support before, during, and after a disaster.

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in housing units (house, apartment, mobile home, rented rooms) as living in group quarters. The two types of group quarters are Institutional (correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental hospitals) and Non-Institutional (college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, shelters). The total number in group quarters are 108 or 1.4 % overall, with 108 (1.4%) institutionalized and 0 (0.0%) noninstitutionalized population. 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 2017 ACS, the median household income was \$69,923; the per capita income in past 12 months (2017) was \$32,106; and the percentage of persons in poverty at 11.7%. Lower income persons have limited financial resources to draw from in both a pre- and post-disaster scenario and are likely to require support as they prepare for, and recover from, hazard events.

The total of noninstitutionalized civilians with a disability is 12.7%, and percentage of people with a disability over age 65 years is 33.5%. The total percentage of persons (civilian, noninstitutionalized) without health insurance is 3.8%. 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.

#### 8.18.2.4 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 1790s from an area that was originally part of the very large Albany County. In 1807 the county reorganized.

Multiple Indian tribes inhabited the land that is now the Town of Schaghticoke, as early as 1300. In 1675, Governor Andros, governor of the colony of New York, planted a tree of Welfare near the junction of the Hoosic River and Tomhannock Creek, and area already known as Schaghticoke, "the place where the waters mingle." This tree symbolized the friendship between the English and the Dutch, and the Schaghticoke Indians. The Indians were Mohican refugees from New England welcomed to Schaghticoke because they agreed to help protect the English from the French and the Iroquois. They stayed until 1754.

Until the Revolutionary War, Schaghticoke was part of the colony of New York with most of its citizens governed by the city of Albany, which owned the land they rented. Meanwhile, the rest of what is now the town of Schaghticoke was sold by New York in several large land grants. Settlement was slow until after the revolution because Schaghticoke was a dangerous place in which to live, its inhabitants subject to raid by Indians and Tories. The newly formed New York State government organized much of the state into towns by an act of Legislature in 1788. Schaghticoke was among those towns. Schaghticoke was part of Albany County until Rensselaer County was formed in 1791.

#### 8.18.2.5 Governing Body Format

The governing body of the municipality consists of a Town Supervisor, four Councilpersons, and other department heads. This council serves as the municipal/local government, performing executive functions of different natures. Members of this governing body are elected by the people.

### 8.18.2.6 Growth/Development Trends

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

An evaluation of growth and development trends was undertaken by each participating jurisdiction as part of the development of the initial plan in 2011. As part of this plan update, the Town of Schaghticoke reviewed and updated its prior feedback to reflect current conditions in the community as of early 2019.

The Town of Schaghticoke did not note any major residential or commercial development taking place, or any major infrastructure development planned for the next five years in the municipality. However, they did note that slow growth is expected for development of predominantly single family homes (no large projects at this time). Typically, agricultural or vacant undeveloped parcels are subdivided with a house lot and the remaining property undeveloped. Some homes will be within the Flood Fringe Overlay District and special regulations and procedures will be followed in accordance with the Town Zoning Law and Town Code.

New Development/Potential Development in the Municipality						
Property Name	Type (Residential or Commercial)	No. of Structures	Address	Block and Lot	Known Hazard Zone	Description /Status
Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

The Town of Schaghticoke enforces local laws to protect new development from the effects of natural hazards. The Town Zoning Law has special regulations for development within a Steep Slope Overlay District. Specific information can be found in Section V (Y) in the Zoning Law flood fringe overlay (FFO District), Section V (L) in the Town Zoning Law. Also, Section 69 of the Town Code addresses Flood Damage Prevention.

### 8.18.3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The following hazards represent those that were deemed to be significant hazards of concern for the Town of Schaghticoke:

Profiled Hazards in the Town of Schaghticoke													
Jurisdiction	Atmospheric Hazards						Hydrologic Hazards			Geologic Hazards		Other Hazards	
	Extreme Temperatures (Coldwave/Heat Wave)	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Lightning	Tornado	Wind	Winter Storm	Drought	Flood			Earthquake	Landslide <sup>4</sup>	Wildfire <sup>5</sup>
								Flooding <sup>2</sup>	Dam Failure <sup>1</sup>	Ice Jam <sup>3</sup>			
Schaghticoke, Town of	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Notes: (1) Based on presence of a High hazard dam (NYSDEC classification) either in the municipality or close upstream on a watercourse flowing through that municipality and feedback from the County Planning Department. (2) Based on identification of improved property in mapped FEMA flood hazard zones. (3) Based on historical records, Flood Insurance Studies, and local information as well as feedback from the County Planning Department. (4) Based on identification of improved property in mapped high incidence or high susceptibility landslide risk zones, plus those municipalities in which details of individual landslide events are available. (5) Based on identification of improved property in mapped wildfire hazard zones.

### 8.18.4 NOTABLE HAZARD EVENT OCCURRENCES SINCE 2011

Rensselaer County has a long history of natural hazard events occurring, as detailed in Section 3 of this plan. A summary of historical events is provided in each of the hazard profiles of Section 3 and includes a chronology of events that have affected the County and its municipalities.

NOAAs NCDC records 1,141 hazard event occurrences from 1950 to 2018 causing 1 fatality, 116 injuries, \$27,679,000 in property damage, and \$305,800 in crop damage. The table below presents a summary of 415 events that are included in NOAA's NCDC records for Rensselaer County since the prior 2011 HMP was prepared to summarize the recent range and impact of natural hazard events potentially affecting the County and its municipalities. For details of events prior to 2011, refer to Section 3 of this plan.

Natural Hazard Event History (January 2011 through December 2018)					
Event Type	Count	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Blizzard	2	0	0	\$0	\$0
Cold/Wind Chill	28	0	0	\$0	\$0
Excessive Heat	3	0	0	\$0	\$0
Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	8	0	0	\$0	\$0
Flash Flood	20	0	0	\$320,000	\$0
Flood	16	0	0	\$10,000	\$0
Frost/Freeze	6	0	0	\$0	\$0
Hail	29	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heat	17	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Rain	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Heavy Snow	13	0	0	\$0	\$0
High Wind	17	0	0	\$0	\$0
Lightning	1	0	0	\$50,000	\$0
Storm Surge/Tide	1	0	0	\$0	\$0
Strong Wind	22	0	0	\$48,000	\$4,000
Thunderstorm Wind	141	0	7	\$0	\$0
Tropical Storm	2	0	0	\$0	\$0
Winter Storm	28	0	0	\$0	\$0
Winter Weather	60	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$428,000</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>

Since 1954, Rensselaer County has been designated as eligible for at least one form of FEMA assistance in 16 Federally-declared major disasters and eight Federally-declared emergencies. Since the adoption of the 2011 HMP, Rensselaer County has been designated as eligible for at least one form of FEMA assistance in three of the state's 12 Federally-declared major disasters (2011 through 2018).

