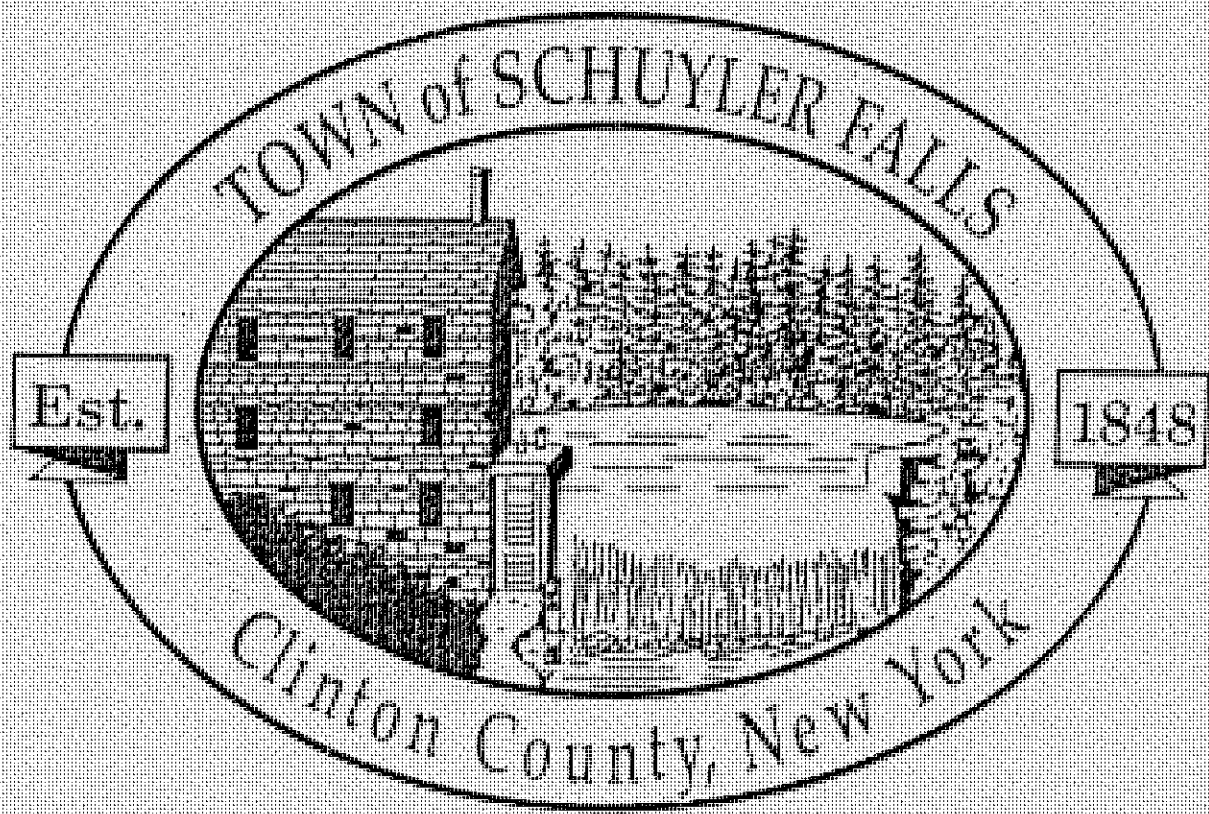


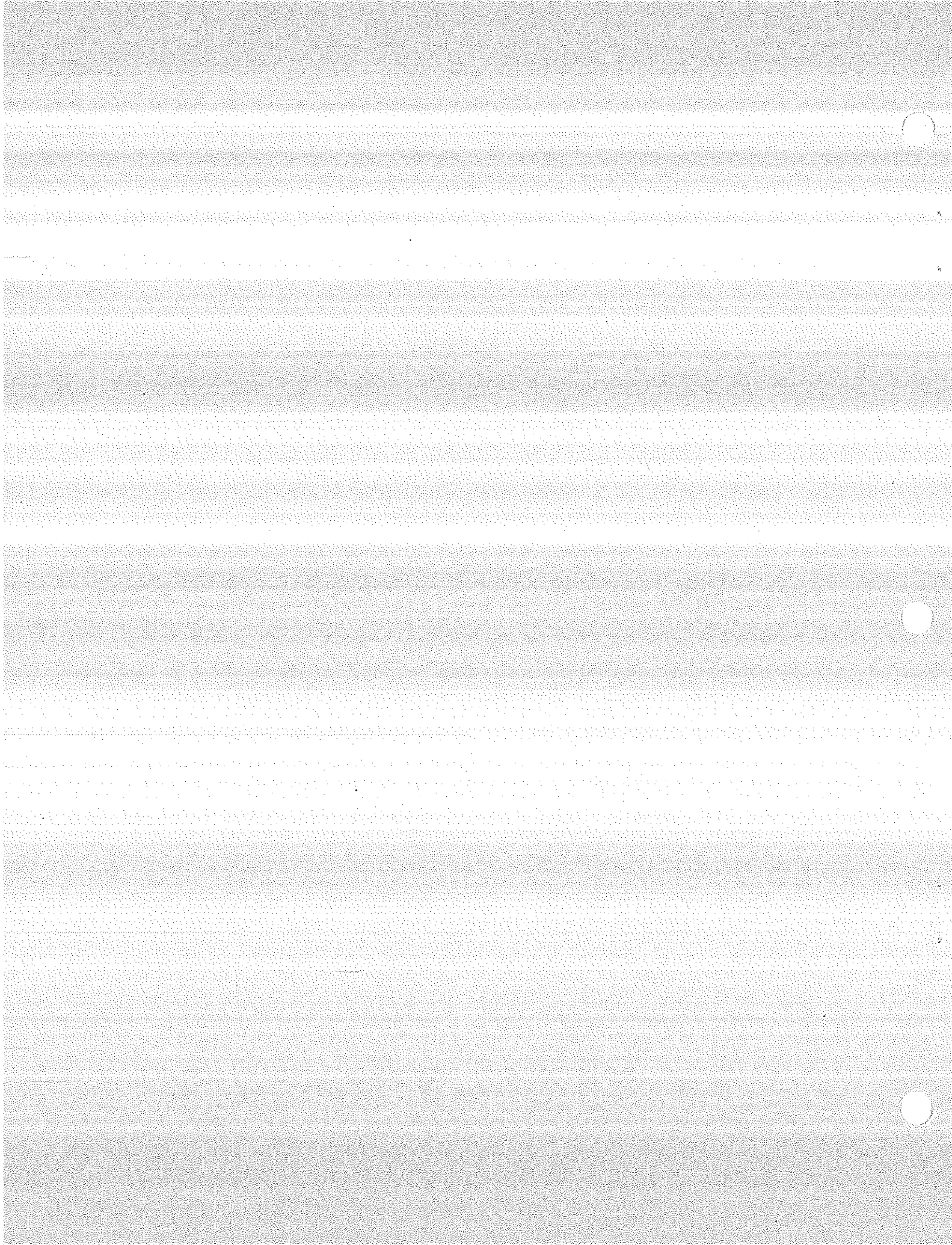
Appendix A

Town of Schuyler Falls Sesqui-Centennial History

Town of Schuyler Falls



Sesqui-centennial
1848 -- 1998



150th Anniversary Committee Members

Beverly Newell -- Chairman

Judy Seymour -- Assistant Chairman

Michael Burgess -- Historian

Shirley Balko

Betty Brown

Sylvia Burgess

Clifton Christon

Marion Christon

Ed Connors

Alyra Decker

Barbara Dorrance

Reg Facticeau

Leona Gadoway

JoAnn Hockney

Edda Kelly

Jerry Kelly

Carol McLean

Crystal Russell

Darren Seymour

Join the Fun!

SCHUYLER FALLS

150th ANNIVERSARY

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 15

ATTN: STAMP COLLECTORS!

9:00 - 4:00 ~ First Edition Cancellation

11:00 ~ Parade Through Town

1:00 ~ Ceremonies

1:30 - 4:00 ~ Historical Museum

Town Hall

2:00 - 4:00 ~ Historical Walk

~Reenactors from War of 1812~

Well drilling demo./Zebra Mussels

TOWN HALL

Aug. 17-18 ~10:00-4:00 ~ Museum

Aug. 18~ 12:30 - Quilting Demo.

~ 1:30 - Open Hearth cooking

Aug. 19~ Genealogy Workshop

~ 10:00 -12:00 Workshop

~ 1:00 - 4:00 Work Session

August 16

MUSEUM ~ 12:00 - 4:00

Reenactors from War of 1812

Displays & Demonstrations

The lifestyle of the early settlers on the Town

Hall Grounds starting at 1:30

Woodworking Tools, Log Cutting
Butter Churning, Quilting and Sewing
and more

Town Residents Only

Adults & Children

Vegetables, Pies, Jams & Jellies

Judging at 2:00

Entry forms available at Town Hall

Self-guided Garden Tour

10:00 - 12:00

NYS Police Exhibit

10:00 - 4:00

AUGUST 15

"OPEN HOUSE"

MORRISONVILLE FIRE STATION

12:00 - 4:00

MORRISONVILLE COMMUNITY CHURCH

10:00 - 3:00 Refreshments

K OF C - EMERY ST. MORRISONVILLE

10:00 - 3:00

K OF C BUILDING

AUGUST 21ST ~ Box Lunch Social 6:00 - 7:00

and Square Dancing 8:00 - 11:00

featuring "THE COUNTRY TRIO +1"

COMMUNITY LINK

HEALTH VAN

August 15 & 16 ~ 9:00-4:00 / August 22 & 23 ~ 9:00-4:00

T O W N W I D E

Garage Sale And Festival

August 22 & 23, 1998

TOWN OF SCHUYLER FALLS RECREATION PARK ~ SALMON RIVER ROAD
Garage Sales / Pony Rides / Food / Amusement / Etc. ~ Information Available at the Town Hall

HUGE FLEA MARKET

Saturday & Sunday
Applications available by calling
293-7393 or pickup at Town Hall

SENIOR CITIZENS

Raffle, coffee, Bake Sale Saturday

PONY RIDES

Town Hall ~ Saturday & Sunday ~ 1:00 - 4:00

ADIRONDACK BEE SUPPLY

Display & sale

NYS POLICE EXHIBIT

MUNCHIES!

Michigans, St. Berry Shortcake, Hot dogs,
Hamburgers, French Fries & Drinks
Sausages & Fried Bread Dough

Saturday & Sunday

K OF C RAFFLE & GARAGE SALE

K of C Emory Street

ANTIQUUE SHOPS

Saturday & Sunday

BACKYARD FARM ANIMALS

Town Hall ~ Saturday & Sunday 9:00 - 5:00

RED CROSS EXHIBIT

MORRISONVILLE

COMMUNITY CHURCH

GARAGE SALE

Barbacued Beef on a Bun
Main Street ~ Saturday ~ 11:00 - 5:30

BANKER ORCHARDS APPLE SALE & FARMERS MARKET

Saturday & Sunday

MORRISONVILLE

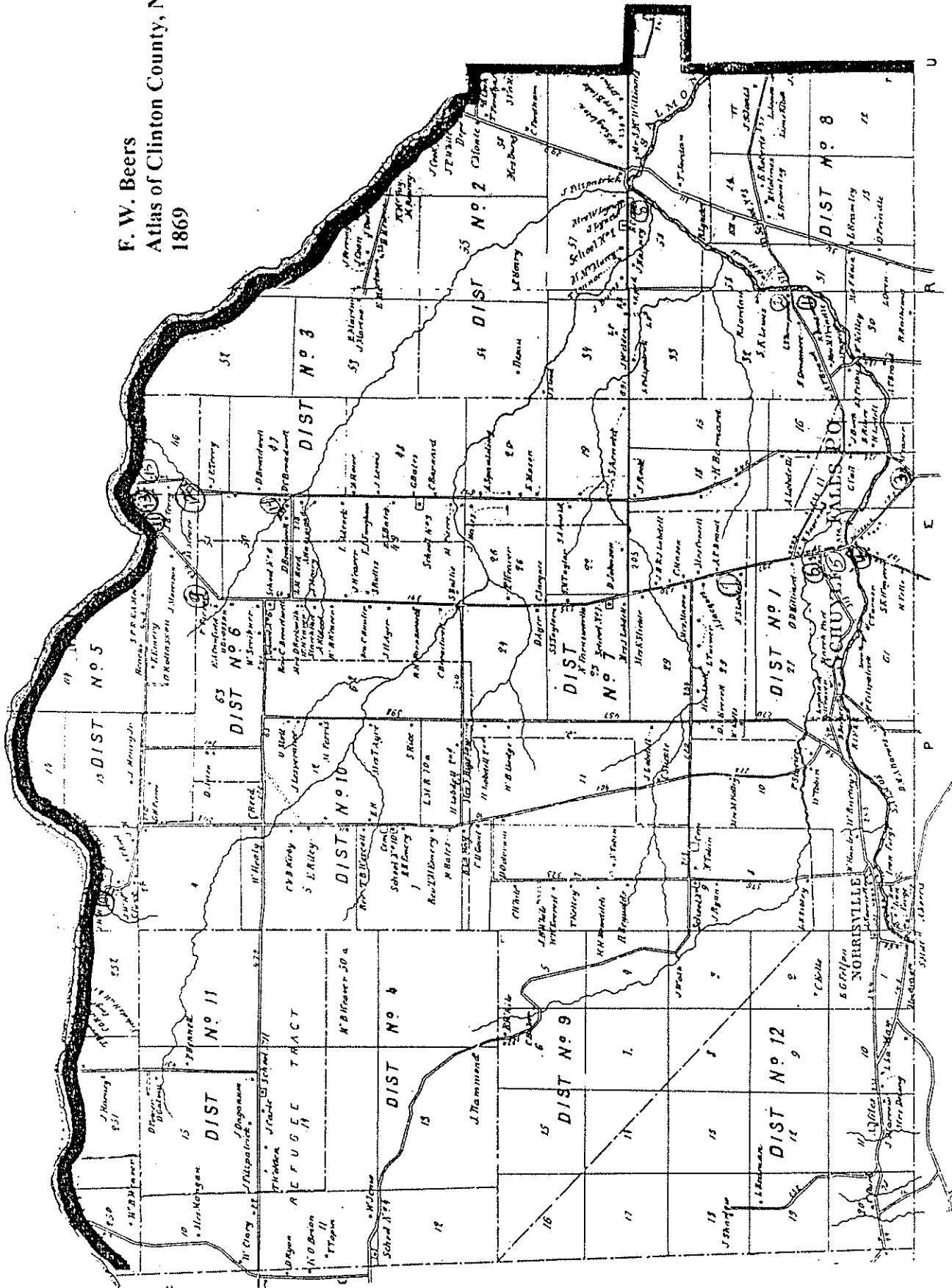
AMBULANCE DISPLAY

Blood Pressure Clinic

AND OTHER ACTIVITIES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION!

For More Information Call 293-7393 or the Town Hall at 563-1129

F. W. Beers
Atlas of Clinton County, NY
1869



Historical Sites--Town of Schuyler Falls

1--Ezra Turner Sawmill

This was the first sawmill built within the Town of Schuyler Falls. It was erected by Ezra Turner in 1801 a short distance from his home.

2--Salmon River Cemetery

The first cemetery in the town. The earliest burial was Ezra Bigelow in 1806. The last was Rachel Bigelow in 1866.

3--Bromley Tabern

Located in the southern part of the town near the Peru town line.

4--Turner Grist Mill

The only building that still remains to attest to the industries that were located in the Village of Schuyler Falls. The mill operated continuously until the 1930's.

5--S. F. M. E. Church

This church was organized in 1846 and Rev. Wever was the first minister. The building remains but no longer serves as a church.

6--Old S. F. / Hillyard Cem.

This is the Old Schuyler Falls Cemetery and it is also known as the Hillyard Cemetery. Burials were made between 1828 and 1872.

7--Site of 1st M. E. Church

The church was built in 1835 on Beckwith St. as the 2nd Methodist Episcopal Church of Plattsburgh. It was moved to Morrisonville in 1854.

8--Irish Settlement Cem.

Located on the Irish Settlement Rd. The first burial was in 1828 and the last in 1947.

9--Morrison House

Built in 1805 by Daniel Morrison. It is believed to be the oldest house in Morrisonville.

10--Woods Sawmill

Erected by Beziel Wood in the late 1790's on the Saranac River. This was the start of the industry in the Wood's Mill area.

11--Morrisonville Industrial & Purdy's Sawmill

Located along the Saranac River in the village of Morrisonville.

12--Morrisonville High School & St. Alexander's Catholic Church

The high school was an important part of the community for many years. Shortly after it was torn down St. Alexander's current building was erected on the site.

13--Methodist Church.

This church was originally located on Beckwith St. until 1854 when it was moved to its present location in Morrisonville.

14--Broadwell House & Cemetery

Located at the corner of Broadwell Rd. and Mason St. House was built by David Broadwell and is still in the possession of the Broadwell family.

1812 Marker at Bridge

Erected in honor of the skirmish at the bridge in Morrisonville. Here a British detail detached to destroy the lumber works in the village of Morrisonville was repelled by the local inhabitants. The British lost three men and one horse.

AN ACT to erect the town of Schuyler Falls from the town of Plattsburgh.

Passed April 4, 1848.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Town of Schuyler Falls erected. § 1. All that part of the town of Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, included within the following bounds: beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Plattsburgh; running thence north, along west the line of the said town of Plattsburgh, to the centre of the Saranac river; thence down said river along the centre thereof, to the northeast corner of lot number fifty-six of the Plattsburgh old patent; thence south along the east line of said lot number fifty-six to the southeast corner; thence east to the northeast corner of lot number fifty-seven of said patent; thence south, along the east line thereof, and the same line continued to the northeast corner of lot number eleven, in the aforesaid patent; and thence continuing south along the east line of lots number eleven and twelve of said patent, to the north line of Peru; thence west along, the north line of Peru, to the place of beginning, is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Schuyler Falls.

Plattsburgh to remain. § 2. All the remaining part of said town shall be and remain the town of Plattsburgh, and each of said towns shall hold its first town meeting on the first Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the said town of Plattsburgh, at the inn of John Hart in the village of Plattsburgh, and in the said town of Schuyler Falls, at the inn of Harry Bullis, in the village of Schuyler's Falls.

First town meetings. § 3. At the first town meeting of the said town of Schuyler Falls, Charles Barnard, Hiram H. Everest and Abel Turner, or any two of them may preside; at the first town meeting in said town of Plattsburgh, George Moore, Abraham Scribner, Isaac W. R. Bromley, or any two of them may preside, and each of said boards are hereby authorised to appoint a clerk, and to keep a poll list of their respective town meetings, and to perform all other duties as such presiding officers in the same manner as if they were all justices of the peace; all future annual town meetings in said towns shall be held on such days as is now or may hereafter be provided

for holding annual town meetings in the county of Clinton at such places as a majority of the electors of each of said towns shall designate at town meeting.

§ 4. All town officers of the now town of Plattsburgh, shall be and they are hereby made, and shall remain officers of the respective towns hereby created wherein they shall respectively reside, and they shall hold their offices for such time as they would have a right to hold had this law not been passed.

§ 5. The supervisors of the towns of Plattsburgh and Schuyler Falls shall, as soon as may be, after the town meetings in said towns, on notice given by either of them for that purpose, meet at some convenient place in one of said towns, and apportion the property belonging to said now town of Plattsburgh, to each of said towns of Plattsburgh and Schuyler Falls, in proportion as near as may be to the valuation of real and personal property as appears by the last assessment roll; and to apportion the securities and lands for the gospel and school monies to the said towns of Plattsburgh and Schuyler Falls as near as may be in proportion to the number of children residing in each of said towns, included in the Plattsburgh old patent, to be ascertained from the last reports of trustees of school districts, and parts of districts in said now town of Plattsburgh, included in the Plattsburgh old patent.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Early History

On April 4th 1848 an act was passed by the New York State Legislature which set apart 36.5 square miles of land from the Town of Plattsburgh. For 150 years this parcel of land has been known as the Town of Schuyler Falls. It was stated in the act by the Legislature that the first town meeting was to be held on the first Tuesday of May at the inn of Harry Bullis in the village of Schuyler Falls. On May 2, 1848 the first meeting was held and the following officers were elected:

Town Clerk

Lyman Spaulding

Superintendant of Schools

Lucius Reed

Justices of the Peace

Mason Moore, Myron Reed, Aaron Sibley

Assessors

Sherman Bromley, Almon Canfield

Commissioners of Highways

Albert Norris, James Terry

Poor Master

Charles Hunter

Constables

Ephraim Terry, Daniel Lobdell, Orrin D. Hillyard

Sealer

John J. Stickles

Although the town began in 1848, its history extends back another 54 years with the arrival of Ezra Turner, its first settler. He was one of the original thirteen settlers of the Town of Plattsburgh where in 1794 he married Amy Beman. Shortly after his marriage he left Plattsburgh and moved to the southerly part of town where he settled along the Salmon River. There he built a house on the south side of the river and christened it 'HOME'. This was the start of the Town of Schuyler Falls.

Some of the other early settlers in the town were Daniel and Roswell Jones, John Roberts, David Hare, Daniel Hillson, Henry Purdy, Johnathan Wickham, and Jas. Brand. All of them settled along the Salmon River and many of these names are prominent throughout the history of the town. Also, along with these people came industry.

Much of the industry in the Town of Schuyler Falls relied heavily on the power supplied by rivers. The Saranac and Salmon Rivers were the two main power producers for the industries. The Saranac River still today supplies power for New York State Electric and Gas. These early industries also helped in the growth and formation of the villages of Schuyler Falls, Morrisonville, and Woods Mills. Along with the industry throughout the town came stores, churches schools, hotels and most importantly more people. Because without people there would be no history.

COL. EZRA TURNER

THE FIRST SETTLER OF SCHUYLER FALLS

Gallant Officer at the Battle of Plattsburgh.

Col. Ezra Turner, the subject of this sketch, was one of the first settlers of the town of Plattsburgh, and was the first settler of the town of Schuyler Falls, which at that time constituted a part of Plattsburgh. The exact date and place of his birth are involved in some uncertainty, as the family records are imperfect in those particulars, and the Masonic records which contained the information, were destroyed in the great fire at Plattsburgh. The best information obtainable, however, gives his birth place at the little hamlet of Zoar, Mass. and the 26th day of April, 1763, as the date.

Col. Turner was the son of Ezra Turner, and grandson of Abram Turner, and great grandson of John Turner, who came to this country from England, and located, according to the family tradition, in Connecticut, about 1720. John Turner had three sons, Abram, Ezra and Samuel. The records of Guilford, Conn., show the birth of Ezra Turner, [probably the father of Col. Turner,] son of Abram and Elizabeth Turner, at that place, as occurring Feb. 6th, 1743, and the local historian remarks, that the family probably moved away soon after, as the family is not mentioned in the town records thereafter. Abram Turner and Ezra Turner, [sons of John,] are mentioned in the town records of Whately, Mass., in 1765-1770.

The next information we have of Ezra Turner, Sr., was that he was engaged in the hayfield on the Berkshire hills, when the roar of cannon announced that the battle of Bennington was being fought, Aug. 16th, 1777. Laying aside his implements, he immediately started for the scene of conflict, and enlisted in the Federal army, with two step-brothers named Cook. No further reliable information was ever had of them, although, according to the common report, which was always accepted as authentic, both of the brothers were killed at the battle of Brandywine, while serving under Lafayette. Col. Turner was accustomed to speak of hearing the guns at Bennington, and of his father's departure for the scene of action. He was but 14 years of age himself, at the time.

The town history of Whately records the fact that Ezra Turner, Sr., was in Capt. Solomon White's company expedition to Saratoga in 1777, and assisted in capturing Gen. Burgoyne.

Young Ezra, the subject of this sketch, being left to shift for himself, drifted north-westerly through Vermont, and in

1780, or thereabouts, he found himself in Plattsburgh, N. Y., which at that time, was a mere hamlet of thirteen families. While a resident here, he was employed by the "Mill Company." Disclosing a fondness, and special aptness for the business, he was detailed much of the time in salmon fishing for the company, to supply pressing needs for food, The Saranac and Salmon rivers, and other streams having their outlet in Lake Champlain; at that time, being bountifully supplied with salmon, that found their way into them from the ocean in great abundance.

A little later, he became noted as a hunter and trapper in the great forests which have since become famous as the Adirondacks, and in company with Nathan Beman, (whose daughter Amy, he subsequently married.) In about 1790, in one of their annual excursions, they discovered Chazy Lake, and they always believed they were the first white persons to look upon this fair sheet of water, so famous in piscatorial circles. This claim may or may not be historically true, it probably is not, but so far as they were concerned, they were original discoverers of the Lake, the existence of which they had no previous knowledge, and they lived and died in the unchallenged belief that they were the first white persons to look upon that beautiful sheet of water.

In 1794, Col. Turner married Amy Beman, a daughter of Nathan Beman, who was the lad that piloted Ethan Allen into Fort Ticonderoga, when in the gray of that May morning, in 1775, he politely, but firmly, requested the British commandant to surrender the fort to the Federal troops, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," according to some historians, or to "Come out of that you d-----d old rat," according to others. Mr. Beman was by Gen. Allen's side, but he never could quite remember that the demand for the surrender of the fort was made in the lofty and patriotic manner described by the historian, neither will the writer of this affirm that Mr. Beman corroborated the other version, although it was always the understanding in the family that the latter version was more nearly correct.

In the same year of his marriage, Col. Turner went to a point on Salmon River, in the southerly part of the town, some eight miles from Plattsburgh, in an unbroken wilderness, and took up his abode, and thus became the first settler of the present town of Schuyler Falls. Here he built a small house on the south side of the river, a few rods from where the bridge crosses Salmon River, at what was long known as the McKinney place, but now owned by his grandson, Chauncey Turner, where in 1801, he built the first sawmill erected in the town, which he operated for 21 years. He also built the first barn which was afterward fitted up

for a school house, and in it "Old Master Singlehurst," an ex-soldier of the British army, and other famous pedagogues, taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, to the young ideas in the most approved style. The pine forests in the vicinity furnished the mill with an ample supply of logs, and the cut that was not marketed at home was rafted to Quebec annually, that being the only method of transportation in those days, it being before steamboats were known, or railroads dreamed of. Col. T., in company with his eldest son, Eliphalet, built the first forge in the town, some distance above the sawmill, in 1823. All of the mill property on the river was destroyed by the great freshet in 1827.

After the destruction of his property by the floods, in Salmon River, which ruined him financially, he, in 1833, removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he remained but about one year. Finding the climate uncongenial, he returned to New York and took up his residence at Chateaugay, where he remained until 1845, when he returned to Schuyler Falls, and made his home with his youngest son, John W. A. Turner, on Sayer street, where he died Dec. 26th, 1851, and was buried in the cemetery at Schuyler Falls, honored and respected to the fullest degree by a community in which he had passed an active business career. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Masons, of which order he was a member, having united with Clinton Lodge, No. 151, June 1, 1815.

In 1814, with the sturdy patriotism that always characterized him, and which was common to all of the pioneers at that early date, he raised a company known as the "Peru Volunteers" which was assigned to Gen. Dearborn's regiment, and was made captain of it, and for a time had command of the regiment, at the battle of Plattsburgh, his company being the first to engage the British at Beekmantown. Under his orders to check the advance of the enemy, the bridge across the Saranac River, near the present Protestant cemetery, was destroyed, Capt. T. himself participating in the destruction, under a raking fire from the British. For his gallantry during the engagement he received honorable mention in the report of his superior officers. During the administration of Gov. Clinton, he was commissioned as Colonel of a militia regiment organized in Clinton County.

Politically, Col. Turner was a warm admirer of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, and was fond of styling himself a "Clintonian." In after years he was a zealous Whig, but was never a candidate for official honors.

A lady, in writing of him, said.

"I first saw Col. Turner in 1849 or 1850.

At that time he was as erect as a man at twenty-five. He was finely formed, very agreeable and gentlemanly in his manners, and, I thought, the handsomest man of his age I had ever met. I recollect particularly his white hair and clear complexion. His face was round, or rather oval, instead of long, and the very pleasant expression of his countenance as well as his pleasant manner in conversation."

A gentleman who knew him intimately and was accustomed to meet him frequently at the family board and elsewhere, has kindly presented his recollections of Col. Turner, which are given in his own language:

"It was a matter of common report in my boyhood days, that he had been a man of a great deal of energy in his younger days. Not far from 1794, he commenced a settlement on Salmon river by moving out there, as Mrs. Col. Turner at one time told me, by building a house, and then went to work chopping wood and clearing land, chopping in such lengths that he and she could pile by hand, he chopping and splitting and she piling on the fire and burning until they had cleared about three acres, which was accomplished in season for him to plant to corn. This done, he went to work clearing the ground necessary to build his first mill.

Lumbermen in his day, not unlike

lumbermen at this time, necessarily, to some extent, had to be banker, financier, and one might say, the head of the family, at least so far as helping the settlers to buy their land, 'furnish them with work, and buy logs of them and advance means by the medium of credit to keep things moving.

By being the first settler, and the necessity of keeping his mill supplied with logs, involved the necessity of more or less exploration of the forest about, and as a result, the medium of locating new settlers in the country, and as a consequence, helping them through until they could make it alone; so that all the prime of his life, and manhood, and energy, were spent in settling and developing a new country to find himself in old age in poverty of wealth but rich in the good will and respect of those who had known him in his active life.

He was also full of military enthusiasm, and ready to fight and "whip the British," for which I suppose he had good cause.

My recollections of him when I knew him first was as a man who would often bemoan the fact that he could not be young again, as he saw such vast opportunities to open up and develop new countries. I recollect at one time I had been reading an article descriptive of Oregon, and he gave a long sigh, and said, 'Ah, if I was a young man again I

should see that country; they tell me there are great pine trees there.' Measured by the opportunities of his day, I think we could safely say that had he been born three quarters of a century later he would have ranked with the first men of his age in public spirit and business enterprises.

It has been over forty years since I last saw him. He was then, fresh, fair, active and well preserved for a man about 80 years of age. Of course his activity would soon exhaust itself. "He would get up in the morning and stir around as sprightly as a boy, but in the course of an hour would exhaust himself, go and lie down and take a little nap, and then repeat the performance, all the time bemoaning his lack of ability to do as he was once able to do and all the time setting forth what he would do if he could work as he used to do when he was a young man."

As to the date and place of birth of Ezra Turner, Stephen Turner, now of Ellenburg, his son, writes: Now, in answer to your question. "How do I know the date of my father's birth." I know it by my father telling me, and also because he named Ezra Tucker, and my mother asked him why he named him after himself, and he said because he was born in the same month and same day of the month that he was. I also knew that he was born in Zoar, near North Adams, for I have heard him say so hundreds of times.

Reprinted from the
Plattsburgh Sentinel
June 2, 1893



CHAUNCEY TURNER.

Industry in Schuyler Falls

In the village of Schuyler Falls there were many industries along the Salmon River. The first was a sawmill built by Ezra Turner in 1801. He operated this mill for 21 years. Other industries that were built along the river were gristmills, sawmills, forges, starch factories, nail factories and carding mills. Many of the early industries in this area were wiped out in the freshet of 1827. Only one building still remains to attest that any industry did exist along the river. This is the Turner Grist Mill which is located west of the bridge that crosses the Salmon River in the village of Schuyler Falls. This mill operated continuously until the 1930's.

In Morrisonville the first mills were erected along the Saranac River by Daniel Morrison. in the early 1800's. For a time the area was known as Morrison's Mills. Much of the industry in Morrisonville in the middle part of the century was controlled by Jared M. Taylor. He moved to Morrisonville in 1849 where he built a foundry for the manufacture of plows and machinery. Mr. Taylor has ran a starch factory and woolen mill in the village. The starch factory consumed between fifteen and twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes annually. Also in Morrisonville was a large sawmill operated by F. M. Purdy. This mill burned in 1899 and was rebuilt in the same location a short time later.

The industry in Wood's Mills began in the late 1790's and early 1800's when Beziel Wood erected a sawmill on the Saranac River. Other mills built in the area in the late 1800's were used in the pulp wood industry. One mill was built west of he sawmill of Beziel Wood and two others were erected farther down the river east of the sawmill. The mill labeled Mill C was in the Town of Plattsburgh.

The pulp wood industry was important to the area because for that time period they hired a number of men from the local area. When the mills closed in 1927 hundreds of men lost their jobs and shortly after the closings the mills were converted to hydro-electric power plants. The buildings and the land associated with the mills is now in the possession of New York State Electric and Gas.

Another small community within the town which is associated with the iron industry is Norrisville. Norrisville is named after Albert Norris who dealt in the manufacture of iron and lumber in the area. Today little is left of the industries which once prospered in the Norrisville area.

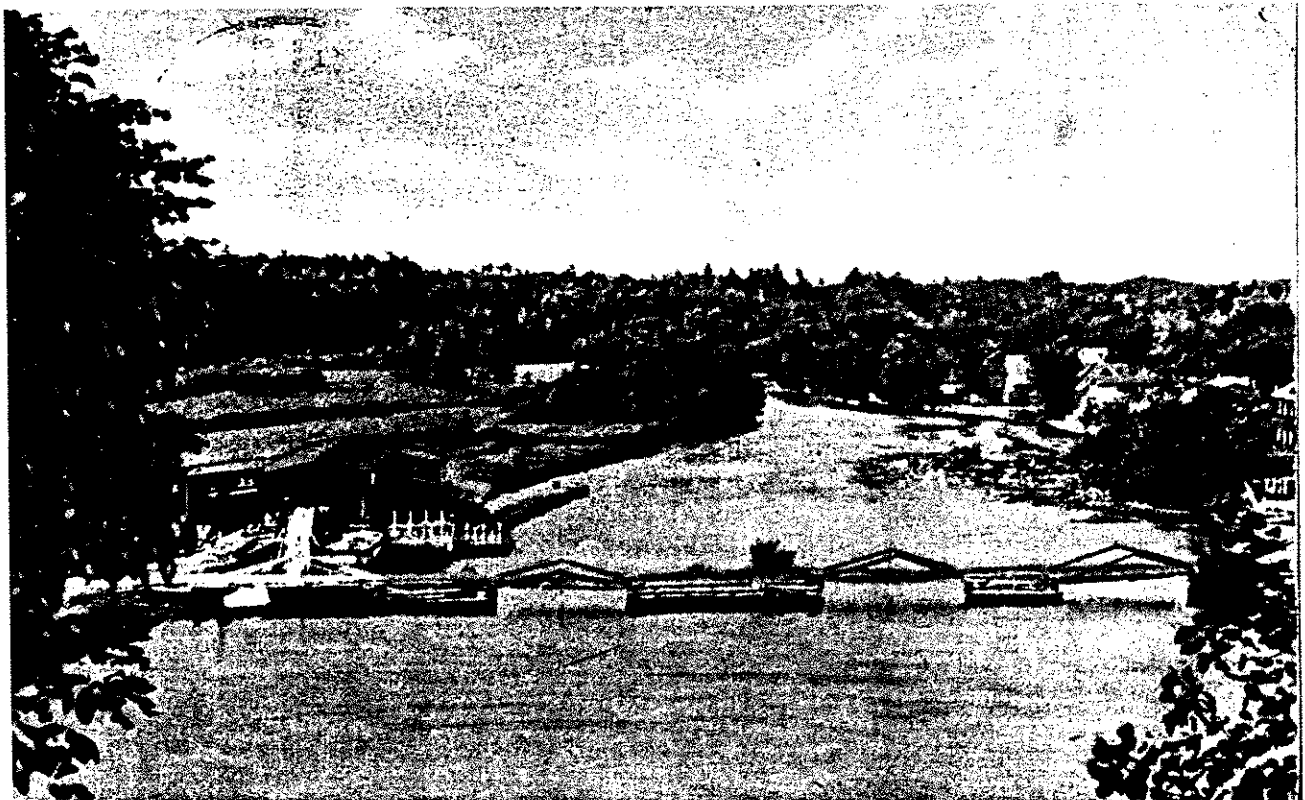
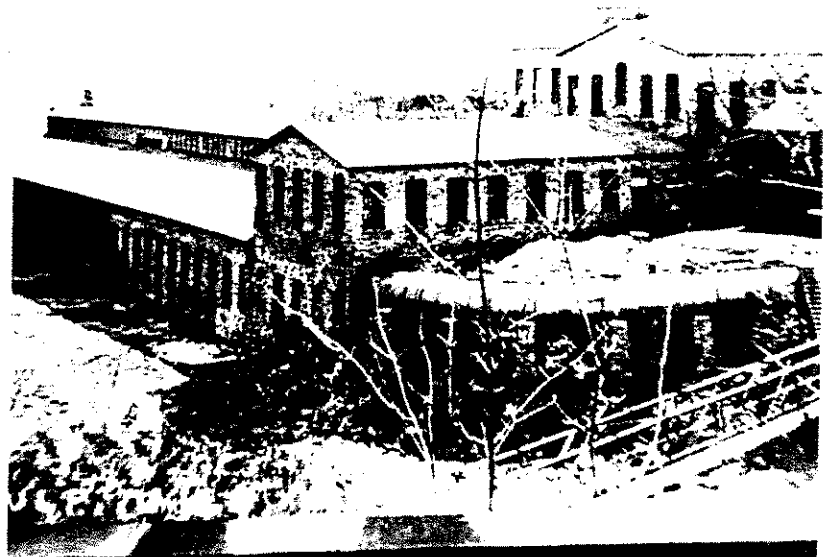
From the time when the first sawmill was built in the town to the industries of today, the Town of Schuyler Falls has gone through many changes. From the birth of new communities to the dieing out of others. Hopefully the changes in the future will lead to more growth and improvement for the both the people and the area of Schuyler Falls.



Top left: Turner Grist Mill

Top right: Kent's Falls Pulp Mill

Bottom: Purdy's Sawmill



Ecclesiastical History

Within the Town of Schuyler Falls there were three main churches. The Morrisonville Methodist, Schuyler Falls Methodist Episcopal, and St. Alexander's Roman Catholic Church. These churches all played a role within the town and its development.

Morrisonville Methodist Church

The Morrisonville Methodist Church began its life in 1835 on Beckwith St. as the 2nd Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Plattsburgh. It was about halfway between the villages of Schuyler Falls and Morrisonville. The minister in charge of the congregation at the time of organization and the building of the church was Rev. Caughey, preacher in charge, and A. T. Wade Jr. preacher.

The church building remained on Beckwith St. until 1854 when there was a large population at either end of the town and it was mutually agreed upon to divide the congregation of the old church. Those living in the southerly part would unite with the church in Schuyler Falls which was established in 1846 and those in the northern part would establish a society at Morrisonville. The church in Morrisonville would be constructed from the timbers of the old building which would be taken to Morrisonville.

In April of 1854 while under construction the frame was blown down by a severe storm destroying many timbers. this forced the small group involved with the project to almost rebuild the entire frame. Through the efforts of this group however, they rebuilt the frame within one week and on August 9, 1854 the building was ready for dedication. John M. Weaver was pastor at the time and to honor him the building was called Weaver Chapel.

In 1937 the Methodist Church in Morrisonville and the West Plattsburgh Baptist church united to form the Morrisonville Community Church. In following years there were many improvements and renovations to the church which are still present on the building today.



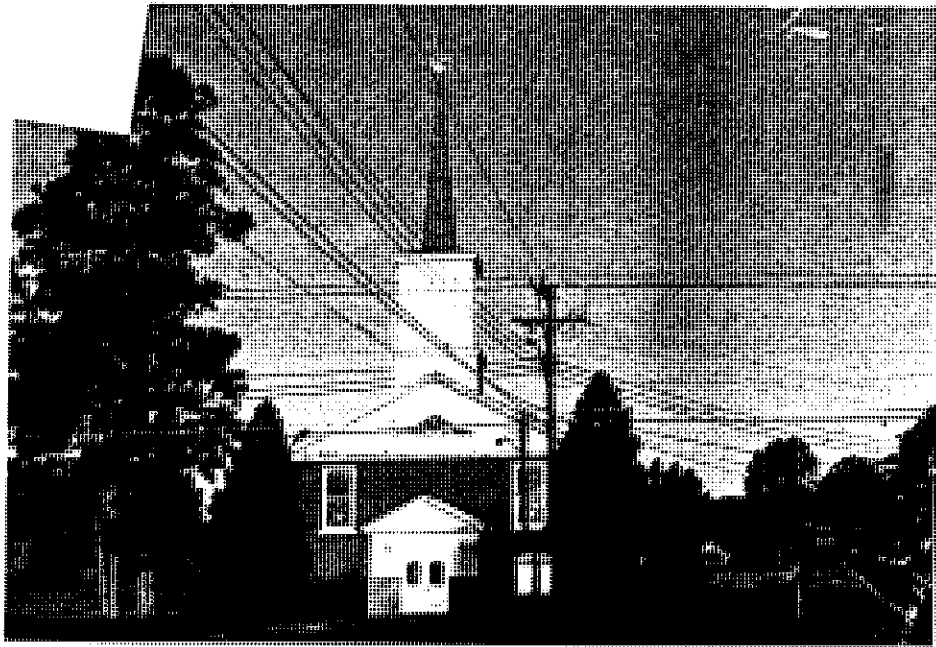
Schuyler Falls Methodist Episcopal Church

This church was organized in the Village of Schuyler Falls by residents who attended a service held by Rev. John M. Wever on July 14, 1846. Rev. Wever was the first minister for the village. Shortly after its organization, construction of the brick edifice began and the dedication services were held in the winter of 1847 by Dr. Rossen of Keeseville. Before this church was organized, members attended the services held at the 2nd Methodist Episcopal Church of the Town of Plattsburgh (now the Morrisonville Methodist Church).

The first trustees of the Schuyler Falls church were, Josiah Everest, Benjamin Wever, George Miller, Jacob Crossett, and Jehial Hathaway. The first class leaders were O. C. Spaulding and Charles Hazen and the first stewards were Josiah T. Everest, James Henry, Stephen K. Wever, John Arnold, and Benjamin I. Wever.

On May 3, 1870 the parsonage along with all of the church records were destroyed in a fire. After the fire a new brick parsonage was built at a cost of \$3200. The church also went through improvements and changes to make the edifice more functional and also more worshipful.

Church membership dropped drastically in the 1980's to only a handful of members. Although the building still stands it no longer functions as a church within the town.



St. Alexander's Roman Catholic Church

St. Alexander's was organized in Morrisonville by the Catholics on September 27, 1874 at a meeting held in Emery's Hall. At that meeting Charles Light and Joseph Rubado were elected as trustees and measures were adopted for the building of a church. Mass was held in the hall during the winter of 1874-75 and work commenced on the church in the spring of 1875. On July 1, 1876 the first mass was held in the church. Rev. Alexander Trudeau was pastor at the time of organization and building of the church.

Father Trudeau was succeeded by Oblate missionary, Father Madevielle, who remained in charge until 1897 when St. Alexander's became its own parish with a resident pastor. Prior to 1897 the church was a mission of Plattsburgh from 1876-1886, and of Peru from 1887-1897. The first resident pastor was Rev. Albert Desaulniers.

In 1967 the original frame church was replaced by a larger and more modern structure by Father Earl Taylor to accomodate the growing number of parishioners at St. Alexander's. The new church was dedicated in November, 1967 by Bishop Brzana, shortly after he arrived as the eighth bishop of Ogdensburg.

Associated with the church is the parish school. St. Alexander's School was completed and dedicated in May of 1959 and the first classes were held in September of the same year. Both the church and the school still play an important role in the lives of catholics in the community today.



St. Alexander's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory, Morrisonville, N. Y.

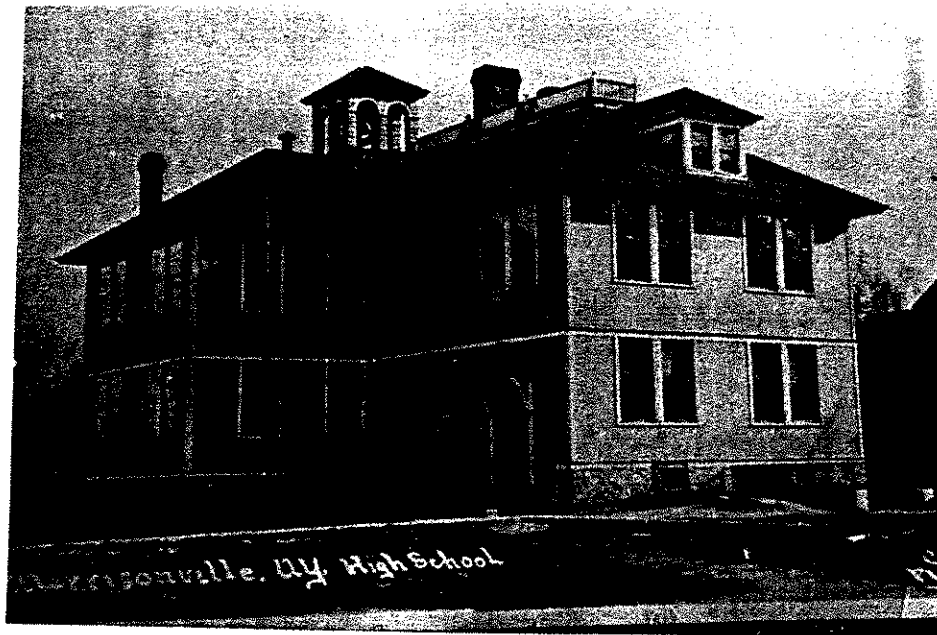
School History

There have been many changes in the school systems in Schuyler Falls since the first school classes were held in a barn built by Ezra Turner in 1802. At one point there were 10 school districts within the town with as many one room schoolhouses. There were also two high schools which stand out in the town's history.

The first of these is the Clinton County High School. It was organized in August of 1833 at a meeting in the second Methodist Episcopal meeting house. At this meeting it was resolved that it would be expedient to establish an academic institution in the vicinity of said church. The first term of the school commenced on Monday August 19, 1833 with Mr. Alexander H. Prescott, late principal of the Plattsburgh Academy, as Superintendant.

The trustees of the high school were: Peter Weaver, President of the Board, Calvin Everest, Daniel Beckwith, John Farnsworth, Elijah Weston, Thomas Weaver, Platt Newcomb, Azzel Purdy, Jeptha Hewit, James Brand, I. H. Patchin, and Horace Boardman, Secretary of the Board. It is unknown how long the Clinton County was in existence but in 1867 when the State Legislature passed the Union Free School District law it was stated that the Clinton County High School was discontinued.

The second high school within the town was the Morrisonville High School. The original school was built in 1874. In 1904 the second Morrisonville High School was erected in the same location as the original building. An addition was added to the school in 1910. In the late 1950's or early 1960's the school was torn down. Located on the site of the Morrisonville High School today is St. Alexander's Catholic Church.



Cemeteries

There are many cemeteries present within the boundaries of the Town of Schuyler Falls. Many of these are either deserted or no longer active.

Beckwith Cemetery -- This deserted cemetery is located on the west side of Route 22B approx. 750 ft. south of where Broadwell Rd. meets Route 22B. The first burial was in 1810 and the last in 1854.

Bowdish Cemetery -- This cemetery is also deserted and is located on the south side of the Turner Rd. about 1 mile east of the intersection of Shingle St. and Turner Rd. The first burial was in 1845 and the last in 1882.

Broadwell Cemetery -- This family cemetery is on the west side of Mason St. just north of where the Broadwell Rd. meets Mason St. The first burial was in 1839 and the last burial was in 1871.

Hammond Cemetery -- This cemetery has two graves and is located on the south side of Broadwell Rd. The first burial was in 1851 and the last in 1887.

Irish Settlement Cemetery -- This cemetery is no longer active and is located on the south side of the Irish Settlement Rd. The first burial was in 1828 and the last in 1947.

Salmon River Rd. Cemetery -- This is the first cemetery in the Town of Schuyler Falls with the first burial made in 1806. It is on the north side of the Salmon River Rd. behind a private residence. The last burial was in 1866. It is now deserted.

Schuyler Falls Old Cemetery -- This cemetery is deserted and is located on the north side of the Norrisville Rd. about 1000 ft. west of the intersection of Norrisville Rd. and Route 22B. The first burial was in 1828 and the last burial in 1872.

Schuyler Falls New Cemetery -- This cemetery is still active and is located on the Felton Rd. approx. 1/2 mile south of where the Felton Rd. meets Route 22B. The first burial was in 1829.

Soper-Ayer Cemetery -- This is a deserted cemetery on the west side of Shingle St. about 1 mile south of the intersection of Shingle St. and Rock Rd. The first burial was in 1832 and the last burial in 1863.

Stickle Cemetery -- This cemetery is on the north side of the Irish Settlement Rd. about 1000 feet from where it meets Route 22B. 1819 was the first burial and 1936 the last.

AUGUST 7, 1997
MY RECOLLECTION OF THE FIRE STATION FIRE
BY LEO L. PERRY

ON FEBRUARY 8, 1954, OUR FIRE STATION, WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1928, CAUGHT FIRE AND WAS COMPLETELY DESTROYED. WE LOST THE BUILDING AND EVERY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT. NOT ONE THING WAS SAVED. CALLS WERE MADE TO CADYVILLE, WHICH HAD JUST BEEN FORMED AT THAT TIME, THEN TO PERU AND TO THE PLATTSBURGH CITY DEPARTMENT. THEY BROUGHT THE NEEDED HELP WHICH SAVED NELSON DELORM AND BENNY PARENT HOUSES. NELSON'S HOUSE WHICH WAS LOCATED ONLY ABOUT 4 or 5 FEET FROM THE STATION HAD A HOLE BURNED THROUGH THE SIDE AND THROUGH THE ROOF OF THE BACK APARTMENT. THE PAINT ON THE EAST SIDE OF BENNY'S HOUSE WAS BURNED OFF. THANKFULLY, NO ONE WAS INJURED.

AT THAT TIME, THE ONLY WAY TO NOTIFY THE FIREMEN ABOUT A FIRE, WAS TO PUSH A BUTTON ON THE UPPER LEFT SIDE OF THE FRONT DOOR OF THE FIRE STATION WHICH ACTIVATED THE SIREN WHICH WAS MOUNTED ON THE ROOF OF THE STATION.