Rensselaer County Disaster Declarations, 2011-2018					
Declaration Year	Event Incident Period	Declaration Type	Disaster Type	Disaster Number	Rensselaer County Designation
2017	March 14-15, 2017	Major Disaster Declaration	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-4322	Declared for PA only
2011	September 7-11, 2011	Emergency Declaration	Tropical Storm Lee	EM-3341	Declared for PA Category B
2011	August 26, 2011 through September 5, 2011	Major Disaster Declaration	Hurricane Irene	DR-4020	Declared for PA and IA
2011	December 26-27, 2010	Major Disaster Declaration	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-1957	Declared for PA Category B

Source: FEMA, online at <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>, queried on July 11, 2019  
 PA= FEMA's Public Assistance Program  
 IA= FEMA's Individual Assistance Program  
 Category B= FEMA's Public Assistance Program Category B (Emergency Protective Measures)

Some more recent notable events in the Town of Schaghticoke since 2011 include:

**August 28, 2011 – Irene**

The remnants of Hurricane Irene brought heavy to extreme rainfall throughout Rensselaer County.

**September 4, 2011 – Thunderstorm Wind**

Thunderstorms produced heavy rainfall and damaging winds. Trees and wires were reported down in Schaghticoke due to strong thunderstorm winds and the fairground was shut down. A person was injured.

**October 29-30, 2012 – Sandy**

Rainfall in Rensselaer County was not excessively heavy and did not cause notable flooding, thanks to dry antecedent conditions. Wind gusts of 40 to 60 mph were common from the afternoon of the 29th until the early morning hours of the 30th.

**June 30, 2017 to July 1, 2017 - Severe Storms and Flooding**

Numerous strong to severe thunderstorms occurred across Rensselaer County. Thunderstorm winds caused damages throughout the county, downing trees and power lines, and heavy rains caused flooding in many areas of the county.

### 8.18.5 NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Town of Schaghticoke has participated in FEMA's National Flood Insurance program (NFIP) since July 16, 1984.

- Total number of policies<sup>1</sup>: 36
- Insurance in force<sup>2</sup>: \$5,714,600
- Total number of losses: 33
- Total claims paid: \$270,668
- Repetitive Loss Properties: 4
- Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0

The Town of Schaghticoke provided the following NFIP Administrator Input in 2019, for inclusion in the 2019 HMP.

Name: Brian Davidson Title: Floodplain Manager/Floodplain Administrator/NFIP Coordinator

Community: Town of Schaghticoke Email and Phone: [codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org](mailto:codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org) (518) 753-6915 Ext 109



**Worksheet 2 - NFIP**

*Note: This form should be filled out by your floodplain administrator. Submittals should be returned via email to Jay Wilson at [jwilson@renesco.com](mailto:jwilson@renesco.com). Feel free to contact Anna Foley of AECOM if you have questions, at [anna.foley@aecom.com](mailto:anna.foley@aecom.com). All communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provided FEMA with a floodplain management ordinance and a designated floodplain administrator as a prerequisite to enter the program. All participating communities must provide the information below. Please return a copy of your floodplain management ordinance to us with this submittal.*

Adoption Date of your Current Floodplain Management Ordinance	Date of Entry into NFIP <sup>1</sup>	Position or Title of Your Jurisdiction's Designated Floodplain Manager/Administrator (may also be called NFIP Coordinator)	Is this person a Certified Floodplain Manager?	Is floodplain management an auxiliary function?	Is your community in good standing with the NFIP?
12/9/15	7/16/84	Stormwater Management Coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (i.e., permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability, etc.):

Chapter 69 of the Town Code, Flood Damage Prevention, addresses the potential and/or actual damages from flooding and erosion. 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.

Describe barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community (if applicable):

Training on NFIP would be helpful

When was most recent FEMA Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?*	Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?	Does the current floodplain management ordinance exceed FEMA or State minimum requirements? If so, describe how.	Is training of staff regarding NFIP issues planned?	Does your community intend to continue to enforce the floodplain management requirements including regulating new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)?	Does your community participate in the CRS? If so, state your Class.	Does your community intend to continue its participation in the CRS program?	If your community is not currently participating in the CRS program, are you intending to initiate the process during the next planning cycle?
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No* * Class	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

\*Describe any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations):

NA

<sup>1</sup> Policies in Force from [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) on 02/21/19, data current as of 09/30/18.

<sup>2</sup> Insurance in Force from [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) on 02/21/19, data current as of 09/30/18.

Name: Brian Davidson		Title: Floodplain Manager/Floodplain Administrator/NFIP Coordinator						
Representing: Town of Schaghticoke		Email and Phone: : <a href="mailto:codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org">codeenforcement@townofschaghticoke.org</a> (518) 753-6915 Ext 109						
Provide an explanation of your local floodplain permitting process:								
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 your community intend to continue floodplain identification and mapping services including any local requests for map updates?	Does your community intend to initiate/continue the buyouts of repetitive loss properties?	Does your community intend to commit staff or resources to improve local mapping or code administration in the future?	Does your community intend to provide local outreach to promote the sale of flood insurance?	Does your community intend to participate in RiskMAP meetings and planning initiatives?	Does your community intend to continue to implement structural improvements to mitigate against flooding - culverts, drainage basins, etc.?	Does your community intend to continue to implement home improvement programs designed to minimize basement flooding?	Does your community intend to continue to implement roadway improvements to reduce damage from future flooding events?	Does your community intend to implement plans and programs in coordination with a local or regional drainage/sewer authority?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does your community intend to adopt the new FEMA Advisory Base Flood Elevations?	As Floodplain Manager, did you (or your predecessor at the time) actively participate in the development of the initial Hazard Mitigation Plan?		As Floodplain Manager, are you actively participating in the development of this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update?		Have there been any changes to your community's local floodplain management program since the last version of the plan in 2011?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
* If you answered "yes", that there have been changes to your local program since 2011, please describe:								
NA								
Provide a description of your community assistance and monitoring activities:								
The Town Code Enforcement Officer and Building Inspector watch for violations, assist residents with information, and respond to any complaints.								
NFIP participating communities are required to update/revise their floodplain management ordinance to ensure that it complies with the latest FEMA regulations. Will your community continue to commit to this program requirement?			NFIP participating communities are also required to update/revise their floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with the latest FIRMs. Will your community continue to commit to this program requirement?					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
Note: NFIP policy statistics by community are maintained at: <a href="http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1011.htm#NJ">http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1011.htm#NJ</a> NFIP claims data by community is maintained at: <a href="http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm#34">http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm#34</a> Information about structures at risk of flooding can be found in the current Hazard Mitigation Plan. All NFIP participating communities should encourage local residents to purchase and maintain flood insurance.								
Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – NFIP Worksheet								
NFIP-2								

### 8.18.6 ASSET IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

An inventory of geo-referenced assets in Rensselaer County has been created in order to identify and characterize property and persons potentially exposed to the identified hazards. Section 3b of the plan presents the asset identification and characterization process in great detail. The following table presents an overview of assets in Rensselaer County<sup>3</sup> and the subset of those assets that fall within the Town of Schaghticoke.

<sup>3</sup> The County totals are included here for readers to understand the proportion of countywide assets that lie within this municipality.

Asset Inventory																			
Jurisdiction	Improved Property (RCV <sup>4</sup> )	Emergency Facilities					Critical Infrastructure and Utilities										Other Key Facilities		Historic and Cultural Resources
		Fire Stations	Police Stations	EMS / Ambulance Stations	Hospitals	Shelters <sup>5</sup>	Wastewater Facilities	Water Treatment Facilities	Airports	Railroads (Passenger/Freight Station)	Electric Power Facilities	Communications Facilities	Oil Facilities	Hazardous Materials Sites	Natural Gas Facilities	Ports	Schools	Residential Senior Care Facilities <sup>6</sup>	
Rensselaer County	\$33,333,947,000	44	9	19	2	33	8	1	0	13	1	6	5	60	1	12	64	3	84
Town of Schaghticoke	\$1,379,356,000	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rensselaer County	Population, Census 2010:	159,429																	
Town of Schaghticoke	Population, Census 2010:	7,679																	
Rensselaer County	Vulnerable Population, Census 2010 (under 5 years, and over 64 years)	30,429																	
Town of Schaghticoke	Vulnerable Population, Census 2010 (under 5 years, and over 64 years)	1,521																	

<sup>4</sup> Replacement Cost Value

<sup>5</sup> Specific shelter data is protected information and is not released to the public unless and until necessary during a disaster.

<sup>6</sup> \* As per the County Department of Economic Development and Planning, these figures only encompass the senior centers which are not residential facilities.

Exposure – Assets in the Floodplain

Land. Approximately nine percent of land in the Town of Schaghticoke is located in the 100-year floodplain.

Land in the 100-year Floodplain			
Municipality	Land Area of Municipality (Acres)	Land in the 100-year Floodplain (Acres)	Percent of Land in the 100-Year Floodplain (%)
Schaghticoke, Town of	32,545	3,031	9%

Improved Property. Approximately four percent of improved property in the Town of Schaghticoke is located in the 100-year floodplain.

Improved Property in the 100-year Floodplain			
Municipality	Replacement Cost Value (RCV) Structure and Contents (\$)	RCV in the 100-year Floodplain (\$)	Percent of RCV in the 100-Year Floodplain (%)
Schaghticoke, Town of	\$1,379,356,000	\$59,405,704	4%

Population. Approximately five percent of the population of the Town of Schaghticoke resides in the 100-year floodplain.

Population in the 100-Year Floodplain			
Municipality	Total Population (Census 2010)	Estimated Population in the 100 year Floodplain	Percent of Population in the 100 year Floodplain
Schaghticoke, Town of	7,679	364	5%

Critical Facilities. The following critical facilities (emergency facilities, critical infrastructure and utilities, and other key facilities, as presented in Section 3b) are located in the floodplain in the Town of Schaghticoke.

Critical Facilities in the Floodplain			
Municipality	Type of Facility	Name of Facility	Flood Zone <sup>7</sup>
Schaghticoke, Town of	FIRE STATION	Pleasantdale Fire Department	A/AE/AO

Historic and Cultural Resources. The following historic and cultural resources are located in the floodplain in the Town of Schaghticoke.

Historic and Cultural Resources in the Floodplain			
Municipality	Historic Structure/Landmark/District	Location/Address	Flood Zone <sup>8</sup>
Schaghticoke, Town of	Knickerbocker Mansion	Knickerbocker Rd.	A/AE/AO

<sup>7</sup> 100-year floodplain = A/AE/AO; 500-year floodplain = X500

<sup>8</sup> 100-year floodplain = A/AE/AO; 500-year floodplain = X500

## 8.18.7 POTENTIAL FUTURE DAMAGES

Estimated annual losses provided in this section are based on best available data, and the methodologies applied result in an approximation of risk. Loss estimates should be used to understand relative risk from hazards.

Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis (i.e., incomplete inventories, demographics or economic parameters

The following table provides estimated average annual losses from HAZUS-MH 4.0 runs, where available. For hazards for which HAZUS modules are not available, historic damages have been distributed across municipalities based on their proportion of improved property. It is important to note that this table reflects estimates of average annual damages. For any hazard, individual event damages could be substantially (orders of magnitude) higher.

For the Town of Schaghticoke, the hazard with the highest estimated average annual losses is flooding.

Summary of Annual Loss Estimates – Town of Schaghticoke <sup>9</sup>													
Municipality	Replacement Cost Value of Improvements (\$)	Extreme Temperatures	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm - Wind	Hurricane/ Tropical Storm – Wind + Flood	Lightning	Tornado	Wind	Winter Storm (Ice Storm/ Snow Storm)	Drought	Flood	Earthquake	Landslide	Wildfire
		NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	HAZUS	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018	HAZUS	HAZUS	NOAA NCEI, 1996-2018
Schaghticoke, Town of	\$1,379,356,000	\$58	\$751	\$3,574	\$444	\$19,608	\$4,967	\$1,392	\$0	\$100,530	\$4,249	\$0	\$4

<sup>9</sup> \* **It is important to note that this table reflects estimates of average annualized damages. For any hazard, individual event damages could be substantially higher.**

## 8.18.8 HAZARD RANKINGS AND KEY RISK FINDINGS

Hazard rankings for the Town of Schaghticoke are provided in the table below. Hazard priorities are based on each hazard's likelihood of occurrence, potential consequences, relative risk and average annualized losses. Rows are shaded red for High Hazard Priority; yellow for Moderate Hazard Priority; and green for Low Hazard Priority.

Flooding is the Town of Schaghticoke's highest hazard.

Hazard Rankings – Town of Schaghticoke					
Hazard	Future Probability	Potential Consequence	Relative Risk	Hazard Priority	Average Annualized Losses <sup>10</sup>
Extreme Temperatures (Coldwave/ Heat Wave)	Low	Low	Low	Low	\$58
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	\$751 Wind; \$3,574 Wind + Flood
Lightning	High	Low	Low	Low	\$444
Tornado	Low	High	High	High	\$19,608
Wind	High	Low	High	High	\$4,967
Winter Storm (Ice Storm/Snow Storm)	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	\$1,392
Drought	Low	High	Low	Low	\$0
Flood	High	High	High	High	\$100,530
Earthquake	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	\$4,249
Landslide	High	Low	Moderate	Moderate	\$0
Wildfire	Low	Low	Low	Low	\$4

Key risk findings identified by the Town of Schaghticoke JAT as representing the highest local priorities for mitigation are:

- Several major water bodies travel through the Town of Schaghticoke: the Hoosic River, Tomhannock Creek, and multiple branches of Mill Hollow Brook. As is the case for other Rensselaer County municipalities, updated FEMA DFIRMs were released in January 2016. Before the new release, the Town oversaw floodplain management using outdated 1984 maps, which formed the basis of current floodplain management ordinance. The existing ordinance does not reflect the current level of risk for structures located in the town.
- Structures in the Town are affected by a range of hazards of concern: flood, wind, tornado, landslide and severe storms. Code enforcement officials need training on how to inspect structures keeping in mind the latest recommended guidelines from the International Code Council (ICC), which develops model codes that to safeguards for

<sup>10</sup> Source: NOAA NCEI, except as noted. \$0 in average annualized losses had no damages recorded for events between 1996 and 2018. Actual annual damages are unquantifiable but higher.

homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Staff inspecting structures must be familiar with best practices when they do their job during building inspection, and also be familiar with how property owners and developers can mitigate buildings during construction and post-construction. At present, personnel are not fully equipped to identify how structures may be affected by hazards.