WHEN BENNY'S WIFE NOTICED THE GLOW OF THE FIRE FROM THEIR BEDROOM, SHE AWAKENED BENNY. HE WENT OUT TO BLOW THE SIREN BUT APPARENTLY THE WIRES HAD ALREADY BEEN BURNED OFF AND HE WASN'T ABLE TO DO SO. HE THEN TRIED TO GET INSIDE TO DRIVE OUT THE FORD TRUCK BUT THE HEAT WAS TOO GREAT FOR HIM TO CONTINUE AND HE HAD TO RETREAT BACK OUTSIDE. ABOUT THE TIME THAT HE GOT BACK TO THE DOOR, THE GAS TANK WHICH WAS LOCATED UNDER THE SEAT OF THE FORD BLEW UP. FORTUNATELY BENNY WASN'T ABLE TO GET INSIDE OF THE TRUCK. IN THE MEANTIME, BENNY NOTIFIED NELSON DELORM AND HIS WIFE WHO IN TURN WOKE UP LEONARD AND MILLIE CHASE. MILLIE, STARTED DRIVING HER CAR UP AND DOWN THE STREET TO AWAKEN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

UNTIL THE CADYVILLE DEPARTMENT WHICH WAS THE FIRST ON THE SCENE ARRIVED, WE WERE TRYING TO KEEP NELSON'S HOUSE FROM BURNING BY USING A GARDEN HOSE FROM HIS WELL AND BY SHOVELING SNOW ON THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING. WHEN CADYVILLE DID COME, THEY STARTED USING THEIR BOOSTER LINES AND LINES FROM THEIR PORTABLE PUMP WHICH THEY HAD SET UP ON THE ICE AT THE RIVER. PERU CAME NEXT AND THEN THE CITY DEPARTMENT. BY THIS TIME THE PAINT WAS BURNING OFF OF BENNY'S HOUSE AND THAT WAS SAVED BY THE PERU AND CITY BOOSTER LINES. EVENTUALLY THEY WERE ABLE TO COOL DOWN WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE FIRE AND WE BEGAN TO ASSESS OUR LOSS. IT IS HARD TO DESCRIBE HOW WE FELT AFTER SEEING EVERYTHING DESTROYED. WE STILL HAD A FIRE DEPARTMENT BUT NOTHING TO FIGHT FIRES WITH.

AT THE TIME MEL TITUS WAS COUNTY COORDINATOR AND ALSO CHIEF OF THE PRISON FIRE DEPARTMENT. HE GOT PERMISSION TO LOAN THE PRISON TRUCK TO US FOR ONE DAY. RIGHT AWAY LEE LA BARGE LOANED US A 1939 FORD TRUCK ON WHICH WE MOUNTED A 550 GALLON TANK AND A GAS DRIVEN PUMP WHICH JOE JOHNSON LOANED TO US. WE USED THIS TO ANSWER FIRE CALLS UNTIL ABOUT MAY WHEN WE RECEIVED OUR NEW 1954 GMC WITH AN AMERICAN LAFRANCE 750 GALLON PUMP.

THE TRUCK WAS PURCHASED BY APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT TAXPAYERS TO FLOAT A BOND IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9000.00. THE REST OF THE COST WAS PAID BY THE INSURANCE REVENUES.

IN THE MEANTIME THE COMMISSIONERS STARTED PLANNING TO BUILD A NEW FIRE STATION AND MR. LEO PASSINO STARTED TO SOLICITING FROM THE PEOPLE IN THE TOWNSHIP ASKING THEM TO DONATE WHATEVER THEY COULD TO HELP BUY BLOCKS FOR THE NEW BUILDING. WE ALSO HAD RAFFLES AND I BELIEVE THAT WE HELD A DINNER AT THE FORMER CHURCH HALL TO RAISE MORE MONEY. THERE WASN'T ENOUGH INSURANCE MONEY TO PAY FOR WHAT WAS NEEDED. ALTHOUGH WE HAD NO ARCHITECT, BY APRIL WE BROKE GROUND AND GOT UNDERWAY FOR A BUSY SUMMER. IF I RECALL THE PLANS THAT WE USED WERE MERELY SKETCHES THAT WERE DRAWN BY BURDETTE HARRIS WHO WAS OUR CHIEF AND ALSO THE LOCAL FUNERAL DIRECTOR WHERE THE SUGAR CREEK STORE NOW STANDS. THE FOUNDATION WAS EXCAVATED BY NORMAN MILLER WHO HAD A TRUCK MOUNTED BACKHOE. NO CHARGE. NEXT THE COMMISSIONERS HIRED SLIM CRANDALL FROM CADYVILLE TO LAY THE BLOCKS AND THE FIREMEN WHO WERE AVAILABLE WERE HIS HELPERS. THE FIREMEN WHO WORKED AT A REGULAR DAY JOB WOULD WORK IN THE EVENING FORMING AND POURING LINTEL OVER THE DOORS AND WINDOWS. MEN WHO WERE NOT MEMBERS CAME AND HELPED DOING WHATEVER WAS NEEDED. AT THAT TIME THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF INSURANCE LIABILITY LIKE THERE IS TODAY. BESIDES VOLUNTEER HELP THERE WAS A LOT OF VOLUNTEER BEER BOUGHT AND CONSUMED. THE BOTTLES WERE USED TO FILL MANY VOIDS IN THE BLOCKS OF THE BUILDING EVEN IF THE PLANS DIDN'T CALL FOR IT. WE MADE CHANGES AS WE CONSTRUCTED.

ONCE THE WALLS WERE BUILT, THE TOWN TRUCKS HAULED IN SAND FOR BACKFILL AND FOR MIXING CONCRETE FOR THE FLOORS. WE DIDN'T HAVE READY MIXED. ONE SATURDAY MORNING, USING THE TOWN MIXER, TOWN WHEELBARROWS AND SOME TOWN EMPLOYEES, WE STARTED POURING CONCRETE FOR THE FRONT SECTION OF THE BUILDING AND BY NOON WE HAD IT FINISHED. WE COULDN'T DO THE BACK SECTION BECAUSE OF THE RAIN THAT THREATENED TO RUINED WHAT WE HAD ALREADY DONE.

AFTER THE FLOORS WERE FINISHED IT WAS TIME TO START ASSEMBLING THE METAL TRUSSES WHICH I BELIEVED WERE PURCHASED FROM THE VERMONT STRUCTUAL STEEL CO. BY THE TIME THAT THE TRUSSES WERE ASSEMBLED, MR. PERLEY ROCK, CAME WITH HIS HOME MADE HOIST TRUCK AND WE PUT TRUSSES AND PURLINS IN PLACE. THERE WERE NO CHARGES FOR PERLEYS'S SERVICES. THE REMAINDER OF THE WORK WAS DONE BY THE MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBER VOLUNTEERS.

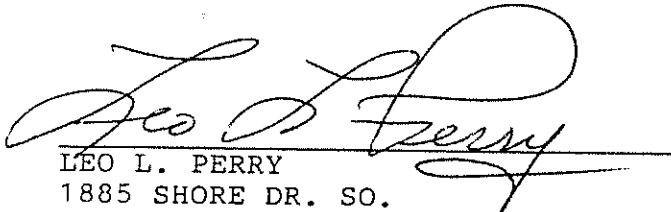
IT WAS A BUSY BUT PRODUCTIVE SUMMER. OUR WIVES KNEW WHERE TO FIND US. BY FALL WE WERE BACK IN FULL OPERATION AND THE COMMISSIONERS DECIDED TO PURCHASE A USED OPEN CAB FIRE TRUCK FROM THE VILLAGE OF SUFFERN, NEW YORK. TWO OF OUR MEMBERS WENT BY BUS TO SUFFERN AND DROVE THE TRUCK TO MORRISONVILLE. IT WAS FALL AND THEY HAD A COLD TRIP.

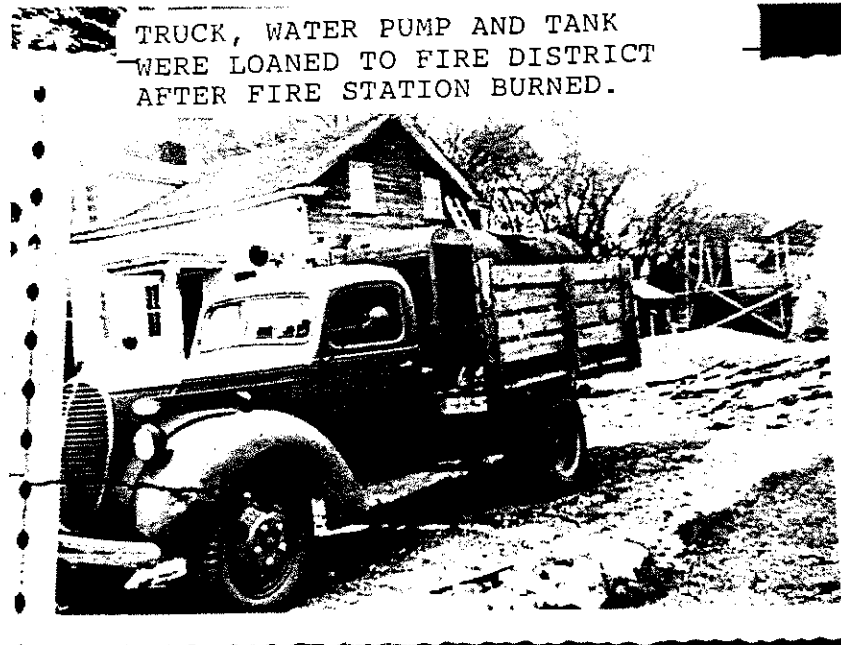
THOUGH IT WAS A TRADGEDY AND WE WERE DOWN IN THE DUMPS AT THE TIME OF THE FIRE, AS IS USUALLY THE CASE WHEN THINGS OF THIS NATURE HAPPEN, IT ALSO TENDS TO UNITE THE COMMUNITY AND GOOD THINGS SEEM TO HAPPEN. THAT WAS THE CASE FOR US AND I BELIEVE THAT IT STILL EXISTS TODAY.

I RECALL THAT THE STATE AUDITOR CAME THE FOLLOWING SPRING TO DO HIS AUDIT(BY THIS TIME I WAS THE SEC-TREAS OF THE DISTRICT) AND AFTER FINISHING THE AUDIT, HE ASKED FOR A MEETING WITH THE COMMISSIONERS AND ME. IN HIS REPORT HE STATED THAT WE HAD BUILT THE FIRE STATION WITHOUT AN APPROVED ARCHITECT'S PLANS WHICH IS ILLEGAL, BUT, "YOU DID A GOOD JOB AND WE CERTAINLY WON'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT NOW."

TODAY, YOU HAVE SO MUCH MORE EQUIPMENT AND MUCH LARGER BUILDING AND YOU HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD OF YOUR PRESENT DAY STATUS. KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PROUD OF MORRISONVILLE AND I AM GLAD THAT I WAS ABLE TO BE A PART OF HELPING TO RECONSTRUCT THE FIRE STATION AFTER THE FIRE AND TO BE A PART OF THE COMMUNITY FOR SO MANY YEARS.


LEO L. PERRY
1885 SHORE DR. SO.
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Supervisors of the Town of Schuyler Falls

Year	Supervisor	Year	Supervisor
1849	J. H. Patchin	1908	A. L. Wood
1852	James Henry	1910	Joseph Good
1853	Abel Turner	1914	James Murray
1856	H. H. Farnsworth	1916	Elnathan Vaughn
1858	Loren B. Weaver	1918	William D. Lobbell
1860	Darius Ayers	1926	Russell Turner
1862	Albert Turner	1930	Herbert Sorrell
1864	Loren B. Weaver	1932	Frank P. Ryan
1865	Abel Turner	1936	William D. Lobbell
1869	Chauncey Turner	1937	Russell Turner
1876	Darius Ayers	1938	Russell Turner
1879	J. W. Lobbell	1940	Schuyler Ormsby
1883	J. Henry Lobbell	1950	George St. John
1884	Chauncey Turner	1954	Leonard Gadoway
1888	J. Henry Lobbell	1962	Charles Goddeau
1889	Chauncey Turner	1966	Melvin Bruno
1890	Elvin A. Moore	1972	James Luck
1891	E. G. Allen	1974	Herbert St. John
1892	Elvin A. Moore	1978	Raymond Newell
1893	Marcus Wensmore	1982	Reginald Dermody
1894	Wallace Turner	1986	Robert Rabideau
1898	Victor Purdee	1986	Wallace Gadoway
1899	Victor Mason	1986	Bernard Barber (appointed Dec. 1986)
1901	Wallace Turner		
1904	Elnathan J. Vaughn	1996	Leonard Rock
1907	Carrol Everest	1998	Raymond Newell



Historical Essays

These winners were chosen from entries
written by elementary students from area schools.

Courtney Filion

Mary Buckley

Theresa Ann Fessette

Zachary Bell

Courtney Filion
Social

One Day in 1848

Today is June 10th 1848. My name is Courtney and I live in The Town of Schuyler Falls. Before I went to school I did my chores. My chores were clean and fill the kerosene lamps, shake out the bed ticks, churn the butter, and help wash the clothes. After that I got dressed. The clothes I wore were nothing like the clothes we wear now. I have to wear long, long skirts and have to wear shirts because no skin could show. I also had to wear an apron over my clothes. After I got dressed I made my lunch

What I usually had in my lunch was a cold potato, a sandwich with malaise and ginger snaps. Then I said goodbye and headed off to school. I got to school by 8:00. When I got to school we sat down until mid morning and did lessons. When it came to mid morning I had a 15 minute recess. Then I did more lessons until lunch. After lunch we did more lessons until 4:00 PM. At 4:00 PM I went home and did my after noon chores. The chores I did were take care of my younger sisters, start sewing a sampler and help prepare the food for supper. I'm going to bed now because I have another busy day tomorrow.

The History of Schuyler Falls

by Mary Buckley

Schuyler Falls was first settled by Ezra-Turner. Ezra was one of the original-thirteen settlers in the town of Plattsburgh. The first Sawmill was built by Ezra Turner, in 1801. The first lumber cut at this mill was used by the settlers and others in the vicinity. Ezra soon started sawing lumber for the Market in Quebec. The first school was taught in a barn built by Ezra Turner also the first forge was built by him and his son, Eliphalet-Turner.

The first person to teach was a pioneer, John Singlehurst, - known as "Old Master Singlehurst." John Singlehurst was the first to build a house where the Town of Schuyler Falls now stands. The name "Schuyler" comes from Peter Schuyler. Among the first Settlers at Schuyler Falls-Village were, Henry Purdy, Calvin Everest, James Everest, Eli Brinley, Jacob Rodec, and a Mrs. Hilliard. Schuyler Falls was set off from Plattsburgh April 4, 1848. Out of all settlers that arrived only one lived to this age, Peter Weaver lived to be 91 years old. The first Grist Mill was built in

1810 by Daniel Rodec. In 1835 the first Episcopal church in Schuyler Falls was built.

I don't live in Schuyler Falls, but I'm sure it is a wonderful place!

THE END

Theresa Ann Fessette
English

4/29/98
Grade 5

Schuyler Falls

Ezra Turner, one of the earliest pioneers to come to the North Country and founder of Schuyler Falls, settled in Plattsburgh shortly after the Revolutionary War. Since the young American soon grew tired of the quickly developing community and made the decision of heading out to new, unsettled country.

When Turner found his little piece of heaven on the banks of a small river that weaved through hills about seven miles from Plattsburgh.

In nineteen seventy-four, a log cabin was built in a rural area by and for Ezra Turner and his new wife east of where the Schuyler Falls of today stands. Ezra and Amy became the very first inhabitants of Schuyler Falls.

In eighteen twelve, Plattsburgh played a very important role in the Battle of Plattsburgh. However, Schuyler Falls too had a role in the battle, though it didn't make most textbooks. During the battle, a British detachment arrived, having been sent to destroy the lumber works in Morrisonville. However, residents from the area took the planking off of the bridge that crossed the Saranac River, forcing the British to wade across. The local inhabitants turned the British away with gunfire.

That is my report on Schuyler Falls.

Anthony Bell
Schuyler Falls

Schuyler Falls

Schuyler Falls is 24,320 acres and they are bounded on the north by the Saranac River, while the Salmon River almost form the Southern Border. If you drive through the countryside, you can see Lake Champlain, the Green Mountains, the Adirondack foothills, rolling farmland, and apple orchards. The population, according to the 1990 census, was 4,717 (a 12.7% growth rate from 1980). The town is governed by a Supervisor and Board of Councilmen. Schuyler Falls was established by an act of the State Legislature on April 14, 1848, previously having been a part of the Town of Plattsburgh. Thousand Islands is 150 miles from Schuyler Falls, Montreal, Canada is 60 miles, Plattsburgh is 5 miles, Lake Champlain is 100 miles and Lake Placid is 40 miles from Schuyler Falls.

Dedication: November 10, 1993

In memory of the pulp mills and the workers of those mills which stood along the Saranac River in Kent Falls, Cadyville, and Woods Mills and in recognition of New York State Electric and Gas for the monument dedicated in honor of the mills and workers.



At time of dedication these were the five surviving pulp mill workers.

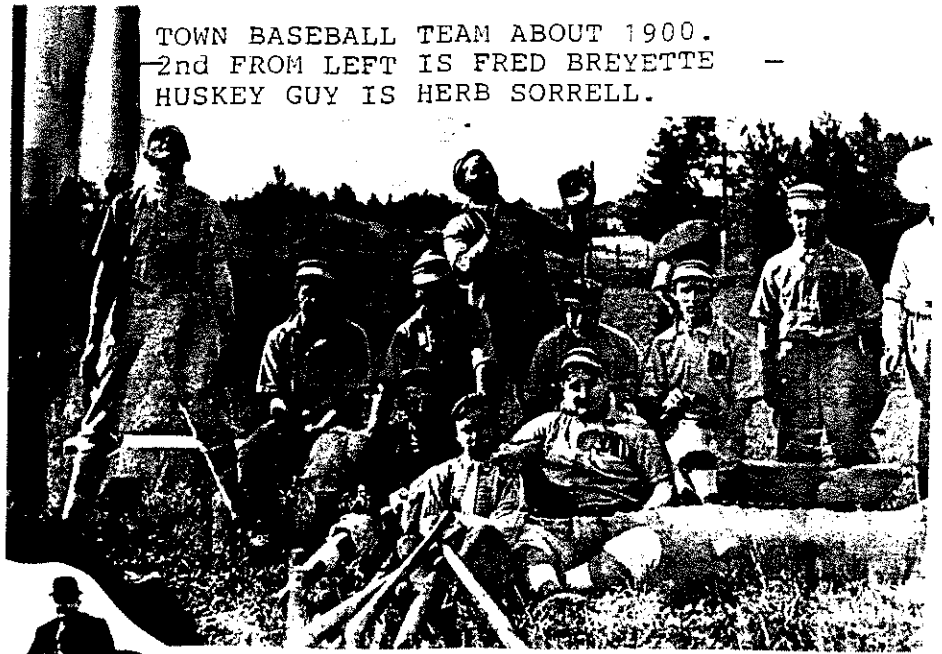
Wilfred Rock	Age 96
Howard Rock	Age 93
Arthur 'Chub' Favaro	Age 97
Louis Rabideau	Age 92
Leon Rabideau	Age 85

Wilfred Rock was the last employee of the pulp mills. He remained as a watchman and janitor until 1927. He is currently the last surviving worker who will be 101, August 16, 1998.



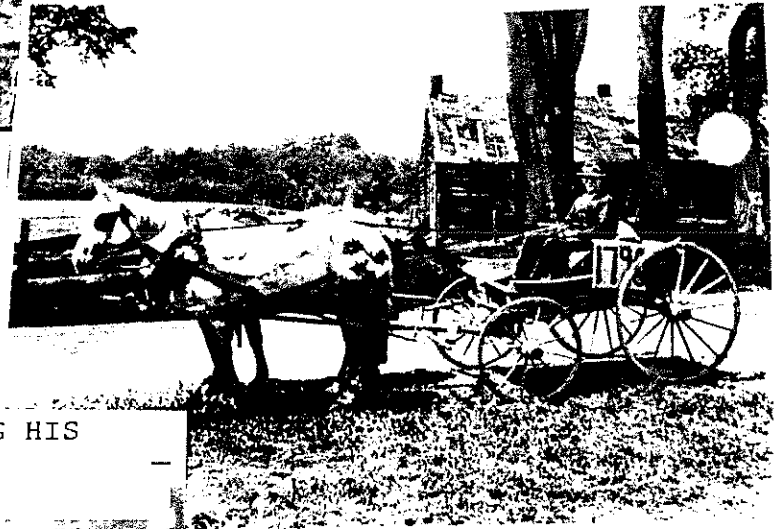
Local Folks

TOWN BASEBALL TEAM ABOUT 1900.
2nd FROM LEFT IS FRED BREYETTE —
HUSKEY GUY IS HERB SORRELL.

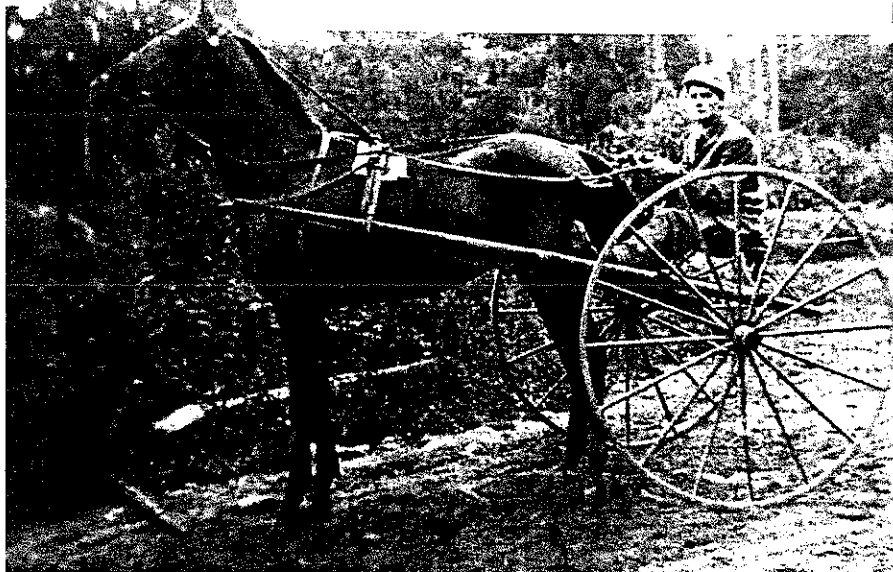


EDGAR DARRAH

FRED WEIR JULY 4, 1924 AT PARADE
—AND PICNIC IN SCHUYLER FALLS.

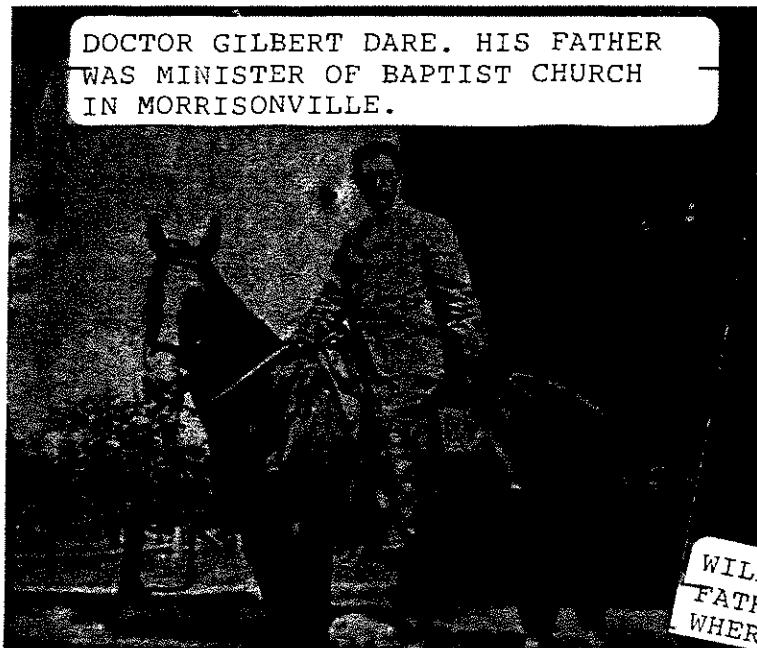


GEORGE SEYMOUR EXERCISING HIS
—GRANDFATHERS RACE HORSE.