Mitigation projects to address these key risks are included as part of the Town’s overall hazard mitigation strategy.

### 8.18.9 OUTREACH TO THE PUBLIC AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

As part of this 2019 Plan Update, the Town of Schaghticoke undertook various activities to: (a) alert the public and other stakeholders to the fact that the HMP Planning Committee was working to develop the update; and (b) provide the public and other stakeholders with a forum to ask questions and submit comments and suggestions on the process. Outreach activities undertaken by the Town of Schaghticoke included:

Outreach Activities			
Date of Activity	Type of Activity	Activity Details	Lead Department and/or Staff Title Who Undertook Activity
[12/12/18 ]	[Resolution ]	[Adopted Resolution for Hazard Mitigation Plan Update ]	[Supervisor and Town Board ]
[12/13/18 ]	[Posted ]	[Posted Plan Update on Town Hall bulletin Board ]	[Town Clerk ]
[1/11/19 ]	[Posted ]	[Posted Rensselaer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update link on town website ]	[Deputy town clerk ]
[1/31/19 ]	[Meeting explaining plan to Howard Akin QRS ]	[Explanation of plan ]	[Supervisor ]

The Town of Schaghticoke has received no comments to date as a result of its outreach activities.

### 8.18.10 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes the following capabilities of the local jurisdiction:

- Legal and regulatory capability;
- Administrative and technical capability;
- Fiscal capability;
- Community resiliency;
- Community political capability; and
- Community classification.

## 8.18.10.1 Legal and Regulatory Capability

The table below summarizes the regulatory tools that are available to the Town of Schaghticoke. The Town reviewed its responses from the 2011 HMP and has updated its prior feedback to reflect present-day conditions.

Legal and Regulatory Capability			
Regulatory Tools (Codes, Ordinances, Plans)	Do you have this? (Y or N)	Enforcement Authority	Code Citation (Section, Paragraph, Page Number, Date of Adoption)
a. Building code	Y	Town	2015 International Building Code
b. Zoning ordinance	Y	Town	2005 Town Zoning Law
c. Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	Town	Town Subdivision Regulations Adopted 8/18/75 amended 4/8/09
d. Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, stormwater management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	Town	Zoning Law Section in Section V (Y) Section V (L). Section 69 of the Town Code addresses Flood Damage Prevention.
e. Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	Y	Town	Town Zoning law
f. Site plan review requirements	Y	Town	Town Zoning Law Section VI
g. General, comprehensive or master plan	Y	Town	Town Comprehensive Plan February 2005
h. A capital improvements plan	N	Town	The Town does have a plan but not in writing
i. An economic development plan	Y	The town could develop an economic development plan. The County provides economic development at this time	Provided by the County
j. An emergency response plan	Y	Done at the County level working with agencies in town.	Provided by the County
k. A post-disaster recovery plan	Y		Provided by the County
l. A post-disaster recovery ordinance	Y	Have capability to develop plans and ordinances. Do not have this at town level.	Provided by the County
m. Real estate disclosure requirements	N		
n. Other			

### 8.18.10.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the Town of Schaghticoke. The Town reviewed its responses from the 2011 HMP and has updated its prior feedback to reflect present-day conditions.

Administrative and Technical Capability		
Staff / Personnel Resources	Available (Y or N)	Department / Agency / Position
a. Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	No	Although we do not have professionals working in many areas, we do have individuals who have taken many courses to successfully do their jobs. The Town is also a member of the NYS Floodplain Stormwater Managers Association.
b. Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building Inspector
c. Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Yes	Stormwater Management Coordinator
d. Floodplain manager	Yes*	Building Dept./ Stormwater Management Coordinator
e. Surveyors	No	
f. Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Yes	Stormwater Management Coordinator
g. Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	No	
h. Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	Yes	Stormwater Management Coordinator
i. Emergency manager	No	
j. Grant writers	No	
k. Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	no	
*All communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program; as such, they are required by the regulations to have an appointed floodplain manager.		

### 8.18.10.3 Fiscal Capability

The table below summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Schaghticoke. The Town reviewed its responses from the 2011 HMP and has updated its prior feedback to reflect present-day conditions.

Fiscal Capability	
Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to use (Yes/No/Don't know)
a. Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Yes
b. Capital improvements project funding	Don't know
c. Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
d. Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Yes (for water and sewer)
e. Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Yes
f. Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
g. Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Yes
h. Incur debt through private activity bonds	Don't know
i. Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	Yes
j. State mitigation grant programs	Don't know
k. Other	

### 8.18.10.4 Overall Capabilities

The Town of Schaghticoke's 2019 assessment of its overall capabilities to implement hazard mitigation strategies in each of the above categories, in addition to their local assessment of how these capabilities could be expanded and/or improved to reduce risk, is presented in the table below.

Overall Capabilities				
Overall legal and regulatory capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall technical capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall fiscal capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Overall administrative capability to implement hazard mitigation strategies	Community's willingness to enact policies and programs that reduce hazard vulnerabilities
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
How these capabilities can be expanded and/or improved to reduce risk:				
More government funding would help implement strategies.				

### 8.18.10.5 Community Classifications

The table below summarizes classifications for community program available to the Town of Schaghticoke.

Community Classifications		
Program	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS) *	NP	
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	NP	
Public Protection	NP	
Storm Ready	NP	
FireWise	NP	

Notes:

- = Unavailable

N/A = Not applicable

NP = Not participating.

\* CRS Ranking as of April 2019

The classifications listed above relate to the Town of Schaghticoke's ability to provide effective services to lessen its vulnerability to the natural hazards identified. These classifications can be viewed as a gauge of the community's capabilities in all phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation) and are used as an underwriting parameter for determining the costs of various forms of insurance. The CRS Class applies to flood insurance, while the BCEGS and Public Protection classifications apply to standard property insurance. CRS classifications range on a scale of 1 to 10 with Class 1 being the best possible classification, and Class 10 representing no classification benefit. FireWise classifications include a higher classification when the subject property is located

beyond 1,000 feet of a creditable fire hydrant and is within five road miles of a recognized fire station.

Criteria for classification credits are outlined in the following documents:

- The Community Rating System Coordinators Manual
- The Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
- The ISO Mitigation online ISO's Public Protection website at <http://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/0000/ppc0001.html>
- The National Weather Service Storm Ready website at <http://www.weather.gov/stormready/howto.htm>
- The National FireWise Communities website at <http://firewise.org/>

### 8.18.11 PLAN FOR DISPLACED RESIDENTS

New York State requires that intermediate and long-term housing options must be available for relocating displaced residents to maintain post-disaster social and economic stability. Intermediate and long-term housing options for displaced residents was evaluated as part of the 2019 HMP Update. Additional information can be found in Appendix C.

### 8.18.12 PLAN FOR EVACUATION NEEDS AND SHELTERING

The Town of Schaghticoke has an emergency response plan<sup>11</sup>. It does not have a post-disaster recovery plan or a post-disaster recovery ordinance<sup>12</sup>. Rensselaer County has an existing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) documenting the County's plan for evacuation and sheltering measures during hazard events. The Plan is posted online at: <http://www.rensco.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Rensselaer-County-CEMP.pdf>. As part of this hazard mitigation plan update, the Rensselaer County reviewed their existing CEMP and determined that updates were necessary at this time. Updates to the CEMP are being completed at this time. Once finalized and approved, the County will post the updated CEMP at the same address and will follow procedures in its updated CEMP in all future disasters. The County BPS indicated that there are no designated evacuation routes.

Appendix B contains updated shelter data provided by the Red Cross in 2018. Shelter locations are not made public until facilities are actually opened for an event and therefore, pages of Appendix B that include shelter information are nonpublic. Since every possible shelter is not opened during every event, the data is not made public in order to ensure that individuals in need of shelter do not seek it at facilities which may remain closed during a particular event. The Town of Schaghticoke has access to shelter data and will coordinate with the Red Cross as part of their standard operating procedures if and when a need is identified for local shelters to be opened in the community.

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<sup>11</sup> Source: Local Capability Assessment

<sup>12</sup> Source: Local Capability Assessment

### 8.18.13 FUTURE NEEDS - RISK/VULNERABILITY

The Town of Schaghticoke has identified no future needs to better understand risk/vulnerability in the community.

### 8.18.14 PLAN INTEGRATION

For a community to succeed in reducing risk in the long term, the information and recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. Throughout the planning process, partnerships are formed between departments and agencies, and sustained actions between these partners will increase the community's resilience to disasters. "Plan integration" can be thought of as the process whereby a local government incorporates the mitigation plan findings and projects into other planning mechanisms (governance structures that are used to manage local land use development and community decision making).

It is the intention of the Town of Schaghticoke to incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily municipal operations. The balance of this subsection describes local accomplishments over the last planning cycle (2011-2019), and targeted activities for the next planning cycle (2019-2024).

Demonstration of Progress over the Last Planning Cycle (2011-2019) – The Town of Schaghticoke undertook the following plan integration mechanisms over the last planning cycle:

- Issued a letter to each community department head to solicit their support and explore opportunities for integrating hazard mitigation planning objectives into daily activities.
- Worked with the Planning Department to educate them on the Hazard Mitigation Plan and encourage that on the next update of the master plan, general or comprehensive plan, hazard mitigation for natural hazards is addressed.
- Coordinated with the building department (via meeting with the code enforcement officer) to ensure that they have adopted and are enforcing the minimum standards established in the current State-adopted IBC.
- Was already enforcing regulations beyond FEMA minimum requirements.
- Community currently has a local zoning ordinance.
- Worked with the local zoning board to educate them on the Hazard Mitigation Plan and encourage consideration of low occupancy, low-density zoning in hazard areas, when practicable. Zoning has been updated with Hazard Mitigation in mind.
- Revised capital or operating budgets to include a line item for mitigation project funding.
- Worked with the Department of Public Works to adopt more rigorous procedures for inspecting and cleaning debris from streams and ditches (i.e., more frequently). All 346 stormwater catch basins in the Town are inspected and

- cleaned in the fall and repaired in the spring if necessary.
- Worked with Planning Department has added hazard vulnerability to subdivision and site plan review criteria. Hazard vulnerability is considered in all subdivision and site plan reviews by the Planning Board.

Targeted Plan Integration Activities for the Next Planning Cycle (2019-2024) – The Town of Schaghticoke plans to implement the following plan integration mechanisms into local government operations from this point forward through the next planning cycle:

- Incorporate hazard mitigation for natural hazards in the next update of the master, general or comprehensive plan.
- Add a specific hazard mitigation element to the next update of the master, general or comprehensive plan.
- Steer growth and development away from high risk locations by using the risk assessment from the hazard mitigation plan as a tool to monitor future updates of community land use plans, zoning and subdivision codes and the development review process.
- Modify work plans, policies or procedures to include hazard mitigation concepts/activities.
- Adopt (or continue to enforce) a local stormwater management plan/ordinance.
- Protect life and property in high hazard areas by limiting densities of new development.
- Increase resilience by limiting the extension of public infrastructure in high hazard areas.
- Reduce the vulnerability of future development in high hazard areas by reviewing development regulations and modifying where needed.

### 8.18.15 MITIGATION STRATEGY

This subsection sets forth the mitigation strategy for the Town of Schaghticoke. It describes:

- Progress on 2011 HMP Initiatives
- Past Mitigation Accomplishments
- Proposed 2019 HMP Mitigation Initiatives
- Action Worksheets

#### 8.18.15.1 Progress on 2011 HMP Initiatives

The following table was completed by the Town of Schaghticoke HMP Committee Members. It summarizes the progress that was made on the local hazard mitigation initiatives that were set forth in the community's mitigation strategy from the initial HMP in 2011.

Local priorities have not changed since the last version of the plan.

PROGRESS ON 2011 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN INITIATIVES												
2011 HMP Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Description	2011 HMP Priority	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead and Support Agencies	Status				Status Details	Relevance		Relevance Details
					Completed	Initiated but Not Completed	Ongoing Type of Activity	Not Initiated		Still Relevant - Carry Forward to Updated Mitigation Strategy	No Longer Relevant - Omit from Updated Mitigation Strategy	
ST-1	Explore the need for hazard zoning, high-risk hazard land use ordinances.	high	Promote disaster resistant development	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-2	Provide training for inspection and enforcement of adopted codes and ordinances.	High	Build and support local capacity to enable the public to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters	Town Supervisor			X		Ongoing	X		Carried forward with no changes
ST-3	Publish information through the newsletter about water conservation techniques and drought management strategies.	High	Reduce possibility of damage and losses due to drought	Town Supervisor			X		staff availability	X		Information published in 2017 Newsletter. Can be included in future newsletters. Has not been a significant problem in the Town.
ST-4	Investigate joining the NFIP Community Rating System, under which communities implementing actions that go beyond the specified NFIP minimum are eligible for discounted flood insurance premiums. Joining will depend on actions that would need to be taken and costs associated with it. Update 1987 Flood Plain Ordinance	Medium	Reduce possibility of damage and losses due to flooding	Town Supervisor				X	Opted not to pursue CRS at this time; limited number of policies and losses are not substantial.		x	
ST-5	Continue to implement steep slope development regulations.	High	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Has not changed from 2011 Plan. This is being implemented by the Planning Board through enforcement of the Town Zoning Law.
ST-6	Implement hillside and steep slope development regulations	high	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to landslides	Town Supervisor			X		Ongoing	x		This is ongoing. This is being implemented in the Town through Planning Board review.
ST-7	Continue to use the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) – 780 Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems	High	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to lightning strikes	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-8	Implement restrictions for new development in dam failure areas	low	Reduce the possibility of damages and losses due to dam failures	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-9	Implement hillside and steep slope development regulations to help reduce possibility of losses due to wildfires.	low	Implement hillside and steep slope development regulations	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-10	Advise residents of the importance of good tree trimming/landscape practices to help reduce tree related hazards	Medium	Reduce the possibility of losses due to winter storms	Town Supervisor			X		Staff Availability	x		Can be implemented through Town newsletter.