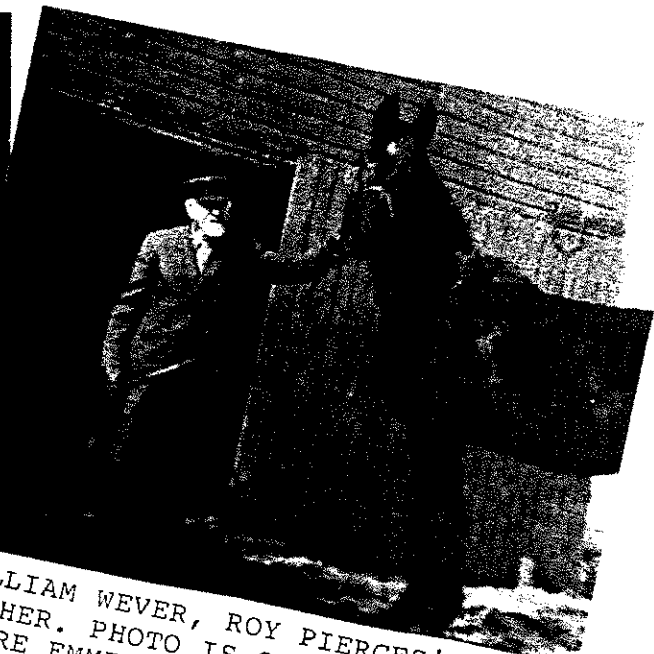


Fr. Gobet

DOCTOR GILBERT DARE. HIS FATHER
WAS MINISTER OF BAPTIST CHURCH
IN MORRISONVILLE.



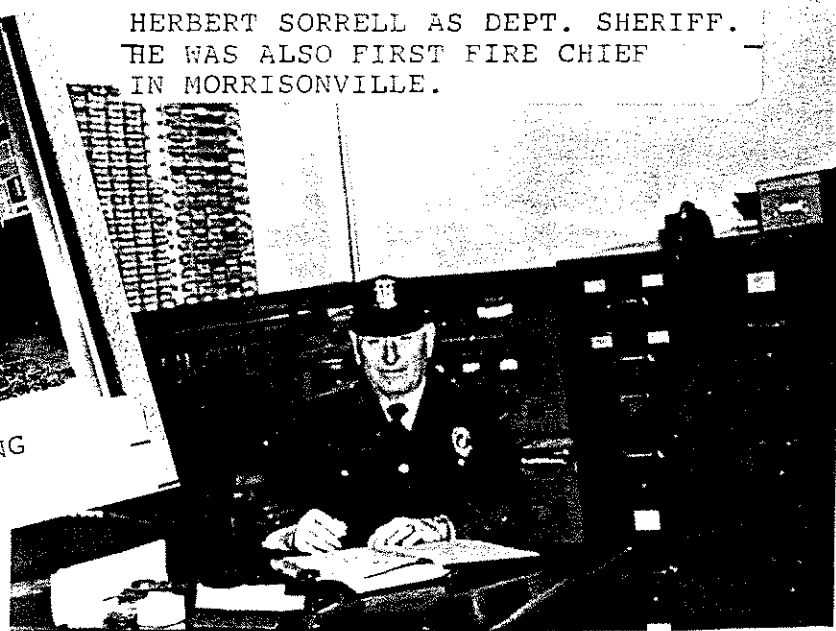
WILLIAM WEVER, ROY PIERCES' GRAND-
FATHER. PHOTO IS ON MASON STREET -
WHERE EMMETT BUCKLEY LIVES 1993 . .



MRS. GEORGE PIERCE AND DAUGHTER
CAROLINE. PHOTO IS ON FARM ON
SAND ROAD LATER OWNED BY ED ROYAL.



HERBERT SORRELL AS DEPT. SHERIFF.
HE WAS ALSO FIRST FIRE CHIEF
IN MORRISONVILLE.



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Happy 150th Anniversary

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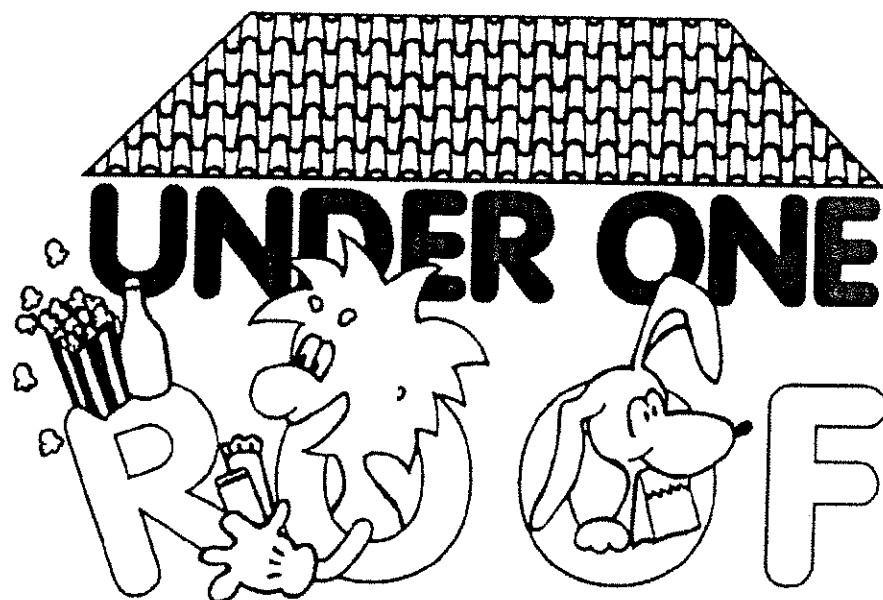
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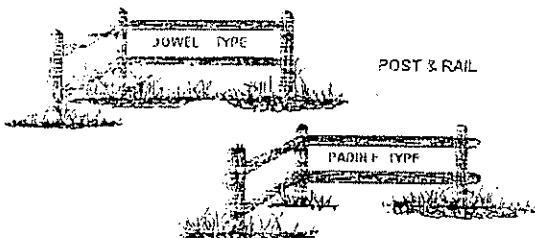
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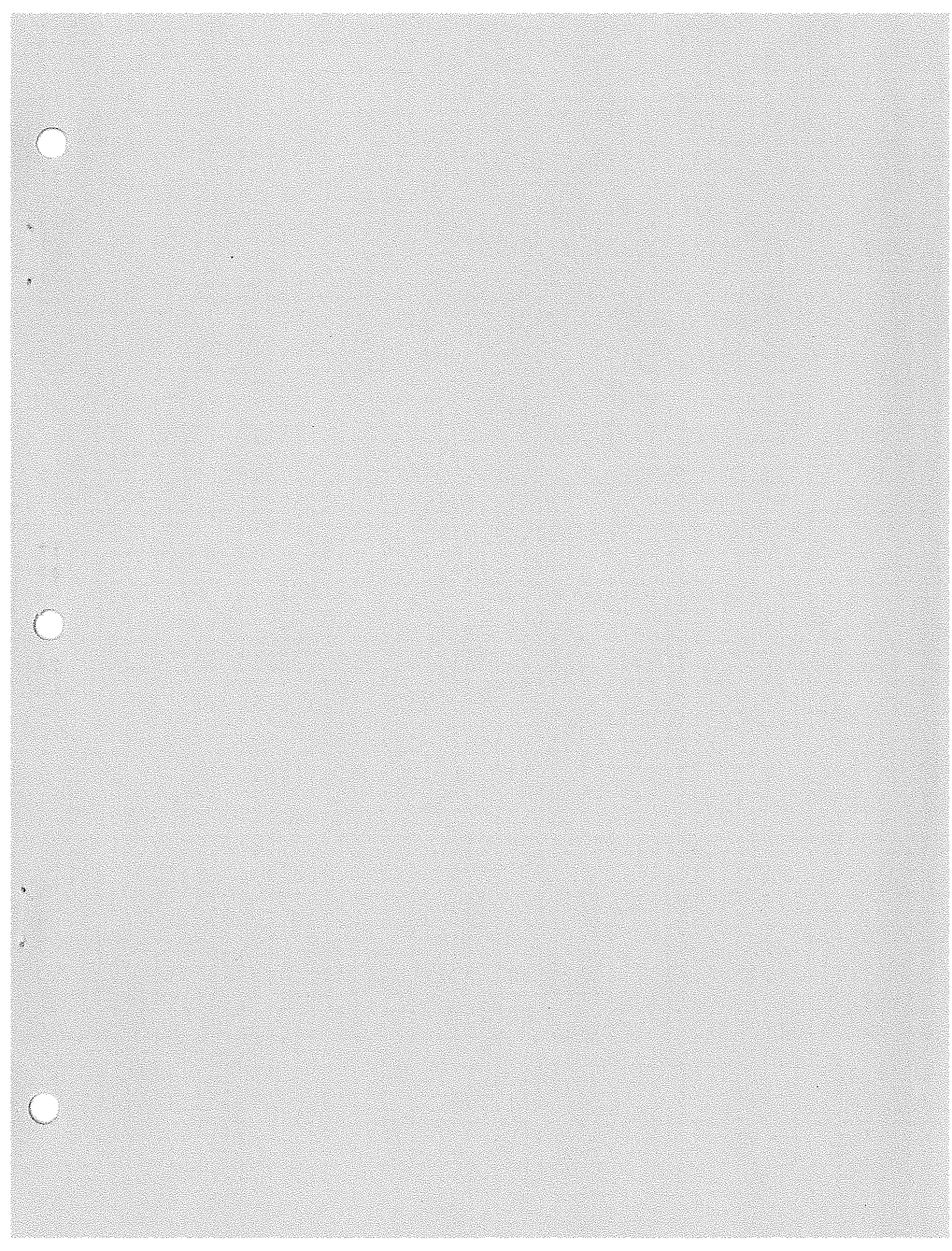
On behalf of the 150th Anniversary Committee, we would like to thank all of the sponsors and advertisers who have contributed to making this celebration a memorable occasion.

As the 150th year of the Town of Schuyler Falls comes to a close it is a time to reflect on the courage and fortitude of the early settlers who dared to break from the ranks of society and turn a wild land into the community that exists today.

Michael Burgess--Historian

Michael Burgess

Coordinator-Souvenir Booklet



TOWN OF SCHULYER FALLS

TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWN SUPERVISOR Ray Newell	H 293-7393 O 563-1129	ASSESSOR Gary Drollette	H 293-8858 O 563-1129
COUNCILMAN Jefferson E. Dukette William LePage Harold Ormsby Clifton J. Christon	H 561-2519 H 561-0576 H 643-2561 H 293-1017	ATTORNEY FOR THE TOWN Alan J. Burczak	O 566-6085
		RECREATION DIRECTOR J. "Sam" Campbell	H 643-2542
TOWN CLERK Donna A. Hamel	H 563-2857 O 563-9066	WATER MAINT. MECHANIC Donald Rabideau Sr.	H 563-0966
TAX RECEIVER Dianne M. Goddeau	H 293-7381 O 563-1129	DOG CONTROL OFFICER Allen R. Pellerin	H 563-3664
TOWN JUSTICES Roger B. Dashnaw Richard H. Reome	H 643-9790 H 561-2596	CODES ENFORCEMENT Robert L. Wicichowski	H 561-2806
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ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS Michael J. Reil Chairman	H 293-7414	HISTORIAN Michael A. Burgess	H 293-8512
		PLANNING BOARD Edward C. Yando	H 643-2464

MEETING SCHEDULES AND OFFICE HOURS

Town Hall**Mason Street**Morrisonville

TOWN BOARD Regular Meetings -- 1 st and 3 rd Monday 7 PM	JUSTICE COURT Wednesday and Thursday -- 7 PM Justices: Roger B. Dashnaw 643-9790 Richard H. Reome 561-2596
SUPERVISORS OFFICE -- Ray Newell 563-1129 Monday 8 AM to 8 PM Tuesday through Friday 8 AM to 4 PM Summer Hours 9 AM to 4 PM	ASSESSOR -- Gary Drollette 563-1129 or by appointment
TOWN CLERK -- Donna Hamel MWF 9 AM to 3 PM	PLANNING BOARD 1 st Tuesday of Month at 7:30 PM Chairman: Ed Yando
CODE ENFORCEMENT -- Robert Wicichowski Monday 1 -- 4 PM & 6 -- 8 PM Wednesday & Friday 1- 4 PM	ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS Chairman: Michael Reil 4 th Monday 7:30 PM

.....

AMBULANCE	563-6402	FIRE DEPT.	DIAL 911
STATE POLICE	563-3761	SHERIFF	561-1810

Appendix B

Town of Schuyler Falls American Community Survey



DP02

SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Total households	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Family households (families)	1,465	+/-111	68.9%	+/-5.5
With own children of the householder under 18 years	634	+/-106	29.8%	+/-5.1
Married-couple family	1,137	+/-128	53.5%	+/-6.9
With own children of the householder under 18 years	425	+/-119	20.0%	+/-6.2
Male householder, no wife present, family	134	+/-99	6.3%	+/-4.8
With own children of the householder under 18 years	80	+/-68	3.8%	+/-3.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	194	+/-136	9.1%	+/-6.1
With own children of the householder under 18 years	129	+/-121	6.1%	+/-5.5
Nonfamily households	660	+/-148	31.1%	+/-5.5
Householder living alone	437	+/-130	20.6%	+/-5.4
65 years and over	187	+/-78	8.8%	+/-3.5
Households with one or more people under 18 years	715	+/-105	33.6%	+/-5.8
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	644	+/-113	30.3%	+/-5.5
Average household size	2.42	+/-0.17	(X)	(X)
Average family size	2.85	+/-0.23	(X)	(X)
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	5,143	+/-30	5,143	(X)
Householder	2,125	+/-154	41.3%	+/-3.0
Spouse	1,174	+/-139	22.8%	+/-2.7
Child	1,220	+/-179	23.7%	+/-3.5
Other relatives	313	+/-204	6.1%	+/-4.0
Nonrelatives	311	+/-129	6.0%	+/-2.5
Unmarried partner	259	+/-117	5.0%	+/-2.3
MARITAL STATUS				

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Males 15 years and over	2,054	+/-157	2,054	(X)
Never married	521	+/-140	25.4%	+/-6.2
Now married, except separated	1,204	+/-122	58.6%	+/-7.1
Separated	35	+/-41	1.7%	+/-2.0
Widowed	77	+/-58	3.7%	+/-2.8
Divorced	217	+/-111	10.6%	+/-5.0
Females 15 years and over	2,278	+/-173	2,278	(X)
Never married	584	+/-162	25.6%	+/-6.2
Now married, except separated	1,198	+/-133	52.6%	+/-7.0
Separated	46	+/-45	2.0%	+/-1.9
Widowed	252	+/-98	11.1%	+/-4.1
Divorced	198	+/-87	8.7%	+/-3.6
FERTILITY				
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	31	+/-33	31	(X)
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-51.2
Per 1,000 unmarried women	0	+/-46	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	24	+/-27	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	+/-152	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	61	+/-71	(X)	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	0	+/-50	(X)	(X)
GRANDPARENTS				
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	55	+/-54	55	(X)
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	23	+/-39	41.8%	+/-50.4
Years responsible for grandchildren				
Less than 1 year	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-38.4
1 or 2 years	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-38.4
3 or 4 years	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-38.4
5 or more years	23	+/-39	41.8%	+/-50.4
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	23	+/-39	23	(X)
Who are female	9	+/-17	39.1%	+/-18.7
Who are married	23	+/-39	100.0%	+/-59.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	1,038	+/-195	1,038	(X)
Nursery school, preschool	10	+/-18	1.0%	+/-1.8
Kindergarten	43	+/-42	4.1%	+/-4.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	454	+/-119	43.7%	+/-8.3
High school (grades 9-12)	325	+/-121	31.3%	+/-9.7
College or graduate school	206	+/-100	19.8%	+/-8.7
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	3,715	+/-180	3,715	(X)
Less than 9th grade	159	+/-102	4.3%	+/-2.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	272	+/-138	7.3%	+/-3.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,389	+/-230	37.4%	+/-6.2
Some college, no degree	720	+/-182	19.4%	+/-4.7
Associate's degree	349	+/-161	9.4%	+/-4.3
Bachelor's degree	449	+/-147	12.1%	+/-4.0
Graduate or professional degree	377	+/-153	10.1%	+/-4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	(X)	(X)	88.4%	+/-5.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	(X)	(X)	22.2%	+/-5.5

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	4,155	+/-149	4,155	(X)
Civilian veterans	369	+/-140	8.9%	+/-3.4
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION				
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
With a disability	772	+/-178	15.0%	+/-3.5
Under 18 years	995	+/-142	995	(X)
With a disability	58	+/-47	5.8%	+/-4.6
18 to 64 years	3,356	+/-159	3,356	(X)
With a disability	371	+/-152	11.1%	+/-4.4
65 years and over	799	+/-123	799	(X)
With a disability	343	+/-111	42.9%	+/-12.9
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	5,101	+/-67	5,101	(X)
Same house	4,630	+/-287	90.8%	+/-5.7
Different house in the U.S.	471	+/-290	9.2%	+/-5.7
Same county	359	+/-225	7.0%	+/-4.4
Different county	112	+/-122	2.2%	+/-2.4
Same state	112	+/-122	2.2%	+/-2.4
Different state	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Abroad	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
Native	4,963	+/-98	96.4%	+/-1.8
Born in United States	4,901	+/-133	95.2%	+/-2.5
State of residence	4,191	+/-265	81.4%	+/-5.1
Different state	710	+/-233	13.8%	+/-4.5
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	62	+/-58	1.2%	+/-1.1
Foreign born	187	+/-93	3.6%	+/-1.8
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS				
Foreign-born population	187	+/-93	187	(X)
Naturalized U.S. citizen	153	+/-92	81.8%	+/-20.7
Not a U.S. citizen	34	+/-36	18.2%	+/-20.7
YEAR OF ENTRY				
Population born outside the United States	249	+/-129	249	(X)
Native	62	+/-58	62	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-36.0
Entered before 2010	62	+/-58	100.0%	+/-36.0
Foreign born	187	+/-93	187	(X)
Entered 2010 or later	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-14.8
Entered before 2010	187	+/-93	100.0%	+/-14.8
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	187	+/-93	187	(X)
Europe	49	+/-41	26.2%	+/-22.7
Asia	38	+/-44	20.3%	+/-21.9
Africa	16	+/-27	8.6%	+/-13.3

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Oceania	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-14.8
Latin America	30	+/-32	16.0%	+/-16.1
Northern America	54	+/-61	28.9%	+/-27.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME				
Population 5 years and over	4,894	+/-120	4,894	(X)
English only	4,678	+/-176	95.6%	+/-2.3
Language other than English	216	+/-112	4.4%	+/-2.3
Speak English less than "very well"	66	+/-65	1.3%	+/-1.3
Spanish	51	+/-41	1.0%	+/-0.8
Speak English less than "very well"	17	+/-25	0.3%	+/-0.5
Other Indo-European languages	88	+/-70	1.8%	+/-1.4
Speak English less than "very well"	13	+/-22	0.3%	+/-0.5
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	24	+/-34	0.5%	+/-0.7
Speak English less than "very well"	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Other languages	53	+/-86	1.1%	+/-1.8
Speak English less than "very well"	36	+/-59	0.7%	+/-1.2
ANCESTRY				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
American	767	+/-271	14.9%	+/-5.3
Arab	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Czech	91	+/-107	1.8%	+/-2.1
Danish	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Dutch	19	+/-30	0.4%	+/-0.6
English	421	+/-247	8.2%	+/-4.8
French (except Basque)	1,101	+/-300	21.4%	+/-5.8
French Canadian	417	+/-211	8.1%	+/-4.1
German	457	+/-174	8.9%	+/-3.4
Greek	14	+/-22	0.3%	+/-0.4
Hungarian	14	+/-25	0.3%	+/-0.5
Irish	865	+/-323	16.8%	+/-6.3
Italian	191	+/-129	3.7%	+/-2.5
Lithuanian	18	+/-28	0.3%	+/-0.5
Norwegian	45	+/-41	0.9%	+/-0.8
Polish	164	+/-141	3.2%	+/-2.7
Portuguese	18	+/-28	0.3%	+/-0.5
Russian	2	+/-4	0.0%	+/-0.1
Scotch-Irish	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Scottish	32	+/-37	0.6%	+/-0.7
Slovak	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Subsaharan African	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Swedish	50	+/-77	1.0%	+/-1.5
Swiss	17	+/-26	0.3%	+/-0.5
Ukrainian	52	+/-57	1.0%	+/-1.1
Welsh	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE				
Total households	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
With a computer	1,884	+/-163	88.7%	+/-4.8
With a broadband Internet subscription	1,650	+/-232	77.6%	+/-8.5

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Ancestry listed in this table refers to the total number of people who responded with a particular ancestry; for example, the estimate given for Russian represents the number of people who listed Russian as either their first or second ancestry. This table lists only the largest ancestry groups; see the Detailed Tables for more categories. Race and Hispanic origin groups are not included in this table because official data for those groups come from the Race and Hispanic origin questions rather than the ancestry question (see Demographic Table).

Data for year of entry of the native population reflect the year of entry into the U.S. by people who were born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas or born outside the U.S. to a U.S. citizen parent and who subsequently moved to the U.S.

Methodological changes to data collection in 2013 may have affected language data for 2013. Users should be aware of these changes when using 2013 data or multi-year data containing data from 2013. For more information, see: Language User Note.

The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

Data about computer and Internet use were collected by asking respondents to select "Yes" or "No" to each type of computer and each type of Internet subscription. Therefore, respondents were able to select more than one type of computer and more than one type of Internet subscription.

The category "with a broadband Internet subscription" refers to those who said "Yes" to at least one of the following types of Internet subscriptions: Broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; a cellular data plan; satellite; or a fixed wireless subscription.

An Internet "subscription" refers to a type of service that someone pays for to access the Internet such as a cellular data plan, broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL, or other type of service. This will normally refer to a service that someone is billed for directly for Internet alone or sometimes as part of a bundle.

"With a computer" includes those who said "Yes" to at least one of the following types of computers: Desktop or laptop; smartphone; tablet or other portable wireless computer; or some other type of computer.

In 2016, changes were made to the computer and Internet use questions, involving the wording as well as the response options. A crosswalk was used to map pre-2016 data to the post-2016 categories, enabling creation of 5-year data. For more detailed information about the 2016 changes, see the 2016 American Community Survey Content Test Report for Computer and Internet Use located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/content-test.htm> or the user note regarding changes in the 2016 questions located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes.html>. For more detailed information about the crosswalk, see the user note regarding the crosswalk located at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/user-notes.html>.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	4,332	+/-131	4,332	(X)
In labor force	2,911	+/-250	67.2%	+/-5.5
Civilian labor force	2,911	+/-250	67.2%	+/-5.5
Employed	2,726	+/-276	62.9%	+/-5.9
Unemployed	185	+/-99	4.3%	+/-2.3
Armed Forces	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.7
Not in labor force	1,421	+/-242	32.8%	+/-5.5
Civilian labor force	2,911	+/-250	2,911	(X)
Unemployment Rate	(X)	(X)	6.4%	+/-3.5
Females 16 years and over	2,278	+/-173	2,278	(X)
In labor force	1,421	+/-188	62.4%	+/-6.7
Civilian labor force	1,421	+/-188	62.4%	+/-6.7
Employed	1,368	+/-196	60.1%	+/-7.2
Own children of the householder under 6 years	280	+/-119	280	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	155	+/-107	55.4%	+/-25.4
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	700	+/-159	700	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	458	+/-156	65.4%	+/-19.6
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	2,613	+/-269	2,613	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	2,215	+/-247	84.8%	+/-6.8
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	197	+/-106	7.5%	+/-3.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1	+/-3	0.0%	+/-0.1
Walked	44	+/-53	1.7%	+/-2.0
Other means	114	+/-107	4.4%	+/-4.0
Worked at home	42	+/-37	1.6%	+/-1.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	+/-2.7	(X)	(X)

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,726	+/-276	2,726	(X)
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	974	+/-251	35.7%	+/-8.0
Service occupations	610	+/-240	22.4%	+/-7.8
Sales and office occupations	538	+/-152	19.7%	+/-6.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	231	+/-133	8.5%	+/-4.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	373	+/-145	13.7%	+/-5.4
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,726	+/-276	2,726	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.1
Construction	94	+/-79	3.4%	+/-2.8
Manufacturing	372	+/-172	13.6%	+/-6.4
Wholesale trade	32	+/-35	1.2%	+/-1.3
Retail trade	297	+/-133	10.9%	+/-5.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	93	+/-79	3.4%	+/-2.9
Information	36	+/-34	1.3%	+/-1.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	70	+/-57	2.6%	+/-2.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	170	+/-85	6.2%	+/-3.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	865	+/-223	31.7%	+/-7.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	312	+/-215	11.4%	+/-7.5
Other services, except public administration	145	+/-96	5.3%	+/-3.4
Public administration	240	+/-102	8.8%	+/-3.8
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2,726	+/-276	2,726	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	1,935	+/-290	71.0%	+/-7.4
Government workers	643	+/-192	23.6%	+/-6.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	148	+/-80	5.4%	+/-2.9
Unpaid family workers	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.1
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Less than \$10,000	74	+/-51	3.5%	+/-2.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	+/-18	0.5%	+/-0.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	267	+/-153	12.6%	+/-6.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	178	+/-100	8.4%	+/-4.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	332	+/-134	15.6%	+/-6.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	368	+/-132	17.3%	+/-5.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	377	+/-157	17.7%	+/-8.0
\$100,000 to \$149,999	383	+/-122	18.0%	+/-5.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	107	+/-83	5.0%	+/-3.9
\$200,000 or more	29	+/-35	1.4%	+/-1.7
Median household income (dollars)	65,319	+/-7,737	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	72,080	+/-7,113	(X)	(X)
With earnings	1,794	+/-144	84.4%	+/-4.8
Mean earnings (dollars)	65,147	+/-7,778	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	795	+/-145	37.4%	+/-7.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,525	+/-2,172	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	624	+/-120	29.4%	+/-5.9
Mean retirement income (dollars)	20,546	+/-4,810	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	65	+/-54	3.1%	+/-2.6

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,192	+/-3,212	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	61	+/-49	2.9%	+/-2.3
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	9,043	+/-8,021	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	331	+/-169	15.6%	+/-7.5
Families	1,465	+/-111	1,465	(X)
Less than \$10,000	133	+/-92	9.1%	+/-6.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-2.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	48	+/-68	3.3%	+/-4.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	65	+/-54	4.4%	+/-3.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169	+/-86	11.5%	+/-5.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	299	+/-116	20.4%	+/-7.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	291	+/-149	19.9%	+/-10.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	340	+/-114	23.2%	+/-8.1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	91	+/-80	6.2%	+/-5.3
\$200,000 or more	29	+/-35	2.0%	+/-2.4
Median family income (dollars)	75,841	+/-12,757	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	81,132	+/-9,684	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	29,797	+/-2,899	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	660	+/-148	660	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	38,750	+/-9,636	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	46,224	+/-9,440	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	32,108	+/-5,803	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	50,137	+/-6,655	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	41,935	+/-6,536	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
With health insurance coverage	5,036	+/-93	97.8%	+/-1.7
With private health insurance	4,176	+/-264	81.1%	+/-5.0
With public coverage	1,683	+/-308	32.7%	+/-6.0
No health insurance coverage	114	+/-86	2.2%	+/-1.7
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	1,055	+/-156	1,055	(X)
No health insurance coverage	16	+/-29	1.5%	+/-2.6
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	3,296	+/-168	3,296	(X)
In labor force:	2,672	+/-224	2,672	(X)
Employed:	2,501	+/-241	2,501	(X)
With health insurance coverage	2,482	+/-237	99.2%	+/-1.2
With private health insurance	2,286	+/-247	91.4%	+/-4.7
With public coverage	349	+/-164	14.0%	+/-6.3
No health insurance coverage	19	+/-29	0.8%	+/-1.2
Unemployed:	171	+/-102	171	(X)
With health insurance coverage	92	+/-63	53.8%	+/-29.0
With private health insurance	44	+/-44	25.7%	+/-23.8
With public coverage	48	+/-44	28.1%	+/-23.3
No health insurance coverage	79	+/-75	46.2%	+/-29.0
Not in labor force:	624	+/-169	624	(X)
With health insurance coverage	624	+/-169	100.0%	+/-4.7
With private health insurance	490	+/-144	78.5%	+/-10.1
With public coverage	245	+/-117	39.3%	+/-15.1
No health insurance coverage	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-4.7

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	9.1%	+/-6.0
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	15.9%	+/-11.7
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	32.2%	+/-39.6
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	3.2%	+/-3.4
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	3.9%	+/-5.8
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-29.5
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	33.5%	+/-28.2
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	44.2%	+/-33.6
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	100.0%	+/-34.9
All people	(X)	(X)	9.0%	+/-4.6
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	13.1%	+/-9.3
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	(X)	13.1%	+/-9.3
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	(X)	19.5%	+/-21.3
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	10.8%	+/-9.0
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	8.0%	+/-4.0
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	8.8%	+/-4.6
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	4.8%	+/-7.6
People in families	(X)	(X)	7.2%	+/-4.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	16.6%	+/-12.1

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance.

Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2012. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2010.

Logical coverage edits applying a rules-based assignment of Medicaid, Medicare and military health coverage were added as of 2009 -- please see https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2010/demo/coverage_edits_final.html for more details. The 2008 data table in American FactFinder does not incorporate these edits. Therefore, the estimates that appear in these tables are not comparable to the estimates in the 2009 and later tables. Select geographies of 2008 data comparable to the 2009 and later tables are available at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/acs/1-year-re-run-health-insurance.html>. The health insurance coverage category names were modified in 2010. See https://www.census.gov/topics/health/health-insurance/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_18 for a list of the insurance type definitions.

Beginning in 2017, selected variable categories were updated, including age-categories, income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) categories, and the age universe for certain employment and education variables. See user note entitled "Health Insurance Table Updates" for further details.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
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5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



DP04

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

A processing error was found in the Year Structure Built estimates since data year 2008. For more information, please see the errata note #110.

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	2,284	(X)
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	93.0%	+/-4.9
Vacant housing units	159	+/-116	7.0%	+/-4.9
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0	+/-1.7	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	0.0	+/-8.4	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	2,284	(X)
1-unit, detached	1,704	+/-211	74.6%	+/-8.7
1-unit, attached	36	+/-41	1.6%	+/-1.8
2 units	119	+/-86	5.2%	+/-3.8
3 or 4 units	19	+/-29	0.8%	+/-1.3
5 to 9 units	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
10 to 19 units	15	+/-23	0.7%	+/-1.0
20 or more units	15	+/-24	0.7%	+/-1.0
Mobile home	376	+/-193	16.5%	+/-8.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	2,284	(X)
Built 2014 or later	23	+/-38	1.0%	+/-1.7
Built 2010 to 2013	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
Built 2000 to 2009	231	+/-120	10.1%	+/-5.2
Built 1990 to 1999	414	+/-157	18.1%	+/-6.5
Built 1980 to 1989	429	+/-151	18.8%	+/-6.8
Built 1970 to 1979	411	+/-150	18.0%	+/-6.1
Built 1960 to 1969	139	+/-99	6.1%	+/-4.3
Built 1950 to 1959	205	+/-97	9.0%	+/-4.4
Built 1940 to 1949	58	+/-50	2.5%	+/-2.2

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Built 1939 or earlier	374	+/-145	16.4%	+/-6.4
ROOMS				
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	2,284	(X)
1 room	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
2 rooms	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
3 rooms	31	+/-35	1.4%	+/-1.6
4 rooms	189	+/-102	8.3%	+/-4.5
5 rooms	739	+/-228	32.4%	+/-8.9
6 rooms	470	+/-141	20.6%	+/-5.9
7 rooms	369	+/-134	16.2%	+/-6.0
8 rooms	314	+/-131	13.7%	+/-6.1
9 rooms or more	172	+/-78	7.5%	+/-3.5
Median rooms	5.9	+/-0.4	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS				
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	2,284	(X)
No bedroom	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.3
1 bedroom	47	+/-43	2.1%	+/-1.9
2 bedrooms	550	+/-178	24.1%	+/-6.9
3 bedrooms	1,287	+/-227	56.3%	+/-8.6
4 bedrooms	364	+/-158	15.9%	+/-7.5
5 or more bedrooms	36	+/-40	1.6%	+/-1.7
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Owner-occupied	1,783	+/-179	83.9%	+/-7.0
Renter-occupied	342	+/-153	16.1%	+/-7.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.44	+/-0.20	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.30	+/-0.38	(X)	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Moved in 2015 or later	186	+/-119	8.8%	+/-5.3
Moved in 2010 to 2014	340	+/-151	16.0%	+/-7.1
Moved in 2000 to 2009	663	+/-150	31.2%	+/-7.3
Moved in 1990 to 1999	361	+/-105	17.0%	+/-5.1
Moved in 1980 to 1989	253	+/-126	11.9%	+/-5.8
Moved in 1979 and earlier	322	+/-91	15.2%	+/-4.0
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
No vehicles available	80	+/-84	3.8%	+/-3.9
1 vehicle available	457	+/-135	21.5%	+/-5.7
2 vehicles available	993	+/-204	46.7%	+/-8.9
3 or more vehicles available	595	+/-127	28.0%	+/-6.8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Utility gas	152	+/-85	7.2%	+/-4.1
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	29	+/-31	1.4%	+/-1.5
Electricity	205	+/-97	9.6%	+/-4.5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1,421	+/-258	66.9%	+/-9.7
Coal or coke	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4
Wood	318	+/-137	15.0%	+/-6.7
Solar energy	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4
Other fuel	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4
No fuel used	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	+/-25	0.7%	+/-1.2
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	14	+/-25	0.7%	+/-1.2
No telephone service available	50	+/-54	2.4%	+/-2.6
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
Occupied housing units	2,125	+/-154	2,125	(X)
1.00 or less	2,125	+/-154	100.0%	+/-1.4
1.01 to 1.50	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4
1.51 or more	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.4
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	1,783	+/-179	1,783	(X)
Less than \$50,000	98	+/-61	5.5%	+/-3.5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	492	+/-170	27.6%	+/-8.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	397	+/-142	22.3%	+/-7.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	441	+/-150	24.7%	+/-7.8
\$200,000 to \$299,999	339	+/-120	19.0%	+/-7.1
\$300,000 to \$499,999	16	+/-27	0.9%	+/-1.5
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.7
\$1,000,000 or more	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-1.7
Median (dollars)	137,800	+/-18,013	(X)	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	1,783	+/-179	1,783	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	958	+/-217	53.7%	+/-10.2
Housing units without a mortgage	825	+/-190	46.3%	+/-10.2
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)				
Housing units with a mortgage	958	+/-217	958	(X)
Less than \$500	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-3.1
\$500 to \$999	337	+/-177	35.2%	+/-14.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	369	+/-123	38.5%	+/-12.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999	210	+/-116	21.9%	+/-11.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499	29	+/-34	3.0%	+/-3.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999	13	+/-22	1.4%	+/-2.3
\$3,000 or more	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-3.1
Median (dollars)	1,250	+/-186	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	825	+/-190	825	(X)
Less than \$250	49	+/-49	5.9%	+/-5.5
\$250 to \$399	263	+/-113	31.9%	+/-11.4
\$400 to \$599	229	+/-95	27.8%	+/-10.0
\$600 to \$799	187	+/-111	22.7%	+/-11.8
\$800 to \$999	81	+/-57	9.8%	+/-7.0
\$1,000 or more	16	+/-27	1.9%	+/-3.2
Median (dollars)	485	+/-87	(X)	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	958	+/-217	958	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	487	+/-132	50.8%	+/-11.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	152	+/-75	15.9%	+/-8.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	195	+/-141	20.4%	+/-12.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	17	+/-28	1.8%	+/-2.9
35.0 percent or more	107	+/-65	11.2%	+/-6.4

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Not computed	0	+/-16	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	789	+/-189	789	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	318	+/-122	40.3%	+/-13.6
10.0 to 14.9 percent	213	+/-98	27.0%	+/-10.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	108	+/-70	13.7%	+/-8.0
20.0 to 24.9 percent	65	+/-74	8.2%	+/-8.6
25.0 to 29.9 percent	36	+/-40	4.6%	+/-5.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	15	+/-24	1.9%	+/-3.0
35.0 percent or more	34	+/-40	4.3%	+/-4.9
Not computed	36	+/-39	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	325	+/-149	325	(X)
Less than \$500	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-8.8
\$500 to \$999	273	+/-155	84.0%	+/-17.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	+/-32	8.9%	+/-11.9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	23	+/-38	7.1%	+/-11.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-8.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-8.8
\$3,000 or more	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-8.8
Median (dollars)	753	+/-58	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	17	+/-27	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	325	+/-149	325	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	85	+/-72	26.2%	+/-18.1
15.0 to 19.9 percent	42	+/-48	12.9%	+/-14.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	62	+/-67	19.1%	+/-17.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	15	+/-24	4.6%	+/-7.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-8.8
35.0 percent or more	121	+/-75	37.2%	+/-21.9
Not computed	17	+/-27	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection of this question that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Both ACS 1-year and ACS 5-year files were affected. It may take several years in the ACS 5-year files until the estimates are available for the geographic areas affected.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



DP05

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
Male	2,514	+/-181	48.8%	+/-3.5
Female	2,636	+/-180	51.2%	+/-3.5
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	95.4	+/-13.5	(X)	(X)
Under 5 years	256	+/-116	5.0%	+/-2.3
5 to 9 years	290	+/-94	5.6%	+/-1.8
10 to 14 years	272	+/-95	5.3%	+/-1.9
15 to 19 years	336	+/-116	6.5%	+/-2.3
20 to 24 years	281	+/-154	5.5%	+/-3.0
25 to 34 years	618	+/-207	12.0%	+/-4.0
35 to 44 years	620	+/-148	12.0%	+/-2.9
45 to 54 years	740	+/-183	14.4%	+/-3.6
55 to 59 years	551	+/-171	10.7%	+/-3.3
60 to 64 years	387	+/-152	7.5%	+/-3.0
65 to 74 years	498	+/-132	9.7%	+/-2.6
75 to 84 years	269	+/-106	5.2%	+/-2.1
85 years and over	32	+/-36	0.6%	+/-0.7
Median age (years)	41.7	+/-5.5	(X)	(X)
Under 18 years	995	+/-142	19.3%	+/-2.8
16 years and over	4,332	+/-131	84.1%	+/-2.4
18 years and over	4,155	+/-149	80.7%	+/-2.8
21 years and over	3,911	+/-197	75.9%	+/-3.8
62 years and over	979	+/-148	19.0%	+/-2.9
65 years and over	799	+/-123	15.5%	+/-2.4
18 years and over	4,155	+/-149	4,155	(X)
Male	2,011	+/-142	48.4%	+/-3.4
Female	2,144	+/-174	51.6%	+/-3.4
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93.8	+/-12.7	(X)	(X)

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
65 years and over	799	+/-123	799	(X)
Male	415	+/-101	51.9%	+/-9.3
Female	384	+/-93	48.1%	+/-9.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	108.1	+/-40.1	(X)	(X)
RACE				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
One race	5,088	+/-67	98.8%	+/-1.3
Two or more races	62	+/-64	1.2%	+/-1.3
One race	5,088	+/-67	98.8%	+/-1.3
White	4,908	+/-141	95.3%	+/-2.7
Black or African American	17	+/-25	0.3%	+/-0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	31	+/-30	0.6%	+/-0.6
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Navajo tribal grouping	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Sioux tribal grouping	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Asian	125	+/-114	2.4%	+/-2.2
Asian Indian	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Chinese	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Filipino	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Japanese	11	+/-17	0.2%	+/-0.3
Korean	96	+/-115	1.9%	+/-2.2
Vietnamese	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Other Asian	18	+/-24	0.3%	+/-0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Native Hawaiian	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Samoa	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Some other race	7	+/-13	0.1%	+/-0.2
Two or more races	62	+/-64	1.2%	+/-1.3
White and Black or African American	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
White and Asian	38	+/-58	0.7%	+/-1.1
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
White	4,970	+/-129	96.5%	+/-2.4
Black or African American	17	+/-25	0.3%	+/-0.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	31	+/-30	0.6%	+/-0.6
Asian	163	+/-123	3.2%	+/-2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Some other race	31	+/-42	0.6%	+/-0.8
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	5,150	+/-30	5,150	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61	+/-53	1.2%	+/-1.0
Mexican	13	+/-20	0.3%	+/-0.4
Puerto Rican	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Cuban	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Other Hispanic or Latino	48	+/-49	0.9%	+/-0.9
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,089	+/-57	98.8%	+/-1.0
White alone	4,895	+/-142	95.0%	+/-2.7
Black or African American alone	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	31	+/-30	0.6%	+/-0.6

Subject	Schuyler Falls town, Clinton County, New York			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Asian alone	125	+/-114	2.4%	+/-2.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Some other race alone	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Two or more races	38	+/-58	0.7%	+/-1.1
Two races including Some other race	0	+/-16	0.0%	+/-0.6
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	38	+/-58	0.7%	+/-1.1
Total housing units	2,284	+/-154	(X)	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION				
Citizen, 18 and over population	4,121	+/-159	4,121	(X)
Male	1,994	+/-144	48.4%	+/-3.4
Female	2,127	+/-178	51.6%	+/-3.4

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

For more information on understanding race and Hispanic origin data, please see the Census 2010 Brief entitled, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010, issued March 2011. (pdf format)

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Appendix C

Town of Schuyler Falls River Street Park Concept Plan AES Northeast

TOWN OF SCHUYLER FALLS

River Street Park Conceptual Design



AES
NORTHEAST

Architecture, Engineering, and Land Surveying Northeast, PLLC

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AES Project No. 4666

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SECTION II _____ Investment in Public Space

SECTION III _____ Permitting Requirements

SECTION IV _____ Next Steps

SECTION V _____ Maps

Town of Schuyler Falls – Recreational Planning

In 2001, The Town of Schuyler Falls began the process of creating a strategic plan to provide guidance to the Town and community groups as well as provide a foundation for future development. The planning took place between April and June 2002, facilitated by Friends of the North Country, Inc (Friends). Friends is a private, not for profit organization established in 1981 which assists North Country Communities pursue holistic planning, historic preservation and sustainable development. Friends and the Town held three community planning meetings using the SWOT process which identifies the community's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.



The planning sessions identified a number of strengths and opportunities that are important to the current project and are summarized below.

The Town is situated close to both the City of Plattsburgh and the Saranac River. The proximity to both a larger City and the natural resources of the River allow residents to access recreational, artistic and cultural events year-round. The Town also has several parks that are located in different areas, including the Town of Morrisonville, Salmon River and Woods Mills. The parks provide various kinds of equipment for both children and adults which allows for multigenerational recreational opportunities. In addition to the parks, there are various hiking, snowmobiling and 4 wheeling trails located throughout the Town.

Along with the many recreational assets already in place throughout the Town, there were a number of opportunities identified in the planning document. The chance to expand the already existing trails through linkages with other trail systems would provide greater regional connectivity for Town residents. Maps could be developed as a resource for those that want to utilize the trails for transportation or recreation. The proposed project is adjacent to a DEC fishing area along with active snow mobile trails.



The work that began in 2002 is now moving forward with the potential development of the River Street Park and trail system. The project will build on the work done by the Town as well as the regional efforts underway in neighboring communities.

Regional Connections

The Saranac River Trail Greenway (SRTG) is a planned 27-mile trail system in Clinton County that will connect a number of communities along the Saranac River. The plan ties together a variety of trails including off and on road trails for recreational use. The SRTG would connect the existing Saranac River Trail in the City of Plattsburgh with the communities of Schuyler Falls, Morrisonville, Cadyville, Woods Mills, Saranac, Moffitville and Redford. The SRTG would provide opportunities for active transportation and outdoor recreation for those that live near the trail, linking people to fishing, jobs, schools, shopping, restaurants, parks, and cultural events in the region. The SRTG feasibility study shows 43,014 residents within a 15-minute bike ride and 10,727 residents within ½ mile walk of the proposed trail once it is complete.



The Foundation of CVPH recently completed a community-based public/private partnership with the Town of Plattsburgh, completing the first identified spur of the Saranac River Trail Greenway. This spur is located in the Hamlet of Morrisonville on LaPierre Lane directly across the river from the River Street site. Strong efforts are now underway to obtain additional funding to complete the two remaining spurs in the Towns of Schuyler Falls and Saranac. Community support for the completion of the remaining spurs remains high. Groups like Sunrise and Noon Rotary, United Way and others have voiced strong support to provide additional physical activity opportunities to residents of all ages to improve community health.

Project Scope and Summary

AES Northeast working with the Town of Schuyler Falls along with interested members of the Public developed a concept design plan for a proposed recreational trail area on the vacant land along the Saranac River at the foot of River Street. The proposed plan may include various trail types, including, but not limited to, on-road and off-road trails to allow people to walk, bike, run, paddle, and fish while other trail options will allow for a variety of site features and amenities. The purpose of the conceptual design phase is to explore options and determine the final project scope. Once the final scope of the project is identified, it will become the foundation for funding applications as well as future design development and construction plans.



An initial planning meeting was held in December 2017 to discuss the design. Several ideas were discussed including the installation of gazebos, a splash pad, Frisbee Golf, points of interest along walking trails, a gathering space for residents and friends, exercise trail and a potential ice rink. The trails would be a combination of paved and dirt paths with accessibility being paramount to the project.

Benefits of Public Space

Public Space is defined as an area or parcel of land that is legally designated for public use. Generally, people consider roads, public squares, beaches, parks and trails as public space. These areas tend to provide access to the public with few restrictions on when the space can be used. Greenways and trails not only connect communities but they often become destinations themselves. In addition, trails help raise the quality of life in communities where they are created helping retain current residents as well as attract new residents to the area.

More than 100 million people in the US walk for pleasure, 100 million bicycle, 64 million people run or jog and 6 million cross country ski. Places that have well-kept and designed trails become the destination for travelers that enjoy taking advantage of active recreation trails and parks. The increase in travelers can provide a boost to the local economy.

Positive returns when investing in parks and trails can be seen in a number of examples around the region and country. The Trust of Public Land, a nonprofit group that helps create parks and protect land for use, found that for every \$1 invested in Massachusetts, \$4 was returned in natural goods and services. In Stowe Vermont, studies have shown that tourists stay one day longer than other areas around the state which is attributed to the 5.5-mile, multi-use Stowe Recreation Path. In Dunedin Florida, a community of about 32,000 people, had 35% store front vacancy rate. The Pinellas Trail was created from an abandoned CSX railroad track and now the storefront occupancy is full with a waiting list for available space.

Across the US, in communities where trails have been made a priority, those local communities benefited in the areas of social, economic, and environment.



Social Benefits:

- Public trails and parks can help a community define itself. Trails can help raise community spirits and make residents feel better about where they live.
- Strong evidence indicates that people who have access to parks and trails tend to exercise more. When people exercise more, the community overall is healthier and medical cost saving can be realized for the area. The increase in healthy residents can impact the sense of community and social cohesion as well.
- Trails encourage physical fitness and healthy lifestyles by creating new opportunities to recreate.
- Trails and greenways can provide a connection to local heritage as well as better access to historic areas connected to trails in the area. This connection creates a shared experience for residents while preserving the local history of the region.

**Environmental Benefits:**

- Trails and parks protect open space, providing corridors for wildlife.
- Trails and parks can help control flooding, protect water quality, and stream/ river ecosystems. They promote better air quality by allowing for non-vehicle transportation thereby reducing air pollution.



- They provide a connection to nature for adults and children that use them. They promote an understanding of the natural world and provide access to nature that may not otherwise be accessible to people.
- Trails can serve as a hands-on learning experience and develop a connection to nature through trail use and interpretive signage.

Economic Benefits:

- According to a national study completed by the real estate industry, many homeowners are interested in communities that have walking and bicycle paths. Another study completed in the Capital Region of NY showed that 86 percent of people that owned homes near trails thought that the trail either increased or did not affect their ability to sell their home.
- In addition, the average sale price of homes near trails and parks increases compared to homes located away from trails or parks.
- Open Land, scenic and historic sites and access to trails and parks for recreation are important drivers of quality of life and are identified as primary factors in attracting and retaining economic investment.
- A "cost of services" study conducted in New York found that open space, including forest areas, generates more in property tax revenue than it requires in municipal services, a net economic benefit to local governments.
- Tourism is a large component of the North Country Economy. Trails and Parks have shown to not only attract tourists to an area but also help to extend their stay increasing the amount of money spent in an area. Hotels and restaurants can benefit from this extended stay.



Jurisdictional Permitting Agencies

1. Town of Schuyler Falls (SEQR)

Per the NYSDEC website "In New York State, most projects or activities proposed by a state agency or unit of local government, and all discretionary approvals (permits) from a NYS agency or unit of local government, require an environmental impact assessment as prescribed by. [Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law Sections 3-0301(1) (b), 3-0301(2) (m) and 8-0113]. SEQR requires the sponsoring or approving governmental body to identify and mitigate the potentially significant environmental impacts of the activity it is proposing or permitting.



**The
SEQR
Process**

Environmental assessments are standardized through use of the Environmental Assessment Form (EAF). The Environmental Assessment Forms are in a pdf format that can be filled and saved. To assist applicants in preparing the Part 1 of either the Short or Full EAF, the NYSDEC has developed EAF Workbooks and a GIS mapping program (the EAF Mapper) that searches spatial data bases and provides answers to location-based questions which are automatically filled onto a pdf copy of an EAF and provided to the user. The spatial data used by the EAF mapping program to complete the new EAFs is based on the GIS data sets used and maintained by DEC, or actively maintained by various agencies and shared with DEC.

The Legislature has made SEQR self-enforcing: *"that is, each agency of government is responsible to see that it meets its own obligations to comply."*

2. New York's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)



(SHPO) helps communities identify, evaluate, preserve, and revitalize their historic, archeological, and cultural resources. The SHPO administers programs authorized by both the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980. The SHPO is responsible to review archeological reports prepared on behalf of the Village, as the Village will be required to retain a professional archeologist for review of any projects receiving state or federal aid. If archeological finds are discovered, the SHPO will direct how they are addressed and preserved. SHPO utilizes an online mapper, Cultural Resource Informational System (CRIS) that can be accessed to identify potential cultural resources that may be located in the project planning area.

3. Adirondack Park Agency (APA)

The Adirondack Park Agency is not applicable to this project as it is located outside of the park.

4. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)

(NYSDEC) also has environmental regulatory review for all major projects. These involve the surface waters of the State of New York, both discharging to, and the taking of, water from those natural resources, discharges and taking of groundwater aquifer water resources, and various storm water and wetland regulations that may pertain to the planning process for a community. NYSDEC also is responsible to verify that all sanitary sewer projects comply with all applicable regulations.