PROGRESS ON 2011 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN INITIATIVES												
2011 HMP Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Description	2011 HMP Priority	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead and Support Agencies	Status				Status Details	Relevance		Relevance Details
					Completed	Initiated but Not Completed	Ongoing Type of Activity	Not Initiated		Still Relevant - Carry Forward to Updated Mitigation Strategy	No Longer Relevant - Omit from Updated Mitigation Strategy	
ST-11	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to tornadoes and high winds by adopting an ordinance to require hurricane clips on new construction	medium	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to tornadoes and high winds	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-12	Conduct a study to determine the year built and level of protection (flood, wind) for each emergency facility.	low	Reduce the possibility of damages to emergency and critical facilities from flooding, wildfires and extreme wind.	Town Supervisor			X		Staff availability		x	Being implemented by Code Enforcement and Building Inspector
ST-13	Develop and distribute outreach tools for homeowners and building permit applicants on protection of structures against cold weather damage and proper maintenance of heating/cooling systems.	low	Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to extreme temperatures	Town Supervisor	X				Completed		x	Completed
ST-CL-1	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 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, 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)	High	All hazards	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor			x		2011 Resolution and newsletter.	x		County is carrying forward this County-led activity with no changes; our municipality will carry it forward as well.
ST-CL-2	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)	Medium	All hazards	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor			x		A need was not identified to modify/amend any local codes/ordinances. We are in the end stages of updating our zoning laws.	x		County is carrying forward this County-led activity with no changes; our municipality will carry it forward as well.
ST-CL-3	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (prevention)	Medium	All hazards	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor			x		Locally administered on an ongoing basis; our community did have a need to go to the county for support/training.	x		County is carrying forward this County-led activity with no changes; our municipality will carry it forward as well.

PROGRESS ON 2011 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN INITIATIVES												
2011 HMP Initiative Number	Mitigation Initiative Description	2011 HMP Priority	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Lead and Support Agencies	Status				Status Details	Relevance		Relevance Details
					Completed	Initiated but Not Completed	Ongoing Type of Activity	Not Initiated		Still Relevant - Carry Forward to Updated Mitigation Strategy	No Longer Relevant - Omit from Updated Mitigation Strategy	
ST-CL-4	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department (prevention)	High	All hazards	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor			x		Our 2005 comprehensive plan has not been updated but our zoning and ordinance has been updated.	x		County is carrying forward this County-led activity with no changes; our municipality will carry it forward as well.
ST-CL-5	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	Low	All hazards	County-led action item. CPG Member, Town Supervisor			x		County- led activity. Municipality attends meetings/workshops as offered by the County whenever municipal staff members have schedule availability.	x		County is carrying forward this County-led activity with no changes; our municipality will carry it forward as well.
ST-NFIP-1	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	High	Flooding	Town Board / Planning Board			x		Ordinance was updated in dated 2015.	x		Ongoing type of activity; will be carried forward with no changes.
ST-NFIP-4	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs	Medium	Flooding	Town Board / Planning Board			x		FEMA issued new FIRMs in 2016. Ordinance was updated in 2015.	x		Ongoing type of activity; will be carried forward with no changes.
ST-NFIP-5	Require staff involved in floodplain management and ordinance enforcement to become Certified Floodplain Managers (CFMs)	Low	Flooding	Town Board				x	Not agency required; municipality opted not to require CFM certification.		x	
ST-NFIP-6	Join the Community Rating System (CRS)	Low	Flooding	Town Board				x	Municipality opted not to enter CRS.		x	Municipality evaluated in 2019 and opted not to initiate the process during the next planning cycle.

8.18.15.2 Past Mitigation Accomplishments

NYS DHSES requires the documentation of local mitigation efforts and accomplishments since the previous hazard mitigation plan was prepared, regardless of funding source and regardless of whether the project was included in the prior plan. They note that the goal of this requirement is to provide a context for each jurisdiction's projects, act as a source of ideas for mitigation projects, and evaluate the accuracy of assumptions and engineering solutions to inform future projects, and to support future mitigation planning and its coordination with other planning, zoning, and environmental procedures within the jurisdiction.

The following table summarizes past mitigation accomplishments for the Town of Schaghticoke, from the time the 2011 HMP was approved through its first update in 2019.

Past Mitigation Accomplishments					
Project Number	Project Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Brief Summary of the Original Problem and the Solution (Project)	Evaluation of Success	
1	9/19/11 - Mineral Springs Road culvert replacement	Road Flooding	Culvert washed out. Road unsafe/not useable. A 40 foot by 5 foot culvert was replaced.	Cost	Funded through FEMA \$9,090
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
2	10/11/2011 - Pleasant Street Bridge	Bridge washed out	Culvert installation (36 feet long by 16 feet 4 inches wide and 5 feet 11 inches tall).	Cost	Funded through FEMA \$49,815
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
3	10/23/2011 - River Road Culvert	River Road culvert washed out	Culvert flooded/washed out. A 50 foot by 36 inch culvert was installed.	Cost	Funded through FEMA \$7,574
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
4	4/11/2017 - O'Hara Lane Culvert	Road washed out by flooding	Culvert/road washed out/flooded; a 20 foot by 36 inch culvert was installed.	Cost	Funded by the Town \$4,158
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
5	7/11/2017 - Pinewoods Road Washout	Road washed out by flooding	Road washed out by flooding. Not passable. Unsafe. An 80 foot 60 inch culvert installed.	Cost	Funded by the Town \$11,212
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
6	7/11/2017 - Richfield Street Washout	Road washed out by flooding	Road washed out by flooding. Not passable. Unsafe. 40 ft long 60 in. culvert installed	Cost	Funded by the Town \$4,092
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed
7	7/16/2017 - New Turnpike Road Washout	Road washed out by flooding	Road washed out by flooding. Not passable. Unsafe. 60 ft. x 36 in culvert installed.	Cost	Funded by the Town \$2,670
				Level of Protection	Excellent
				Damages Avoided; Evidence of Success	Road has not washed since replacement installed

### 8.18.15.3 Proposed 2019 HMP Mitigation Initiatives

The process for selection and prioritization of mitigation actions is described in greater detail in Section 5 of the main text. The outcomes of that overall process are summarized here.

This plan proposes the actions determined to be the most appropriate for the resources and capabilities of the community based on the experience of local officials, with input from the public and other stakeholders. The relatively large number of flood mitigation actions reflects the fact that flooding is the hazard of greatest concern. Actions determined to be appropriate for the plan were reviewed during public and committee meetings and there was consensus that those intended to mitigate the effects of flooding should be the highest priorities for most communities. As with the 2011 Plan, this 2019 Plan Update includes a series of County-led initiatives with municipal participation to address a wider range of hazards. In addition, each local mitigation strategy proposes actions reflecting the commitment of the County and local jurisdictions to compliance with requirements of the NFIP. Potential actions were reviewed relative to potential financial as well as administrative and legal costs and the degree to which they would be endorsed by the public. Potential actions were reviewed during the meetings relative to their potential benefit of effectiveness in saving lives, protecting the natural environment, and reducing disruption and damage. Actions selected by each jurisdiction include activities to protect existing and future structures and infrastructure and enhance community resilience.