5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineering (ACOE)**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

ACOE is a U.S. Federal Agency under the Department of Defense. It is one of the world's largest public engineering, design, and construction management agencies. The ACOE's regulatory program is authorized to protect the Nation's aquatic resources through evaluation of permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands. The Corps must first determine if the waters at the project site are jurisdictional and subject to the requirements of the Section 404 permitting program. Once jurisdiction has been established, permit review and authorization follow a sequential process that encourages avoidance of impacts, followed by minimizing impacts and, finally, requiring mitigation for unavoidable impacts to the aquatic environment.

Decision Point

The Town will need to come to a decision regarding the assessment and mapping of the Wetlands before the project can move into further planning and design as the delineation of Wetlands will determine what type of trail and park development can occur on site and the respective permitting requirements. As part of this first step of project discussion, Mr. John O'Connor, NYS DEC Regional Permit Administrator, performed a preliminary wetlands delineation review at the site. The initial review by DEC places the greatest restriction on the site, as it classifies a majority of the site as wetland. This classification of the site as wetland is the most restrictive in terms of development opportunities. The results of this precursory delineation review can be found on in this report.

AES also researched the existing State and National Wetlands Mapping Inventory. While the existing data base is not as restrictive as the preliminary DEC onsite delineation, it will still affect how the trails are designed, permitting requirements, as well as the type of park that can be installed. Both NYS DEC wetland mapping as well as the Army Corps of Engineers wetland mapping were used to determine wetland boundaries. The results of the existing wetlands search can be found on the Wetland Map in this report. In addition, AES mapped the existing flood plain which is illustrated on the FEMA MAP at the end of this report.

The second option for the Town to consider is to hire a Wetlands Delineation specialist to come to the area and perform a thorough mapping of the parcel to identify the true bounds of the wetlands. This would be the most accurate way to determine the limits and extents of existing wetlands and how the Wetlands at the site will affect the design of the trails and parks. This step is not part of the scope of work for this phase of the project and has not been completed as of this report.

Funding opportunities

Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) funding through the Environmental Protection Fund Grant Program offers up to \$19.5 million in matching grants for the acquisition, planning, development, and improvement of parks, historic properties listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places and heritage areas identified in approved plans for statutorily designated Heritage Areas. Funds are available to municipalities or not-for-profits with an ownership interest. The maximum award is \$500,000.



This funding is available through the NYS Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) which is generally opens in May with a due date in July.

State Parks also offers Community Grants through various state and federal funding sources. Projects can range from historic preservation to playgrounds and trail development. Community grants are intended to promote recreation and preserve our natural resources to improve the quality of life for residents across NYS. Grants are made available through the Parks Program, Heritage Areas Program, Snowmobile Trail Program and the Recreational Trails Program.

New York State Department of State (NYS DOS) funding through the Local Waterfront Revitalization Initiative (LWRP). An LWRP is a comprehensive land and water use plan that expresses a vision for a community's waterfront area, refines State Coastal Policy to reflect local or regional needs, and outlines the organizational structure, local laws, and projects necessary to implement the plan. Communities that develop a LWRP have the opportunity to engage stakeholders in developing goals and a comprehensive strategy by evaluating local waterfront resources. The Grant program helps Towns prepare a unified, consensus driven vision for the community, provides

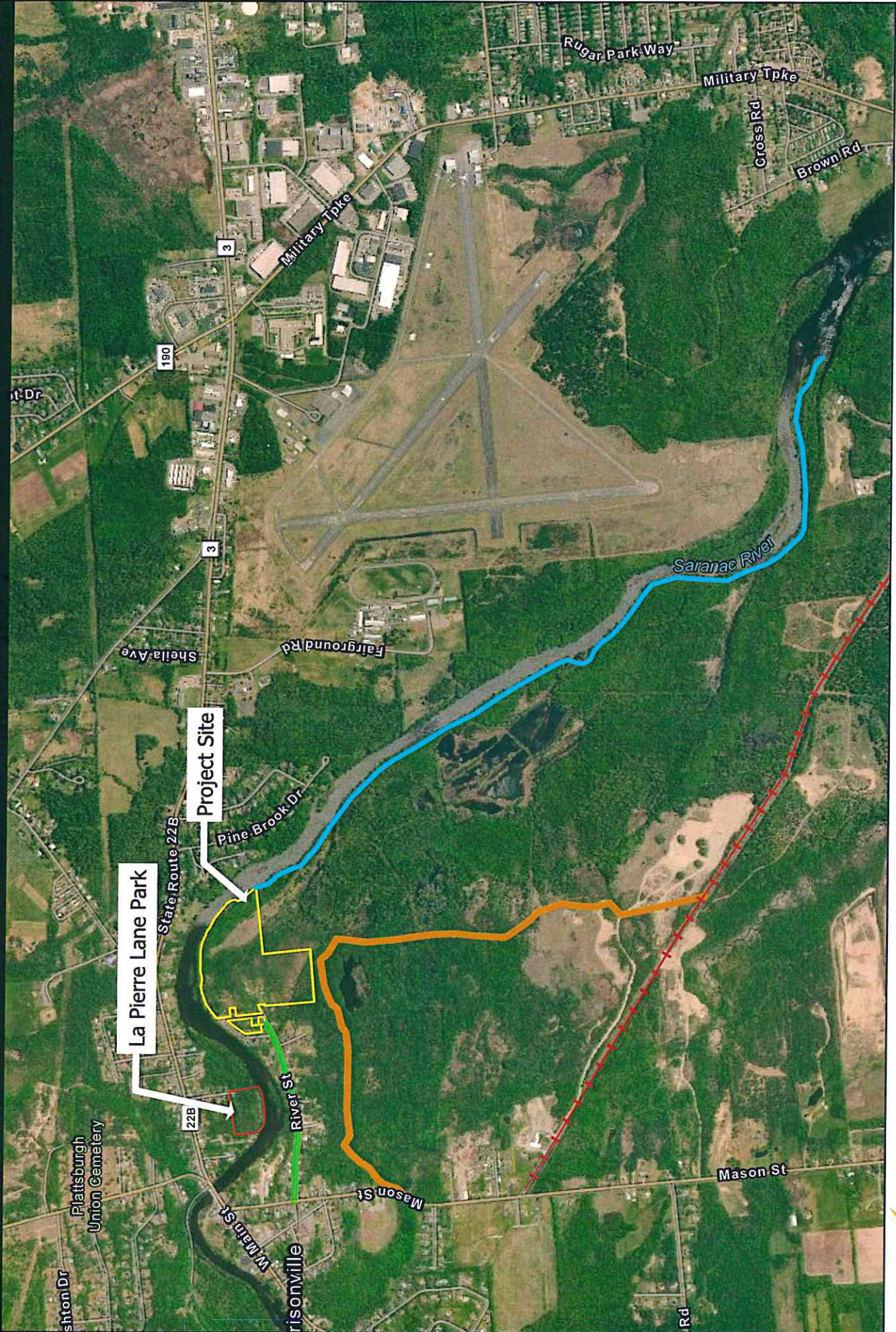


technical assistance from the Department of State and brings an increased chance to obtain funding from State and Private resources.

This funding is available through the NYS Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) which is generally opens in May with a due date in July.

The NYS Health Foundation awarded \$175,000 to the LaPierre Lane Riverway project. The NYS Health Foundation is a Not for Profit group based in New York City. They are funded with insurance dollars, mandated under law to be distributed throughout NY State for permanent and sustainable community-based health improvement projects. Active discussion continues with this funding source to support the next two spurs. The remaining spurs would be completed over a 24-36-month time frame, with funding adequate to offset both efforts, relying on minimal support from each municipality.

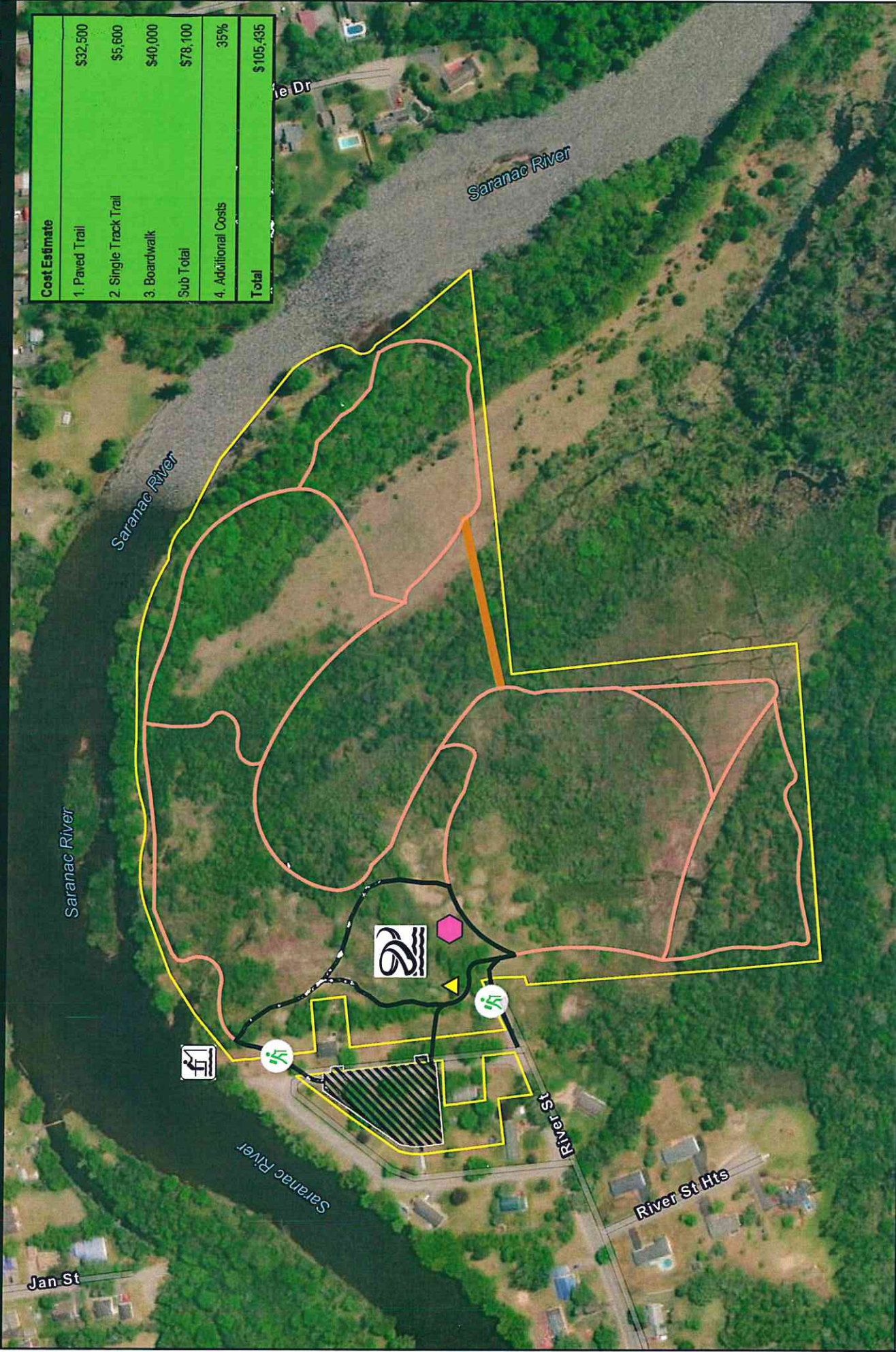




RIVER STREET PARK

CONCEPT PLAN

Cost Estimate	
1. Paved Trail	\$32,500
2. Single Track Trail	\$5,600
3. Boardwalk	\$40,000
Sub Total	\$78,100
4. Additional Costs	35%
Total	\$105,435



Trails

- Paved Trail
- Single Track Trail

Boardwalk

- Boardwalk
- Bike Rack
- Gazebo

Trailhead

- Trailhead
- Fishing Access
- Water Feature

Parking Lot

- Parking Lot
- Parcel Boundary

Scale

0 125 250 500 Feet



Cost Estimate	
1. Water Feature	\$150,000
2. Gazebo	\$22,400
3. Fishing Pier	\$49,000
Sub Total	\$221,400
4. Additional Costs	35%
Total	\$288,890



River St

Ladue St

N

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AES

NORTHEAST

0 37.5 75 150 Feet

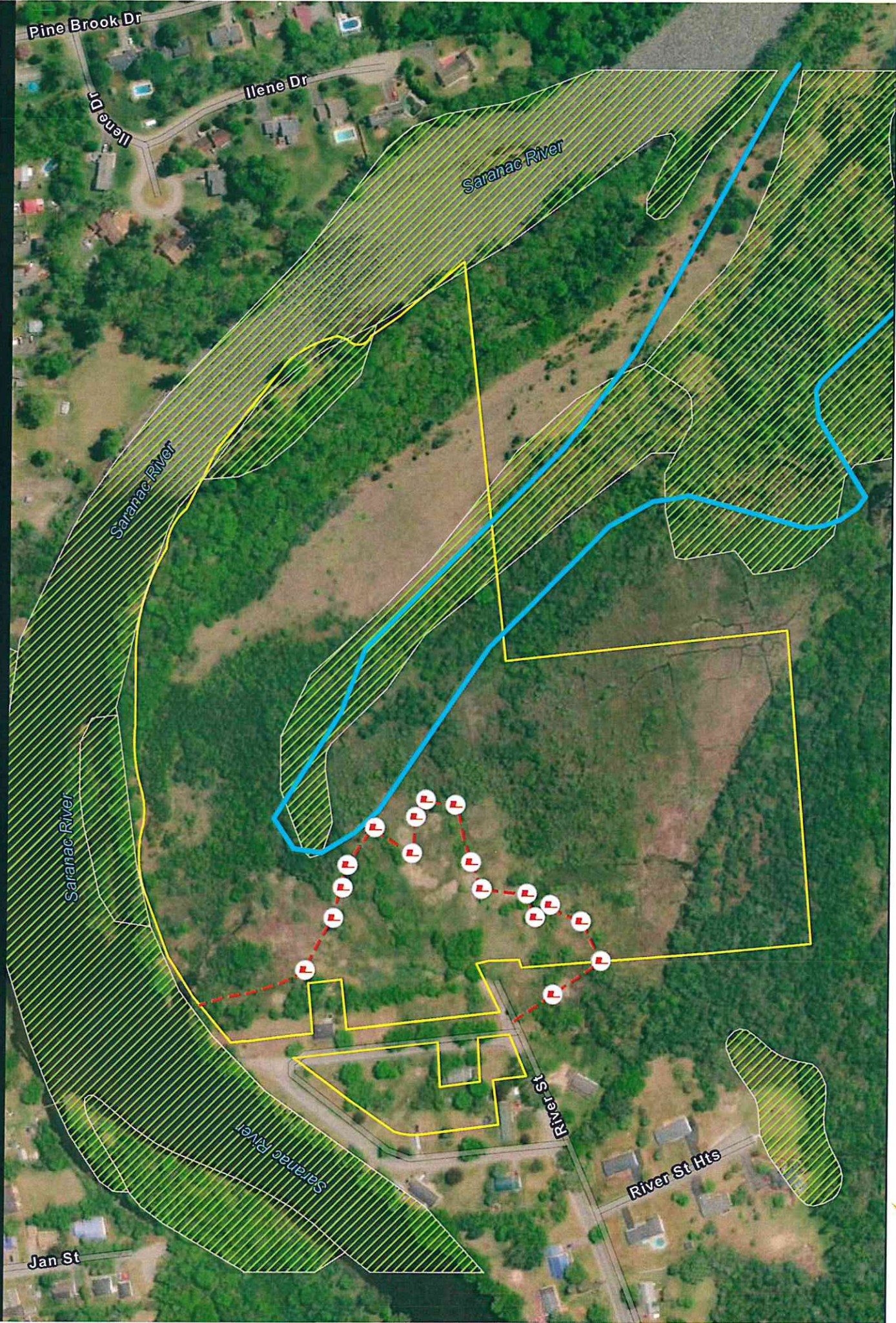
Trails

Boardwalk

Trailhead

Parking Lot







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Appendix D

Town of Schuyler Falls Saranac River Trail Greenway

Saranac River Trail Greenway

FEASIBILITY STUDY | SUMMER 2016

APPENDIX

This document was prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.

Saranac River Trail Project Cost Estimations

APPENDIX A

Project A. I-87 Underpass Proposal

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Stone Dust Trail	\$ 2	SF	4,500	\$ 9,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	304.0194	Work + Material	
Retaining Wall	\$ 8	SF	2,200	\$ 17,600	Previous Project - Watervliet	N/A	Work + Material	Costs reduced by 50% do to difference in retaining wall materials
Split Rail Fence	\$ 15	LF	300	\$ 4,500	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	607.6502001	Work + Material	
Rip Rap	\$ 150	CY	67	\$ 10,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	620.06	Work + Material	
Trail Clearing/Grading	\$ 1	SF	200	\$ 110	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Sub-Total:				\$ 41,210				
Contingency:				\$ 8,242	0.2			
Design:				\$ 6,182	0.15			
Total:				\$ 55,634				

Project B. Airport Runway Segment

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Saw-Cutting	\$ 2	LF	6,300	\$ 11,970	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	520.0900001	Work	
Seeding and Mulching Grass Strip	\$ 0	SF	25,200	\$ 1,764	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	209.1003	Work + Material	
Planted Trees	\$ 500	EACH	50	\$ 25,000	General Search	N/A	Work + Material	2.5" caliber
Seal Coating Trail Section	\$ 0	SF	144,900	\$ 12,558	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	410.05	Work + Material	Assumed greenway will take the whole runway lane
Clearing Overgrowth	\$ 1	LF	3,150	\$ 1,733	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Sculptures	\$ 1,000	EACH	4	\$ 4,000	General Search	N/A	Work + Material	Based on local public art projects of Upstate NY cities
Sub-Total:				\$ 57,025				
Contingency:				\$ 11,405	0.2			
Design:				\$ 8,554	0.15			
Total:				\$ 76,983				

Project C. Goddeau Road Bridge Connection

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
RRFB	\$ 2,800	EACH	2	\$ 5,600	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	680.8221011	Work + Material	
Shoulder Striping Removal	\$ 0	LF	1000	\$ 450	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	619.080101	Work	
White Shoulder Striping	\$ 0	LF	1000	\$ 200	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	640.1	Work + Material	
High Visibility Crosswalks	\$ 1,500	EACH	1	\$ 1,500	Previous Project - Highland SRTS	N/A	Work + Material	
Parking Lot Entrance Stone Base	\$ 2	SF	2200	\$ 4,400	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	Double the thickness for trail
Parking Entrance Paving	\$ 4	SF	2200	\$ 8,800	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	Double the thickness for trail
Gravel Parking Lot Improvement	\$ 0	SF	1500	\$ 375	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	Assumed 25% cost of new gravel parking lot as up to 25% may need to be replaced
Parking Lot Striping	\$ 0	LF	100	\$ 25	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	640.1	Work + Material	Assumed 20% increase for non-linear instalation of parking stalls
Sidepath Asphalt	\$ 4	SF	1600	\$ 6,400	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Sidepath Stone Base	\$ 2	SF	1600	\$ 3,200	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Jughandle Pavement	\$ 4	SF	120	\$ 480	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Bike Lane Striping	\$ 8	LF	1000	\$ 8,000	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Jughandle Colored Pavement	\$ 1	SF	120	\$ 156	NACTO Bikeway Design Guide - Materials	N/A	Work + Material	This applies to paint application - thermoplastic option would be ~ \$12 - \$14
Kiosk	\$ 3,000	EACH	2	\$ 6,000	Professional Experience	N/A	Work + Material	
Sub-Total:				\$ 45,586				
Contingency:				\$ 9,117	0.2			
Design:				\$ 6,838	0.15			
Total:				\$ 61,541				

Project D. West of Hardscrabble

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Gazeebo	\$15,000	EACH	1	\$ 15,000	Professional Experience	N/A	Work + Material	
Paddle Craft Gravel Boat Launch	\$12,500	EACH	1	\$ 12,500	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	
Fishing Dock	\$15,000	EACH	2	\$ 30,000	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	Cost estimate reduced to 50% of Cayuga - Cayuga had two docks per location with ramps
Kiosk	\$ 3,000	EACH	1	\$ 3,000	Professional Experience	N/A	Work + Material	
Stone Dust	\$ 2	SF	46560	\$ 93,120	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	304.0194	Work + Material	
Natural Surface Trail Grading/Clearing	\$ 1	SF	33280	\$ 18,304	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Parking Lot Grading/Clearing	\$ 1	SF	10500	\$ 5,775	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Gravel Parking Lot	\$ 2	SF	10500	\$ 21,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	
Sidepath Asphalt	\$ 4	SF	12000	\$ 48,000	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Sidepath Base Stone	\$ 2	SF	12000	\$ 24,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	
Sub-Total:				\$ 270,699				
Contingency:				\$ 54,140		0.2		
Design:				\$ 40,605		0.15		
Total:				\$ 365,444				

Project E. Boardwalk Section

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Pedestrian Boardwalk	250	LF	2060	515000	Professional Experience	N/A	Work + Material	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog placed costs around \$320 per LF for 10' Boardwalk with rails
Natural Surface Trail Grading/Clearing	0.55	SF	248500	136675	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Sub-Total:				651675				
Contingency:				130335	0.2			
Design:				97751.25	0.15			
Total:				879761.25				

Project F. Duquette Road Lookout

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
6-Bike Capacity Bike Rack	\$ 500	EACH	1	\$ 500	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	615.2706001	Work + Material	
Benches	\$ 400	EACH	2	\$ 800	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	
Wayfinding Signage - Map & Info	\$ 300	EACH	1	\$ 300	Previous Project - Saranac Lake Wayfinding	N/A	Material	Installation costs vary around \$1000 for a full sign set
Wayfinding Signage - Guideposts	\$ 40	EACH	5	\$ 200	Previous Project - Saranac Lake Wayfinding	N/A	Material	Installation costs vary around \$1000 for a full sign set
Branded Shared Lane Markings	\$ 300	EACH	76	\$ 22,800	Previous Project - Highland SRTS	N/A	Work + Material	Price doubled for specialized SLMs
Gravel	\$ 2	SF	3750	\$ 7,500	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	Due to lack of established size, was based off Caryl Avenue Playground (Yonkers 75'x50')
Lookout Tower Structure	\$30,000	EACH	1	\$ 30,000	Professional Experience	N/A	Work + Material	
Sub-Total:				\$ 62,100				
Contingency:				\$ 12,420		0.2		
Design:				\$ 9,315		0.15		
Total:				\$ 83,835				

Project G. High Falls Dam Trailhead

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Picnic Tables	\$ 500	EACH	10	\$ 5,000	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	
Trash Receptacles	\$ 1,275	EACH	5	\$ 6,375	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	615.0101011	Work + Material	Similar to Park Catalog
Kiosks	\$ 3,000	EACH	1	\$ 3,000				
6-Bike Capacity Bike Rack	\$ 500	EACH	2	\$ 1,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	615.2706001	Work + Material	Same price applies for 6-bike grid bike rack
Gravel Parking Lot Improvement	\$ 0	SF	11250	\$ 2,813	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	Assumed 1/4 price of new - since existing assume only 1/4 needs to be replaced
Natural Surface Trail Grading/Clearing	\$ 1	SF	6000	\$ 3,300	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Picnic Area Clearing/Grading	\$ 1	SF	10000	\$ 5,500	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Sub-Total:				\$ 26,988				
Contingency:				\$ 5,398		0.2		
Design:				\$ 4,048		0.15		
Total:				\$ 36,433				

Project H. West End Trailhead

Item	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Cost	Source	ID	Type	Additional Notes
Wayfinding Signage - Map & Info	\$ 300	EACH	1	\$ 300	Previous Project - Saranac Lake Wayfinding	N/A	Material	Instalation costs vary around \$1000 for a full sign set
Benches	\$ 400	EACH	2	\$ 800	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	
6-Bike Capacity Bike Rack	\$ 500	EACH	1	\$ 500	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	615.2706001	Work + Material	Same price applies for 6-bike grid bike rack
Gravel Parking Lot Grading/Clearing	\$ 1	SF	25000	\$ 13,750	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Gravel Parking Lot	\$ 2	SF	25000	\$ 50,000	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	623.11	Work + Material	
Parking Entrance Paving	\$ 4	SF	4000	\$ 16,000	Previous Project - Moreau Bikeway	N/A	Work + Material	
Kiosks	\$ 3,000	EACH	1	\$ 3,000	General Search	N/A	Work + Material	
Fishing Dock	\$15,000	EACH	1	\$ 15,000	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	Cost estimate reduced to 50% of Cayuga - Cayuga had two docks per location with ramps
Soft Surface Trail Grading/Clearing	\$ 1	SF	6200	\$ 3,410	NYS DOT Pay Item Catalog	201.07	Work	
Paddle Craft Gravel Boat Launch	\$12,500	EACH	1	\$ 12,500	Previous Project - Cayuga Blueway Plan	N/A	Work + Material	

Sub-Total:	\$ 115,260	
Contingency:	\$ 23,052	0.2
Design:	\$ 17,289	0.15
Total:	\$ 155,601	



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APPENDIX B

To: James Bosley, Clinton County Planning Department

From: Sam Piper, Alta Planning + Design

Date: September 24, 2015

Re: SRTG Maintenance & Operations Overview

SRTG Maintenance & Operations Overview

The purpose of this memo is to identify important aspects of the maintenance and operations of the Saranac River Trail Greenway, assess the frequency that will be predictably required for each task identified, and the associated costs of the given tasks. Each predicted cost is representative of only the materials needed, unless otherwise stated. The labor could be conducted by municipal employees, advocacy organizations, or volunteer groups to reduce costs, or contractors can be hired at an increased rate. The tasks have been divided into the different trail types and facilities identified in Chapter 4 of the Saranac River Trail Greenway Feasibility Study, prepared by Alta Planning and Design. The types and facilities are as follows:

- Type 1: Shared Use Path (Paved – Asphalt)
- Type 2: Shared Use Path (Stone Dust)
- Type 3: Sidepath (Paved – Asphalt)
- Type 4: Natural Surface Trail
- Type 5: Downtown Connector (On-Street)
- Type 6: Kent Falls Connector (On-Street)
- Type 7: Utility Access Road (Un-paved)
- Type 8: Neighborhood Greenway Traffic Calming
- Facility A: Boardwalk
- Facility B: Wayfinding

The tasks identified are recommended to be conducted for the first 10 years of the trails being open. Some tasks may require a higher frequency than what was predicted due to unforeseen factors and events, such as weather and the context of different segments of the trail. The following tasks do not include the maintenance and operational needs of any currently existing trail network connections and only address the recommended trails identified in Chapter 4. After the first 10 years of the trails' openings, the necessary tasks should be reassessed and a new task schedule and cost estimate should be generated. This may result in a higher or lower maintenance and operational need for the trail depending on the trail condition and any future connections made to the trail.