Part of enhancing community resilience involves adapting to a changing climate. In accordance with NYS Mitigation Planning Standard 9, plans developed with NYS DHSES-administered funds must include information on climate change as part of the hazard vulnerability analysis and contain strategies/projects to address increased vulnerability that may result from climate change. This requirement was established to encourage jurisdictions to plan for and accommodate climate change and sea level rise. By developing mitigating strategies and/or projects for hazards that are exacerbated by climate change, jurisdictions will better protect residents, avoid, or reduce damage to property and public infrastructure, and reduce personal hardship. In accordance with this State Standard, previous sections of this plan have presented information on how climate change may affect jurisdictional vulnerability or increased frequency of occurrence and/or severity in exposure to flooding, wildfire, drought, and extreme temperatures. Climate change is addressed by mitigating the various hazards that it exacerbates. Rensselaer County and its communities have proposed a range of hazard mitigation initiatives to address their highest hazards including those hazards that are exacerbated by a changing climate.

Proposed 2019 HMP Mitigation Initiatives for Town of Schaghticoke are shown in the following table. These include both new initiatives and initiatives that were carried forward from the 2011 HMP.

PROPOSED 2019 HMP MITIGATION INITIATIVES														
Initiative Number	Initiative Name	HMP Goal(s)/ Objective(s) Being Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	CF <sup>13</sup> ?	EHP <sup>14</sup> Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Project Lead (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources <sup>15</sup>	Priority <sup>16</sup>	Action Worksheet Provided? <sup>17</sup>
* NOTE: Projects related to Critical Facilities (CF) must protect the facility to the 500-year event or worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.														
1	(old ST-2) Hazard Mitigation Code Training	2	All Hazards	Adopted codes and ordinances are not understood or properly enforced. Various safety issues.	Provide training for inspection and enforcement of adopted codes and ordinances	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	Medium	No
2	(old ST-3) Drought Management	1	Drought	Public not aware of drought management strategies	Publish information in the newsletter about water conservation techniques and drought management strategies	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	Medium	No
3	(old ST-6) Steep Slope Regulations	3	Landslides	Reduce damage and loss from landslides	Continue to implement steep slope development regulations.	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	Low	No
4	(old ST-10) Tree Trimming	3	Wind	Reduce damage from wind storms	Advise residents of the importance of good tree trimming/landscape practices to help reduce tree related hazards	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	Medium	No
5	(old ST-CL-1) Public Outreach (County lead)	1	All Hazards	Public unaware of hazard mitigation	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 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, 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)	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	County Funds	Medium	No
6	(old ST-CL-2) Code Updates (county Lead)	4	All Hazards	Codes may not sufficiently address potential hazards	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)	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	County Funds	Medium	No

<sup>13</sup> CF – Critical Facility. Please respond “Y” (yes) if the project’s purpose is to protect a critical facility, or “N” (no) if not.

<sup>14</sup> EHP – Environmental or Historic Preservation. Please respond “Y” (yes) if the project is expected to have environmental and/or historic preservation issues, or “N” (no) if not.

<sup>15</sup> Potential Funding Sources – A list of Federal and State sources of funding for hazard mitigation projects can be found in the latest NYS Hazard Mitigation Plan online at <https://mitigateny.avilabs.org/capabilities/administerfunding>. Jurisdictions should identify additional funding opportunities you may be aware of that are not on the state list.

<sup>16</sup> Priority – See “Prioritization Methodology” on the next page.

<sup>17</sup> Action Worksheet Provided. Please respond “Y” (yes) if you have filled out a detailed Action Worksheet, or “N” (no) if not. NYS DHSES State Standard 7 recommends that further consideration be given to all proposed actions by completing a NYS DHSES Action Worksheet, the State requires completion of a minimum of two NYS DHSES Action Worksheets for the jurisdiction’s highest priority projects. For jurisdictions containing a Special Flood Hazard Area, at least one of these Action Worksheets must be for a project that addresses flooding. Action Worksheets have been prepared for a minimum of two proposed mitigation initiatives. Action Worksheets are included at the end of this section, following the prioritization methodology.

PROPOSED 2019 HMP MITIGATION INITIATIVES														
Initiative Number	Initiative Name	HMP Goal(s)/ Objective(s) Being Met	Hazard(s) to be Mitigated	Description of the Problem	Description of the Solution	CF <sup>13</sup> ?	EHP <sup>14</sup> Issues?	Estimated Timeline	Project Lead (include relevant Department and Position Title)	Estimated Costs	Estimated Benefits	Potential Funding Sources <sup>15</sup>	Priority <sup>16</sup>	Action Worksheet Provided? <sup>17</sup>
* NOTE: Projects related to Critical Facilities (CF) must protect the facility to the 500-year event or worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.														
7	(old ST-CL-4) Comp. Plan Review (County Lead)	3	All Hazards	Comprehensive plan may not incorporate disaster mitigation	Ensure that local comprehensive plans incorporate natural disaster mitigation techniques through a courtesy review of draft plans by the County Planning Department (prevention)	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	County Funds	Medium	No
8	(old ST-CL-5) Workshops for hazard prevention (County Lead)	1	All Hazards	Potential hazards may not be addressed in planning and zoning	Hold periodic workshops for municipalities regarding zoning and planning issues that arise regarding natural hazards and hazard mitigation. (prevention)	No	No	5 years	Town Supervisor	Low	Unquantifiable	County Funds	Low	No
9	(old ST-NFIP-1) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FEMA	4	Flooding	Town ordinance needs to be updated	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to comply with latest FEMA regulations.	No	No	5 years	Town supervisor/Town Board members/Storm water Coordinator	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	High	Yes
10	(old ST-NFIP-4) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FIRM	4	Flooding	Town ordinance needs to be updated	Update/revise floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with potential future new FIRMs	No	No	5 years	Town supervisor/Town Board members/Storm water Coordinator	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	High	No
11	(old ST-CL-3) All Building Code training	2	Flooding	Code enforcement officials need to be up to date on code changes and updates	Code enforcement: Enforcement of NYS and Local Building Codes with Continual CEO training. (prevention)	No	No	Annual/ongoing	Code Enforcement Officer & Building Inspector	Low	Unquantifiable	State, Federal, or Town Budget	High	Yes
12	Mitigation of RLPS *NEW*	1	Flooding	The Town of Schaghticoke has four NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties	The Town will support property owners who wish to undertake flood mitigation on private property.	No	TBD	5 Years	Town Supervisor and Floodplain Manager	High	High	FEMA PDM or HMGP	Medium	No

Prioritization Methodology for Proposed 2019 HMP Mitigation Initiatives

To prioritize its mitigation initiatives, the community established a methodology to take into account several key factors. Priorities were determined by a qualitative prioritization process established by the community. A higher priority was assigned to projects where: the life/safety risk of taking no action was deemed to be unacceptably high; the project addresses one of the community's highest hazards and/or key risks; benefits were projected to equal or exceed project costs; critical facilities or key local assets were being protected; funding and staff resources were deemed to be sufficient and/or accessible for project implementation; negative impacts were not anticipated on environmental and/or historic resources or any segment of the population; and/or where there was overall support for the project from the local community (government officials, public, and stakeholders).

PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY FOR PROPOSED 2019 HMP MITIGATION INITIATIVES														Priority
Initiative Number	Initiative Name	Hazard(s) Addressed	Is the life/safety risk of taking no action deemed to be unacceptably high?	Does the project address one of the community's highest hazards and/or key risks?	Benefits	Costs	Are the project's benefits estimated to equal or exceed its costs?	Are critical facilities or key local assets being protected by the project?	Are funding resources sufficient and/or accessible for project implementation?	Are staff resources sufficient or available for project implementation?	Are negative impacts anticipated on environmental resources?	Are negative impacts anticipated on historic resources?	Are negative impacts anticipated on any segment of the population?	
1	(old ST-2) Hazard Mitigation Code Training	All Hazards	No	No	Medium	Low	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	7
2	(old ST 3) Drought Management	Drought	No	No	High	Low	Equal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	10
3	(old ST- 6) Steep Slope Regulations	Landslides	No	No	High	Low	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	9
4	(old ST-10) Tree Trimming	Wind	No	No	High	Medium	Equal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	8
5	(old ST-CL-1) Public Outreach (County lead)	All Hazards	No	No	High	Low	Equal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	4
6	(old ST-CL-2) Code Updates (county Lead)	All Hazards	No	No	High	Low	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	5
7	(old ST-CL-4) Comp. Plan Review (County Lead)	All Hazards	No	No	Medium	Medium	Equal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	6
8	(old ST-CL-5) Workshops for hazard prevention (County Lead)	All Hazards	No	No	Medium	Low	Equal	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	11
9	(old ST-NFIP-1) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FEMA	Flooding	No	Yes	High	Medium	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1
10	(old ST-NFIP-4) Update Flood Management Ordinances to comply with FIRM	Flooding	No	Yes	High	Medium	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	2
11	(old ST-CL-3) All Building Code training	Flooding	No	Yes	High	Medium	Equal	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	3
12	Mitigation of RLPs *NEW*	Flooding	No	Yes	High	High	Equal	No	Private/Grants	Yes	No	No	No	Medium

### Action Worksheets

NYS DHSES State Standard 7 recommends that further consideration be given to all proposed actions by completing a NYS DHSES Action Worksheet, the State requires completion of a minimum of two NYS DHSES Action Worksheets for the jurisdiction's highest priority projects. Furthermore, for jurisdictions containing a Special Flood Hazard Area, at least one of these Action Worksheets must be for a project that addresses flooding.

Action Worksheets prepared by the Town of Schaghticoke are included on the following pages.

Section 8.18 - Jurisdictional Annex, Town of Schaghticoke

NYS DHSES Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Update the Floodplain Management Ordinance		
Project Number:	T-Schaghticoke-1		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard of Concern:	Flooding		
Description of the Problem:	Several major water bodies travel through the Town of Schaghticoke: the Hoosic River, Tomhannock Creek, and multiple branches of Mill Hollow Brook. As is the case for other Rensselaer County municipalities, updated FEMA DFIRMs were released in January 2016. Before the new release, the Town oversaw floodplain management using outdated 1984 maps, which formed the basis of current floodplain management ordinance. The existing ordinance does not reflect the current level of risk for structures located in the town.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	The Town will develop a floodplain ordinance based on recently released flood maps. The updated process will require that all positions involved with floodplain management -- either directly or indirectly -- become familiar with the new maps and by updating Chapter 69 of the Town Code. Affected departments will work with the Town's legal advisor to develop the new ordinance. The project affects critical facilities in the general sense that new critical facilities constructed must be done to a higher standard and away from the flood zone.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes * <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
* Projects related to critical facilities must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.			
Level of Protection:	100-years	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Maintain consistency between recently adopted maps and Town management of development. Educate residents about extent of the hazard and its impact on affected structures.
Useful Life:	Greater than five years		
Estimated Cost:	\$10,000		
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Immediately, Sumer 2019
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	6 months	Potential Funding Sources:	Town Operating Budget
Responsible Organization:	Code Enforcement Officer and Stormwater Coordinator, supported by the Supervisor, legal counsel, and Town Board	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation, if any:	Planning Board - Project review parameters
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Code remains inconsistent with most recent level of hazard identification
	Conduct a campaign to encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance	\$250	Target audience will be identified based on outdated maps
	Use other existing planning ordinances to address floodplain management issues	\$0	NFIP guidelines require that development in the flood zone be addressed by a floodplain management ordinance
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			

Section 8.18 - Jurisdictional Annex, Town of Schaghticoke

NYS DHSES Action Worksheet			
Project Name:	Train Building Code Staff on How to Mitigate Structures for All Hazards		
Project Number:	T-Schaghticoke-2		
Risk / Vulnerability			
Hazard of Concern:	All hazards		
Description of the Problem:	Structures in the Town are affected by a range of hazards of concern: flood, wind, tornado, landslide and severe storms. Code enforcement officials need training on how to inspect structures keeping in mind the latest recommended guidelines from the International Code Council (ICC), which develops model codes that to safeguards for homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Staff inspecting structures must be familiar with best practices when they do their job during building inspection, and also be familiar with how property owners and developers can mitigate buildings during construction and post-construction. At present, personnel are not fully equipped to identify how structures may be affected by hazards.		
Action or Project Intended for Implementation			
Description of the Solution:	Send Building Codes staff to workshops on mitigation and building inspection. These educational events will better enable staff to identify potential problems early in the construction process. Training will also help staff better conduct post-disaster damage assessments, and to do so considering how to mitigate structures during the rebuilding process. Many free workshops are offered by the NYS Department of State, but the Town would like to have staff take advantage of other, relatively low-cost educational opportunities. In addition to the modest cost of training, the Town will ensure that staff are given professional development time away from the office to take advantage of educational opportunities.		
Is this project related to a Critical Facility?		Yes * <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>* Projects related to critical facilities must intend to protect to the 500-year flood event or the actual worst damage scenario, whichever is greater.</b>			
Level of Protection:	Not Applicable	Estimated Benefits (losses avoided):	Trained inspectors will ensure the safe erection and maintenance of structures being built, rebuilt, or remodeled.
Useful Life:	Ongoing		
Estimated Cost:	\$1,000 annually		
Plan for Implementation			
Prioritization:	High	Desired Timeframe for Implementation:	Immediately, Sumer 2019
Estimated Time Required for Project Implementation:	Ongoing	Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DOS Course Offerings, Town Operating Budget
Responsible Organization:	Building Inspector with the support of the Code Enforcement Officer and Town Supervisor	Local Planning Mechanisms to be Used in Implementation, if any:	Code Enforcement Operations, Human Resources - Staff Development
Three Alternatives Considered (including No Action)			
Alternatives:	Action	Estimated Cost	Evaluation
	No Action	\$0	Staff are not up to date with inspection best practices, potentially reduced structural soundness based on lack of knowledge
	Staff attend only free trainings	\$0	Lost opportunity to maintain highest standards
	Require staff to study on their own	\$0	Staff sometimes work long hours and may not be able to manage this. Allowing work time dedicated to training is the best approach.
Progress Report (for plan maintenance)			
Date of Status Report:			
Report of Progress:			
Update Evaluation of the Problem and/or Solution:			