All costs are measured on a 'per mile per year' basis and the deterioration rate of the facilities and amenities are assumed to be 5% per year (i.e. over the course of one year, 5% of the total asphalt surface will be potholes, cracks, or weathered and it will take 20 years for the average park bench to need replacement) unless otherwise stated. This is considered a conservative estimate. While reparations should be made if the funds are available, many will not be immediately necessary and should be judged on a case by case basis.

Type 1: Shared Use Path (Paved – Asphalt)

Shared use paths are 10' wide path facilities with 2' unpaved shoulders, designated for non-motorized use. The year round needs of this facility include the trimming of nearby branches, the inspection of path integrity and any associated repairs, and the removal of any debris from the trail tread through sweeping or blowing.

Tree branches should be trimmed monthly. They should be trimmed in a manner that leaves a 3' minimum horizontal clearance from the side of the path (5' preferred clearance) and an 8' minimum vertical clearance (12' preferred). Any branches that appear to be dying, broken, or loose should be removed. Trees should not be trimmed or pruned in a manner that thins out the branch cover and eliminates the shade that it produces. The best practices established by the International Arborists' Society should be utilized for the trimming and pruning. Larger trees can be trimmed beyond the recommended clearance and trimmed less often. In addition, trees should be inspected on a yearly basis for disease or pest infestations, and any trees that cannot be reasonably healed, or any trees with pests that cannot be irradiated, should be removed for the safety of the surrounding trees and the safety of the trail users.

The path should be inspected on a monthly basis as well. Inspectors should identify any areas where potholes are forming, frost upheaval is developing, erosion is taking place, or tree roots are encroaching on the trail corridor. Any identified issues should be repaired or mended promptly, as funding allows, before they develop into larger problems or present a tripping hazard to trail users. Cracks or potholes can be filled with new asphalt or a tar-based sealant.

Removal of debris should take place year-round on a monthly basis too, increasing in frequency during the fall and winter months. Debris in this context can range from natural tree and plant droppings, such as leaves and twigs, to human produced garbage and litter, to obstacles created by weather events, such as snowfall. Natural debris, trash, and fallen tree leaves should be swept or blown off of the trail as to prevent tripping hazards and preserve the trails' aesthetic features. This can be arranged by local community or advocacy groups as community service projects, or be a part of an event held by a local school. If it is desired to have the trails cleared of snow, snow removal should be done immediately following winter weather events by shoveling or mechanical means such as a snow blower or mechanical snowbrush. De-icing agents, such as salt, should be applied during the winter months and after major winter weather events. Alternatively, snow can be left in winter months to permit winter recreation activities, such as cross country skiing and snowshoeing.

On a yearly cycle, the path's striping should also be inspected. This should occur in the spring, as the salt and winter weather can remove some of the striping. If there are locations where the striping is only partially visible or not visible at all, the striping should be replaced.

Total Cost per Mile: \$225-\$250

Type 2: Shared Use Path (Stone Dust)

The stone dust trail type experiences similar trail needs to the paved trail. Like the paved counterpart, the stone dust trail type should have debris removed and the same clearances maintained from the tree lines. Snow should be removed by shoveling, snow blowers, or mechanical snowbrushes. De-icing agents should be used too.

The stone dust path may experience faster deterioration than the paved path and should be inspected regularly. When the deficiencies are found in the trail, such as ruts, upheavals, potholes, or erosion, the trail should be graded again and any needed additional stone dust should be administered and compacted in order to avoid additional

deterioration. Wet spots can accelerate the degradation of stone dust trails, and proper drainage strategies should be employed to ensure the mitigation of wet soil conditions.

Total Cost per Mile: \$175-\$200

Trail Type 3: Sidepath (Paved – Asphalt)

The third trail type is a paved shared use path that follows a road corridor. It generally has a vegetative buffer and has many of the same maintenance and operational needs as a shared use path. Debris and snow should be removed from the trail corridor in order to keep it clear. De-icing agents, such as salt, should be applied during the winter months and after major winter weather events. The striping down the center of the sidepath will also need to be inspected on a yearly basis and replaced as needed.

The vegetative buffer will also need to be maintained in order to preserve the integrity of the soil and enhance the character of the trails. Where there are bushes, flowering plants or shrubs planted along the trail, they should be inspected on a monthly basis and maintained. Any plantings should be salt resistant due to the proximity of the road. The Cornell Urban Street Trees Guide should be referred to when selecting plant life. Following the first year of their planting, they should be inspected, watered, and maintained on a monthly basis in order to help ensure that they properly take root and preserve their longevity. Weeds should be removed from these areas as well and any pests should be eliminated by hand or mechanical means. Chemical means can be used to remove the pests or weeds if they persist.

The grass in the buffer area should be trimmed on a monthly basis during the spring, summer, and fall seasons. The frequency required for this task may change due to weather conditions such as temperature or rainfall. Grass patches that wither or die should be replaced by seeding the patches, placing mulch, and watering them. If erosion occurs in the patch before the new grass is grown, grading the area may be necessary.

Total Cost per Mile: \$250-\$300

Trail Type 4: Natural Surface Trail

The natural surface trail approximately 6' in width, consisting of packed dirt, mulch, or mowed grass. Ideally, the same vertical and horizontal clearances necessary for shared use paths would be maintained, resulting in the same need for trimming of the trees and bushes surrounding the trail corridor. This should be done on a monthly basis as well. Natural surface trails will occur in less accessible areas. A popular maintenance strategy on such trails is to cut trees/brush back wider than the minimum clearances so that the trail doesn't need to be maintained as frequently.

Debris from fallen leaves, litter, and fallen branches should be swept away from the corridor on a monthly basis. Snow removal will be necessary for any trail segments that are open during the winter months. Any trail segments that are closed during the winter months will not need snow removal or winter maintenance. If snow removal is to take place, it should be done with shovels or mechanical snowbrushes.

The trail should also be inspected on a monthly basis and inspectors should take note of any ruts, erosion, or deterioration of the soils. If soils need to be replaced, they should be top-dressed with a soil of similar build and

appearance as the existing soils, and then compacted and graded in order to resist future erosion. Obstacles, such as tree roots, can be marked to call-out tripping hazards.

Total Cost per Mile: \$100-\$125

Trail Type 5: Downtown Connector

The downtown connector trail type features on-street bike lanes and 5' sidewalks. The bike lanes will require minimal additional maintenance in comparison to what already is required for the road. Potholes and cracking will need to be inspected and filled on a monthly basis. Striping and pavement markings should be inspected on a yearly basis and repainted as needed.

The sidewalk features should also be inspected monthly, with inspectors identifying areas of sidewalk deterioration, frost upheaval, or root encroachment. These should be addressed and mended when identified with new concrete sections. If roots are causing upheaval, they should be trimmed back, or, where possible, the sidewalk can be moved farther out, going around the tree roots.

Sidewalks should also be cleared of debris on a monthly basis and cleared of snow as needed. This can be done by the owners of developments on which the sidewalks reside and enforced by the local municipalities. The sidewalks should also be subject to the de-icing treatment of agents such as salt. The road corridor should continue to be treated for winter weather events as it currently is, with a concentration on making sure the adjacent bike lanes are also clear. Plow trucks can be hired to conduct this clearing on a lump sum payment or an hourly rate of \$40-\$100 and hour. This is an alternative if the city does not own its own plow trucks.

Total Cost per Year: \$900-\$1000 (this cost was estimated at a 1% rate due to sidewalk durability)

Trail Type 6: Kent Falls Connector

The sixth trail type will be based along the existing corridor. Relatively few new maintenance needs will be introduced to the corridor. Potholes and cracking should continue to be addressed and re-striping efforts may need to be more highly emphasized in order to preserve the character of the trail. The striping efforts will shift from center lane striping to striping of the new advisory bike lanes and repainting of the bike lane markings. Snow and ice should continue to be removed as necessary and debris should be swept clear of the corridor regularly through the use of street sweeping vehicles.

There will also be a need for mowing the sides of the road, as they will serve as a soft surface trail for pedestrians in this section of the trail. The maintenance of the grass shoulders should occur monthly during the spring, summer, and fall months. Every spring should also include seeding new grass where patches may form. Seeded grass should be covered in mulch, and then watered on a monthly basis

Total Cost per Year: \$75-\$100

Trail Type 7: Utility Corridor

This trail type is a natural surface trail that will be following a utility corridor. The maintenance and operational needs of this trail type are very similar to the natural surface trail needs. An additional need that will arise is reparations that may be caused by the presence of any utility vehicles that may from time to time require access to the corridor. Since these vehicles will not be prohibited on the corridors, and are more likely to cause higher levels of disturbance to the natural trail surfaces and soils, the trails should be regularly inspected after the corridor is

used by these vehicles. If the vehicles have a cycle of visitations, then inspectors should arrange their inspecting schedules to follow the visitations from the utility vehicles. If utility vehicles access the corridor due to utility failures or other unforeseen and unpredictable circumstances, then inspectors should visit the trail after these occasions, regardless of the inspecting schedules. Utility corridors could be periodically resurfaced with gravel that is dense enough to support heavy vehicles while also being fine enough to be more comfortable for bicycles rolling along the road.

If utility vehicles regularly visit the corridor on a day to day basis, then inspectors should increase their frequency of inspections. The cost for any reparations can be split between municipalities and the utility companies, however, the need for reparations is also expected to increase. Assuming a 50% split of the costs and a double in maintenance needs, the cost of the utility corridors should remain the same as the natural surface trails.

Total Cost per Year: \$100-\$125

Trail Type 8: Neighborhood Traffic Calming

Neighborhood traffic calming is a grouping of amenities designed to reduce vehicular traffic volumes and speeds on certain corridors. Their maintenance needs vary from amenity to amenity, and the cost per mile will vary based upon the frequency of the facilities. Each facility should be maintained and inspected. Certain facilities, such as the traffic circles or the curb extensions may require pruning of plant life or mowing planted grass. Other facilities will be on road and require reparations for potholes and wearing.

Total Cost per Year: \$200-\$250

Facility A: Boardwalk

The boardwalk facility will require maintenance on the trail surface. A boardwalk is an elevated wooden platform that generally resides above wetlands. The surface will need to be inspected yearly for deterioration, rot, and breakages of the boards that span its length. These should be repaired and replaced as needed in order to avoid tripping hazards for trail users or dangerous gaps that individuals may fall through. The structural supports of the facility should also be inspected on a yearly basis and replaced when necessary. The piles that the structure sits on should be assessed for sinking or tilting and corrected accordingly as well.

If the boardwalk is to be opened during the winter months, any snow should be removed by shoveling, snow blowing, or through the use of a mechanical snowbrush. De-icing agents, such as salt, should be avoided for this part of the trail in order to preserve the natural environment of the wetlands below and the integrity of the wooden structure.

Total Cost per Year: \$500-\$600

Facility B: Way Finding

Wayfinding signage and markings are used throughout the trail types and facilities. The designated signs should be inspected yearly and replaced if damaged or defaced with graffiti. The markings should also be inspected for wearing or defacement and be replaced as needed.

Cost per Sign: \$150-\$300

Cost per Marking: \$25-\$75

A large portion of the visual inspecting required for these tasks can be reduced in frequency by opening up a means in which the public can report damage to the trails and amenities, such as potholes or graffiti. Providing an online, phone, or mailing resource for this task can reduce the labor hours of the inspections. It should not fully take the place of the inspections though and each inspection should occur on a yearly basis at the least.

Date: August 28, 2015

To: James Bosley, Clinton County Planning Department

From: Sam Piper, Alta Planning + Design

Re: Saranac River Trail Greenway – Demand and Benefits Analysis

INTRODUCTION

This memo contains an analysis of the quantified benefits that might occur as the result of implementing the recommendations in the Saranac River Trail Greenway Feasibility Study. The analysis estimates the number of bicycle and pedestrian trips that would directly result from the implementation of the project, approximates the corresponding reduction in motor vehicle trips and motor vehicle miles travelled (VMT), and assesses the potential health-, environmental-, and transportation-related benefits.

METHODOLOGY

The impact analysis utilizes a standard methodology for calculating health-, environmental-, and transportation-related benefits. All projections are based on five-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, which are then extrapolated through the use of various multipliers derived from national studies and quantified in terms of monetary value where appropriate. The estimated monetary values are then calibrated to baseline values and compared to bicycling and pedestrian mode splits of peer cities that have implemented similar projects.

Selecting Peer Cities

In order to estimate future bicycling and walking mode split increases that may result from the implementation of recommendations in the Saranac River Trail Greenway Feasibility Study, the consultant team examined levels of bicycling and walking in municipalities with similar infrastructure already in place, called peer cities. Selection factors in choosing these municipalities included the population, population density, existing street network, socio-demographic data, and the completeness of the city's bicycle and pedestrian network. **Table 1** shows general characteristics of Clinton County and the selected peer cities.

Table 1: General Characteristics Comparison of Selected Peer Cities

	Clinton County	Cottonwood, AZ	Sedona, AZ	Golden, CO	Athens, GA	Bemidji, MN	Concord, NH	Anacortes, WA
Populationⁱ	82,128	11,265	10,031	18,867	115,452	13,431	42,695	15,778
Population Density per Square Mileⁱⁱ	79	1,052.8	524	2,096.3	851.5	1,039.6	660	1,342.8
Bicycle Friendly Community Award Levelⁱⁱⁱ	N/A	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze	Bronze

Cottonwood, Sedona, Golden, Athens, Bemidji, Concord and Anacortes were chosen by the consultant team as peer cities because they have similar design, geographic, and demographic characteristics to Clinton County and Plattsburgh, and

because each city has achieved a Bronze Level League of American Bicyclist's Bicycle Friendly Community[®] award designation.

After the identification of peer cities based on general characteristics, the consultant team analyzed the bike commute data from each city. **Table 2** shows the current and estimated mode splits for Clinton County.

Table 2: Estimated Future Walk and Bike Mode Split

	Clinton County	Cottonwood, AZ	Sedona, AZ	Golden, CO	Athens, GA	Bemidji, MN	Concord, NH	Anacortes, WA
Employed Population^{iv}	35,055	4,278	4,810	9,167	50,065	6,139	20,801	6,622
Daily Bicycle Commute Trips^v	79	57	123	243	741	108	52	131
Bicycle Commute Mode Share^{vi}	0.23%	1.33%	2.56%	2.65%	1.48%	1.76%	0.25%	1.98%
Estimated Future Bicycle Commute Mode Share*	2.27%							
Daily Walk Commute Trips^{vii}	1,536	287	253	939	2,576	474	947	300
Walk Commute Mode Share^{viii}	5.26%	6.71%	5.26%	10.24%	5.15%	7.72%	4.55%	4.53%
Estimated Future Walk Commute Mode Share**	4.85%							

*Based on the difference between Clinton County's existing bicycle commute mode share and the 75th percentile bicycle mode share of peer cities.

**Based on the difference between Clinton County's existing walk commute mode share and the 50th percentile walk mode share of peer cities.

Multipliers

Multipliers were developed through an analysis of the relationship between two or more model inputs (such as the number of vehicle-miles reduced) and associated model outputs (such as the cost of road maintenance per every vehicle-mile travelled). The model used for this study utilizes over 50 multipliers in order to extrapolate daily, monthly, and annual trip rates, trip distance, vehicle trips replaced, emission rates, physical activity rates, and other externalities linked to an increase in bicycling and walking trips and to a decrease in motor vehicle trips. Individual multipliers of note are covered in more detail in the sections that follow.

Limitations

The primary purpose of the analysis is to enable a more informed policy discussion on whether and how best to invest in a continuous greenway in Clinton County. Even with extensive primary and secondary research incorporated into the impact analysis model, it is impossible to accurately predict the *exact* impacts of various factors. Accordingly, all estimated benefit values are rounded and should be considered order of magnitude estimates, rather than exact amounts.

HEALTH BENEFITS

The implementation of a well-designed, connected greenway through Clinton County will encourage a shift from energy-intensive modes of transportation such as cars and truck to active modes of transportation such as bicycling and walking. The impact analysis model evaluates and quantifies the estimated increase in bicycling and walking trips, the estimated increase in hours of physical activity, and the annual savings resulting from reduced healthcare costs. In order to evaluate these health factors, the consultant team analyzed readily-available data inputs.

Health Calculations

The primary inputs into the health component of the impact analysis model come from five-year estimates of commute trip data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Five-year estimates were chosen because they are the most reliable dataset available from the U.S. Census Bureau between the 10-year censuses and because they allow for analysis at the individual census tract level.^{ix}

After extrapolating the commute trip data to recreational trips and to estimate daily, monthly, and annual trip values, the consultant team used a series of multipliers and assumptions to calculate the various health factors. If Clinton County implements the entire Saranac River Trail Greenway, mid-level estimates show that the region could experience 1,178,000 more bicycling trips per year and 205,000 more walking trips per year if the SRTG is fully implemented. Using trip distance multipliers derived from the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) and annual vehicle trip replacement factors derived from a combination of US Census data, NHTS data, and historic Safe Routes to School data, the estimated increase in distance bicycled would be 1,648,000 miles per year and the estimated increase in distance walked would be 65,000 miles per year, resulting in 1,050,000 fewer vehicle-miles travelled (VMT) annually.

These annual distance estimates and VMT reduction estimates were used to calculate changes in physical activity rates among residents in Clinton County. Implementation of the recommended projects could result in 187,000 more hours of physical activity per year among Clinton County residents than currently occurs. This increase in physical activity means that an estimated 1,438 more residents will be meeting the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) minimum number of hours of physical activity per day, which is equal to a jump from approximately 12 percent of the regional physical activity need being met to 14 percent of the regional physical activity need being met – an increase of over 16%. This growth in the percent of people within the city exercising also equates to a \$62,000 reduction in healthcare expenses per year. **Table 3** summarizes the annual health benefits for Clinton County.

Table 3: Annual Health Benefits

	Clinton County – Low Estimate	Clinton County – Mid Estimate	Clinton County – High Estimate
Increase in Annual Bicycle Trips	907,000	1,178,000	1,569,000
Increase in Annual Miles Bicycled	1,269,000	1,648,000	2,195,000
Increase in Annual Walk Trips	109,000	205,000	663,000
Increase in Annual Miles Walked	34,000	65,000	209,000
Increase in Annual Hours of Physical Activity	139,000	187,000	290,000
Increase in Number of Resident Meeting CDC Recommended Number of Hours of Physical Activity	1,069	1,438	2,231
Annual Healthcare Cost Savings	\$45,000	\$62,000	\$97,000

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

While the causes of physical inactivity and pollution stem from many sources, the implementation of the recommended greenway in Clinton County will contribute to a shift from energy-intensive modes of transportation such as cars and trucks to active modes of transportation such as bicycling and walking. The impact analysis model evaluates and quantifies the estimated increase in bicycling and walking trips and the annual savings from reduced vehicle emissions. In order to evaluate these environmental factors, a number of readily-available data inputs were analyzed.

Environmental Calculations

The primary inputs into the environmental component of the impact analysis model come from five-year estimates of commute trip data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Using the same estimates of VMT reduction calculated in the health benefits analysis, changes in hydrocarbon, particulate matter, nitrous oxides, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide were analyzed. In total, mid-level estimates show that the region could experience the replacement of motor vehicle trips with active transportation trips, resulting in an estimated 1,633,000 fewer pounds of CO₂ emissions per year and 35,000 fewer pounds of other vehicle emissions if the SRTG was fully implemented. Following a review of air emissions studies, each pound of emissions was assigned an equivalent dollar amount based on how much it would cost to clean up the pollutant or the cost equivalent of how much damage the pollutant causes the environment. The total reduction in vehicle emissions is equal to a savings of \$36,000 in related environmental damage or clean-up per year. Other potential ecological services associated with the bicycle projects such as water regulation, carbon sequestration, carbon storage, and waste treatment exist, but the quantifiable value of these services are negligible over the lifetime of the proposed greenway. **Table 4** summarizes the annual environmental benefits for Clinton County.

Table 4: Annual Environmental Benefits

	Clinton County – Low Estimate	Clinton County – Mid Estimate	Clinton County – High Estimate
CO₂ Emission Reduced (lbs)	1,237,000	1,633,000	2,333,000
Other Vehicle Emissions Reduced (lbs)	27,000	35,000	50,000
Total Vehicle Emission Costs Reduced	\$28,000	\$36,000	\$51,000

TRANSPORTATION BENEFITS

The most readily-identifiable benefits of the recommended project list derive from their use as a connection between activity centers and residences. While no money may change hands, real savings can be estimated from the reduction costs associated with congestion, vehicle crashes, road maintenance, and household vehicle operations.

Transportation Calculations

The primary inputs into the health component of the impact analysis model come from five-year estimates of commute trip data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Utilizing the same calculations for estimated increase in annual bicycle and walk trips and annual VMT reductions used in the health and environmental components, transportation-related cost savings can be calculated. By multiplying the amount of VMT reduced by established multipliers for traffic congestion, vehicle collisions, road maintenance, and vehicle operating costs, monetary values can be assigned to the transportation-related benefits. In total, mid-level estimates show that the region could realize an annual cost savings of \$1,394,000 per year for the County if the SRTG was fully implemented. **Table 5** summarizes the annual transportation benefits for Clinton County that would result from the construction of the SRTG.

Table 5: Annual Transportation Benefits

	Clinton County – Low Estimate	Clinton County – Mid Estimate	Clinton County – High Estimate
Reduced Traffic Congestion Costs	\$57,000	\$76,000	\$108,000
Reduced Vehicle Collision Costs	\$409,000	\$541,000	\$776,000
Reduce Road Maintenance costs	\$122,000	\$161,000	\$232,000
Household Vehicle Cost Savings	\$467,000	\$616,000	\$883,000
Total Vehicle Cost Savings	\$1,055,000	\$1,394,000	\$1,999,000

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The implementation of the SRTG could have a very positive economic impact on Clinton County based on data that is available on the economic impact of comparable greenway trails after they were implemented. The economic impact analysis presents the impact the SRTG could have on tourism spending and on property values adjacent to the trail.

Tourism Benefits

The leisure and hospitality industry contributes to a large portion of Clinton County's economy. Tourism represents the use of outside purchasing power to support local businesses, and the ability of Saranac River Trail Greenway to attract tourism spending is an important factor in analyzing the overall impact of the trail system.

While it is difficult to accurately forecast the exact change in tourism spending resulting from the implementation of the Greenway, an examination of current tourism activity and tourism spending near similar, completed trail projects provides a useful proxy for evaluating tourism benefits of the SRTG.

Tourism Calculations

The primary inputs into the tourism component of the impact analysis model are domestic tourism data from various greenway trails in the eastern United States.

Based on data from similar trail projects, a conservative estimate of 1,000 *non-resident* visits to the SRTG per mile per year was assumed, resulting in an estimated 24,370 non-resident visits for the entire Greenway per year. A second, conservative estimate of \$60 of tourism-related spending per visit was assumed resulting in an **estimated \$1,462,200 increase in tourism spending per year**.

Table 7: Annual Tourism Benefits

	Tourism Impacts
Estimated Number of Non-Resident Visits per Mile per Year	1,000
Estimated Number of Non-Resident Visits per Year	24,370
Estimated Average Spending per Visit	\$60
Estimated Increase in Tourism Spending per Year	\$1,462,200

Property Value Benefits

The Saranac River Trail Greenway would represent a major recreational resource and infrastructural investment for the Clinton County region. As such, research has shown that the demand for property within one mile of a trail, trail head, or scenic view of a trail will result in change in the value of homes by a minimum of 3.75 percent.

Property Value Calculations

The inputs into the property value component of the impacts model analysis are tax parcel data provided by Clinton County and estimated property value impacts from trail national studies.

Using tax parcel data provided by Clinton County, the total assessed value of non-industrial, non-public parcels within one mile of the Greenway was calculated. Using a conservative estimated property value increase based upon a literature

review (4.0 percent), the estimated increase in property value for within one mile of the Greenway were calculated.^x The results of this calculation are shown in Table 8.

Table 7: Estimated Increase in assessed property value

	Property Values
Total Assessed Value of parcels within 1 mile of proposed SRTG*	\$407,529,711
Estimated property value increase	4%
Estimated increase in assessed property value	\$16,301,188

*Total value excludes all industrial and public parcels

TOTAL BENEFITS

If the entire Saranac River Trail Greenway is developed, the county could experience between \$1,128,000 and \$2,147,000 in health-, environmental-, and transportation-related benefits per year. **Table 6** summarizes all calculated benefits.

Table 8: Total Annual Benefits

	Clinton County – Low Estimate	Clinton County – Mid Estimate	Clinton County – High Estimate
Annual Health Benefits	\$45,000	\$62,000	\$97,000
Annual Environmental Benefits	\$28,000	\$36,000	\$51,000
Annual Transportation Benefits	\$1,055,000	\$1,394,000	\$1,999,000
Annual Tourism Benefits	\$1,462,200	\$1,462,200	\$1,462,200
Total Annual Benefits	\$2,590,200	\$2,954,200	\$3,609,200

Table 9: Benefits Summary

	LOW ESTIMATE		MID ESTIMATE		HIGH ESTIMATE	
	BIKE	WALK	BIKE	WALK	BIKE	WALK
HEALTH						
Annual Trips	907,000	109,000	1,178,000	205,000	1,569,000	663,000
Annual Miles	1,269,000	34,000	1,648,000	65,000	2,195,000	209,000
Annual Hours of Physical Activity	127,000	12,000	165,000	22,000	220,000	70,000
Recommended Physical Activity Min. Met	977	92	1,269	169	1,692	538
Regional Physical Activity Need Met	2.27%	0.86%	2.95%	1.58%	3.93%	5.02%
Healthcare Cost Savings	\$41,000	\$5,000	\$53,000	\$9,000	\$71,000	\$26,000
ENVIRONMENTAL						
CO2 Emissions Reduced (lbs)	1,192,000	45,000	1,549,000	84,000	2,062,000	271,000
Other Vehicle Emission Reduced (lbs)	26,000	1,000	33,000	2,000	44,000	6,000
Total Vehicle Emission Costs Reduced	\$26,000	\$1,000	\$34,000	\$2,000	\$45,000	\$6,000
TRANSPORTATION						
Annual VMT Reduced	788,000	31,000	1,023,000	58,000	1,362,000	188,000
Reduced Traffic Congestion Costs	\$55,000	\$2,000	\$72,000	\$4,000	\$95,000	\$13,000
Reduced Vehicle Crash Costs	\$394,000	\$15,000	\$512,000	\$29,000	\$682,000	\$94,000
Reduced Road Maintenance Costs	\$118,000	\$4,000	\$153,000	\$8,000	\$204,000	\$28,000
Household Vehicle Operation Cost Savings	\$449,000	\$18,000	\$583,000	\$33,000	\$776,000	\$107,000
ECONOMIC						
Estimated Increase in Tourism Spending	\$1,462,200		\$1,462,200		\$1,462,200	
ADDITIONAL BENEFITS	\$2,590,200		\$2,954,200		\$3,609,200	

Note: Estimates reflect conceptual benefits that would be generated at given increases in walking use as if they existed in study area today. Values are rounded for readability. Values are not discounted and do not reflect future demographic growth, cost changes or other multiplier changes. Full full explanation of results see Appendix A.

Endnotes

ⁱ *wikipedia*.

ⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

ⁱⁱⁱ "Current Bicycle Friendly Communities." (2014). *The League of American Bicyclists*.
http://bikeleague.org/sites/default/files/BFC_MasterList_2014.pdf

^{iv} American Community Survey. (2009-2013).

^v *Ibid.*

^{vi} *Ibid.*

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} "When to use 1-year, 3-year, or 5-year estimates." *US Census Bureau*.

http://www.census.gov/acs/www/guidance_for_data_users/estimates/

^x Riddel. "A Dynamic Approach to Estimating Hedonic Prices for Environmental Goods: An Application to Open Space Purchase." (2001); "Quantifying the Economic Value of Protected open Space in Southeastern Pennsylvania." (2010). *Econsult Corporation*; Campbell and Monroe. "The Economic Impact of the Catawba Regional Trail." (2004); "The Potential Economic Impacts of the Proposed Carolina Thread Trail." (2007). *Econsult Corporation*; "Valuing the Conversion of Urban Green Space." (2010). *Econsult Corporation*.

Appendix D - Public Comments

Clinton County Fair Comments

Comments 7/28 to 7/30

1. This is really cool.
2. We need more of this.
3. ATVs need a formal place to do this — maybe airport parking?
4. Need more places where you can hike and fish
5. Right now I walk it with my Dad but if that land was developed I'd find excuses to use it
6. This is great
7. My kids would love this — he loves the outdoors
8. There is some great fishing near the trail end, that owl deb great, great idea.
9. This is wonderful. This is a great idea.
10. The trail will pay for itself many times over.
11. That would be incredible
12. My kids don't like to be outside but I'd love a place to go walking
13. This is a good idea
14. Is there opposition?
15. This is great, we love kayaking, new places to kayak would be fun
16. Awesome it would be great to have a snowmobile trail in Plattsburgh
17. I work with the elderly and the disabled and there is just nowhere to go, we would love to have somewhere to go other than the mall.
18. Good luck, great idea. We go to snowmobile trails in Canada, it would be good to have trails here too.
19. We have a trail out in Laconia, everyone uses it. It's so beautiful here it would be wonderful for that to exist here. FERC - Kent Falls and High Falls just renewed contract. Marathon to raise money for the trail. This would offer incentive for industries.
20. We love trails, this is really cool!
21. When I was a kid there were trails everywhere. I want to have places to snowmobile like that again.
22. I remember reading about the treehouse, I'd like to see more things for the kids along the rest of the trail. I lived in the dorms [PSU] last year and I used the beginning of the trail all the time to walk downtown.

Comments 7/31:

1. I didn't know this was going on.
2. From avid fisherman - great fishing spot right off map by Redford
3. My son has biked and I've run it while my daughter had swimming lessons @ college [live in Morrisonville]
4. I'd love to see access to some good fishing spots and to get that old crumbling dam torn down [Imperial Dam]. It's not doing anything but blocking the salmon.
5. This is beautiful. I'd love to see this happen
6. A safe place for my daughter to ride her bike would be really awesome There just aren't many places on our side of Plattsburgh. [Commenter lives on the S. Peru St. end of S. Catherine.]
7. We walk the trail all the time. Even a portion through the woods to the Military Turnpike would make us so happy. A loop would be great too.

8. A trail to High Falls would be awesome. I swam there as a girl and I took my grandkids there it's beautiful.
9. There's a trail in Peru and it's great. I think there should be trails like this everywhere
10. My family and I think it's a wonderful idea. We bike all the time!

Comments 8/1

1. Our family could use this frequently during the summer for bike riding & picnics
2. I think this is an awesome idea! If it's done environmentally friendly, what are you waiting for?!
3. We would love to hike this new trail.
4. As a family, we would love this trail to hike, walk and bike ride on.
5. Awesome bike trail, [would] use for exercise
6. Awesome idea! Love the idea of recreation opportunities closer to Plattsburgh!
7. What a great initiative!
8. Coming from a small town Cadyville this is an amazing project for the community. We've never had much to do and this now gives us the opportunity to adventure beyond our small area
9. I like the idea
10. I would be so excited to have this option
11. Great idea for the Plattsburgh area!

Comments 8/2

12. Kingdom Trails in Vermont might have some info that could be helpful.

Public Comments received from May 10, 2016 Public Meeting

Overall Feedback:

- Group was especially supportive of using different trail surfaces for different segments of trail. They also look forward to the safety benefits of having more responsible adults moving through areas, such as Rugar Woods, as a result of the trail.
- The concern expressed was for Kent Falls Road being potentially repainted to be a shared-use road. However the PAC explained that as a local dead-end residential road, Kent Falls Road could be used appropriately as a shared use road if properly marked based on the experience of Alta Planning with similar situations.
 - *Response: Existing traffic volumes and posted speeds are consistent with a shared bicycle/vehicle lane environment. The road could be signed local access only, further reducing volumes. This would make Kent Falls Rd even more comfortable for bicycle and pedestrian travel.*
- The new Town Supervisor from the Town of Saranac was in attendance and suggested that if a large company moves in, such as Norsk Titanium, that they be approached about including developing a section of trail as part of their site construction. Since Norsk is considering the former County Airport property for their location, this would be a great opportunity since the Town has zoned a 300 foot stretch of the property for conservation/recreation along the river.
 - *Response: The development of the trail should be coordinated with other development efforts. Recreational trails have been found to be a key amenity that can attract and retain employees and employers. Trail construction, in many instances, has been successfully included as a permit requirement prior to construction, and this approach has proved to be very successful in sharing the costs of trail development.*

Public Comments received by May 24, 2016 (two week public comment period post May 10, 2016 Meeting)

I attended the feasibility study meeting on May 10, at Town of Plattsburgh town hall and although wondering about the small size of the concerned citizens seemed about the same size as the stakeholders present.

This was my first meeting that I attended and the information gained and questions answered helped bridge my understanding of the trail and where it needs to go. I have hiked on what will likely be the future alignment from the downtown to the Military Turnpike. And we live on the river, it's out our back door. The river is our view-shed and homeowners get upset when that view is changed or diminished. We thank you for NOT taking the SRTG across our property. The board of managers held a meeting today and I put the SRTG at the top of the agenda. I showed the board where the trail ends now, where it will go, and how far up Adirondack Lane the trail will cross. I am sure it will turn out to be a nice neighbor, and not the on-top-of-us neighbor. We do currently have a fence that keeps most of

the high school kids on school grounds. We are curious as to where PHS will put the trail on their property.

The future of the trail through Ruger woods is what gives me concerns for the community at large. Mostly based on what I have seen on this "trail". College students party in the woods and leave big piles of trash. Homeless use the remoteness to set up camp, right on the "trail", and spend the summer in their "home" by the river, leading to more trash. And to top that off, I saw evidence of [other delinquent activities] in the area of the crib-dam. Don't ask me about details, just more trash.

The stakeholders did say that the SRTG has brought a cleaner environment to walk, run and bike in, and maybe someday that will be the case for a trail that runs along the shores of the Saranac River.

Friends of the Saranac, you will see more of me, at the meetings and on the trail,

Rick Hockersmith

p.s. As a retired waste-water treatment plant operator, I'm sorry I missed the tour in April.

- *Response: Plattsburgh City Schools and SUNY Plattsburgh will be key partners in developing the next phase of the SRTG. Representatives from both entities were met with by the planning team on September 9th, 2016. Both entities were very supportive of the development of the trail. The exact alignment of the SRTG through these properties will be determined in the next phase of the project. Representatives from SUNY Plattsburgh stated that there are issues with deviant behavior occurring in Ruger Woods. Currently, the local police and campus security personnel have a difficult time monitoring the woods and responding to incidents quickly, because there are no trails that can accommodate ATV travel. The proposed trail would provide a wide enough trail tread for ATVs. This would enable security personnel to respond more quickly to incidents within the woods and patrol them more easily/frequently. The construction of the trail through Ruger Woods, therefore, would help to deter delinquent activities within this vicinity.*

Appendix E: Summary of Potentially Affected Parcels:

Phase	MUNI_NM	Owner	LOC_ST_NBR	LOC_ST_NAM	LAND_AV	TOTAL_AV	ASMT_ACRES	SCH_CODE	OWNER_LAST	OWNER_FIRS	OWN_ADDL_O	OWN_ATTENT	OWN_PO_BOX	OWN_STREET	OWN_ADDL_A	OWN_CITY_S	NBHD_CODE	PROP_CLASS	Street_Add
1	Plattsburgh	Meron, Terry	32	Adirondack	150000	3125000	5	91300	Meron	Terry				411 Route 3		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	13207	411	32 Adirondack
1	Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh City School Dist	1	Clifford	1041000	11150300	47.3	91300	Plattsburgh City School Dist					49 Broad St		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	13506	612	1 Clifford
1	Plattsburgh	City of Plattsburgh	13	Adirondack	35800	177600	0	91300	City of Plattsburgh					6 Miller St		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	13506	882	13 Adirondack
1	Plattsburgh	State University College	167	Rugar	1900000	9899000	167	91300	State University College			Attn: Suny Central Administrat		Suny Plaza		Albany, NY 12246	13506	613	167 Rugar
1	Plattsburgh	People of the State of NY, The		Adirondack	96000	96000	4.6	91300	People of the State of NY	The				625 Broadway		Albany, NY 12233	13507	340	Adirondack
1	Plattsburgh	City of Plattsburgh	81	Adirondack	24500	24500	0	91300	City of Plattsburgh					6 Miller St		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	13506	853	81 Adirondack
2	Plattsburgh	The Development Corp CI Co NY		Brown	35800	35800	149.2	92401	The Development Corp CI Co NY					190 Banker Rd Ste 500		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42504	322	Brown
2	Plattsburgh	Clinton County Airport	11	Airport	5112800	5397500	563.5	92401	Clinton County Airport			Plattsburgh International		42 Airport Ln Ste 201		Plattsburgh, NY 12903	42504	844	11 Airport
2	Plattsburgh	City of Plattsburgh		Rugar	291300	320000	133.2	92401	City of Plattsburgh					41 City Hall Pl		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42503	853	Rugar
2	Plattsburgh	City of Plattsburgh	205	Reeves	828500	2000000	43.9	92401	City of Plattsburgh					41 City Hall Pl		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42503	853	205 Reeves
2	Plattsburgh	Menard, Gerald		Rugar	79000	79000	97.5	92401	Menard	Gerald				1 Firehouse Ln		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42503	322	Rugar
2	Plattsburgh	Brown, Wayne		Military	50000	50000	8.2	92401	Brown	Wayne				17 Brown Rd		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42302	314	Military
2	Plattsburgh	Brown, Terry		Military	22800	22800	11.7	92401	Brown	Terry				1214 Military Tpke		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	42302	322	Military
2	Plattsburgh	Long Lake Energy Corp		Carbide	214000	214000	24.3	92401	Long Lake Energy Corp			Enel North America Inc		1 Tech Dr Ste 220		Andover, MA 01810	42503	322	Carbide
3	Plattsburgh	NYSEG	609	Kent Falls	384600	5211600	85.4	94401	NYSEG			Utility Shared Services		70 Farm View Dr	IUMC Local Taxes	New Gloucester, ME 04260	42303	874	609 Kent Falls
3	Schuyler Falls	NYSEG	59	Goddeau	354600	6157600	123.5	94401	NYSEG			Attn: Utility Shared Services		70 Farm View Dr	Local Tax Dept Freeport	New Gloucester, ME 04260	46401	874	59 Goddeau
3	Schuyler Falls	Wilson, Larry	112	Hank Wilson	81900	136700	95.5	94401	Wilson	Larry	Frederick Wilson		162	20 Elm St		Redford, NY 12978	46401	240	112 Hank Wilson
3	Schuyler Falls	Bee L Inc		Hardscrabble	124000	124000	251.18	94401	Bee L Inc					2 Westmount Sq Ste 1301		Westmount QC, Canada H3Z 2S4	46401	322	Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Patrick, Mary	94	Porky Ryan	40300	129600	59.9	94401	Patrick	Mary	Edward R. Patrick			94 Porky Ryan Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	240	94 Porky Ryan
5	Saranac	Boissey, Bruce	66	Mountain View	31500	210000	28.8	94401	Boissey	Bruce	Marjorie E. Boissey			66 Mountain View Dr		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	240	66 Mountain View
5	Saranac	Lucia, Jason		Porky Ryan	56500	56500	90.3	94401	Lucia	Jason	Joelle E. Lucia			1399 Hardscrabble Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	322	Porky Ryan
5	Saranac	OConnell Life Estate, Rita	359	Duquette	116800	273200	239	94401	OConnell Life Estate	Rita	Kurt E. OConnell			364 Duquette Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	210	359 Duquette
5	Saranac	Goff, Jeremy	61	Bowen	62500	190500	157.8	94401	Goff	Jeremy	Kara Goff			61 Bowen Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	240	61 Bowen
5	Saranac	Lautenschuetz, Lance		Hardscrabble	48100	48100	110.8	94401	Lautenschuetz	Lance	Lisa Lautenschuetz			3 Meyers Way		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	321	Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Coryer, Robert	1036	Hardscrabble	55800	220500	114.5	94401	Coryer	Robert	Heather Coryer			1036 Hardscrabble Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	240	1036 Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Duquette, William		Hardscrabble	28800	28800	84.2	94401	Duquette	William	Clifford Duquette			205 Hardscrabble Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	321	Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Delaney, Elsie	1076	Hardscrabble	76600	154400	199	94401	Delaney	Elsie				1076 Hardscrabble Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	240	1076 Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Golt, Andrew		Hardscrabble	77400	77400	257	94401	Golt	Andrew	Carol Klepper			17 Couch St		Plattsburgh, NY 12901	44401	321	Hardscrabble
5	Saranac	Lamora, Roger	1286-1288	Hardscrabble	108700	240000	190.3	94401	Lamora	Roger	Ellen M. Lamora			1286 Hardscrabble Rd		Cadyville, NY 12918	44401	210	1286-1288 Hardscrabble
6	Saranac	NYSEG	202	Soper	322000	22283000	417	94401	NYSEG			Attn: Utility Shared Services		70 Farm View Dr	Local Tax Dept Freeport	New Gloucester, ME 04260	44401	874	202 Soper

*Phase 4 is routed entirely upon public right-of-way

	public or quasi-public
	private

Summary of Potentially Affected Bridges

Closed Kent Falls Rd Bridge
Bridge is in Public Ownership: BIN 3335790, owned by Clinton County.
Clinton County is supportive of the SRTG alignment over this bridge.

Closed Railroad Bridge West of Goddeau Rd
Bridge is in Private Ownership; Owner: Carl T. Gerner
Contact: Plattsburgh Dental Group, 91 Hammond Lane, Plattsburgh, NY
Mr. Gerner attended October 26 SRTG Public Presentation.
Mr. Gerner indicated to the Town of Plattsburgh Planner that he is receptive to discussion about public use of the structure.

Appendix F

Expected Permitting Requirements for Potential Alignment :

The chart below identifies the expected permits to be required for each section of the SRTG's potential alignment. Exact permitting requirements will be determined during the design phase for each section

Section	Extent From:	Extend To:	Permit Type*								
			USACE	FERC	SEQR	SHPO	NYS DEC	NYS DOT	NYS APA	NYSEG	Locals
Phase 1: Rugar Woods	End of existing SRT	Western extent of SUNY Plattsburgh Property	●	●	●		●			●	●
Phase 2: 1-87 to Runway	Western extent of SUNY Plattsburgh Property	Fair Ground Rd & 22B	●		●	●	●	●			●
Phase 3: Main St to Kent Falls Rd	Fairground Rd & 22B	Kent Falls Rd @ Mill C Dam		●	●					●	●
Phase 4: Adirondack Gateway	Kent Falls Rd @ Mill C Dam	Hank Wilson Rd @ Duquette Rd	●	●	●				●	●	●
Phase 5: Wetlands Connector	Hank Wilson Rd @ Duquette Rd	Bowen Rd	●		●	●	●		●		●
Phase 6: High Falls Connector	Bowen Rd	Rte 3 @ Cane Rd	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

*Permit Type (Descriptions of each provided in Chapter 5):

USACE = United States Army Corps of Engineers

FERC = Federal Energy Regulatory Committee

SEQR = State Environmental Quality Review

SHPO = State Historic Preservation Office

NYS DEC = New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NYS DOT = New York State Department of Transportation

NYS APA = New York State Adirondack Park Agency

NYSEG = New York State Energy and Gas Corporation

Locals = Various local building permits

Chart Key:

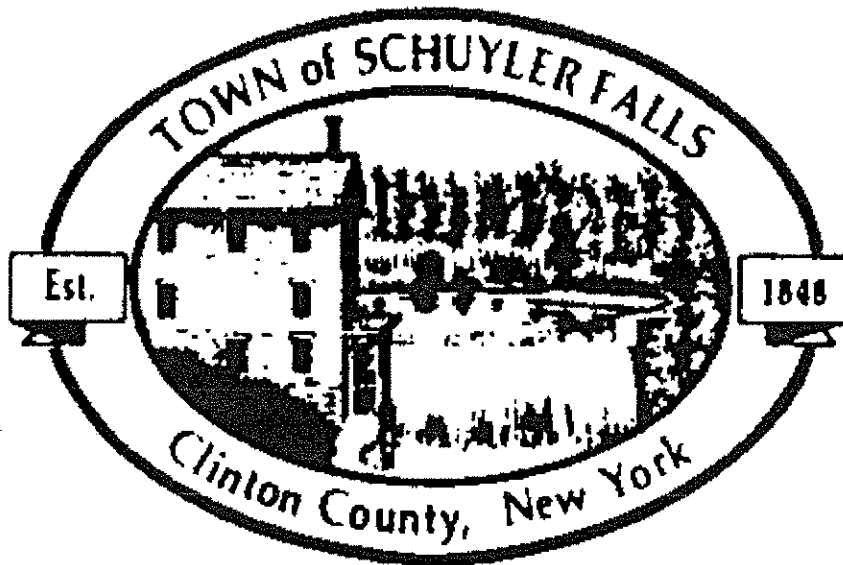
● High probability permit will be required

● Low probability permit will be required

Appendix E

Town of Schuyler Falls Fund Balance Policy

Received from
Mike 7/



THE TOWN OF SCHUYLER FALLS FUND BALANCE POLICY

GENERAL - 954,118 X .25% = \$238,529.50

Highway - 926,296 X .25% = \$231,574.00

Morrisville Water - 97,000⁰⁰ X .25 = 24,250

Macey Lane 62,578 X .25 = 15,643

Woods Mills - 83,110 X .25 = 20,777.50

Capital Reserves - WATER - 54,000

UN Reserves - 0

HIGHWAY Reserve - Equipment - 217,273.16

COMPUTER - 37,805.17

BUDG - ~~to~~ Reserves -

Resolution Approving a Fund Balance Policy

WHEREAS, the Town of Schuyler Falls wishes to be proactive in its fiscal responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, the State Comptroller and Government Finance Officers Association and the recognized national bond rating institutions recommend that government agencies adopt a Fund Balance Policy; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board believes that a Fund Balance Policy is in the best interest of the Town of Schuyler Falls,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that the following Fund Balance Policy shall take effect immediately.

TOWN OF SCHUYLER FALLS FUND BALANCE POLICY

1. PURPOSE:

The Town of Schuyler Falls has an important responsibility to its citizens to carefully account for public funds, to manage municipal finances wisely and to plan the adequate funding of services desired by the public, including the provision and maintenance of public facilities.

The Town of Schuyler Falls is dedicated to maintaining a reasonable fund balances sufficient to mitigate current and future risks (i.e. unanticipated emergency expenditures, mitigate unexpected costs resulting from natural disasters, sudden, unexpected increases in employee benefits and other budgetary expenses and revenue shortfalls), plan for future capital project and equipment needs and to ensure stable tax rates.

By maintaining a sufficient level of fund balance the Town:

- a) Reduces the need for urgent and significant increases in the Town tax rate.
- b) Ensures the Town's ability to effectively react with adequate existing resources to address emergency situations and other events and take advantage of advantageous opportunities that may present themselves to the Town.
- c) Avoids the need for costly tax anticipation notes.
- d) Exercises good fiscal management by permitting the development of a more responsible and responsive long-term financial plan.
- e) Maintains or improves a strong bond rating, thereby reducing future interest expenses.
- f) Eliminates the need for short-term borrowing to handle cash flow between the start of the fiscal year and the receipt of revenue from taxes.
- g) Maximizes investment earnings by maintaining adequate levels of cash and investments.

2. DEFINITION:

Fund Balance - is the difference between a Town's General and Special Revenue Funds' current assets (cash, short-term investments, receivables) expected to be available to finance operations in the immediate future and its current liabilities. Since the Governmental Accounting Standards

Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, total Fund Balance is made up of five parts: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. The last three classifications comprise the unrestricted fund balance of the Town. The statement went into effect June 30, 2011.

Non-spendable - Consists of the amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a non-spendable form. Examples include: prepaid insurance and inventory.

Restricted (Reserves) - Consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by certain creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Examples include: capital reserves, tax stabilization reserves, debt reserves, repair reserves, insurance reserve and other reserves allowed by State statutes.

Committed (Unrestricted) – Consists of amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself using its highest level decision making authority (Town Board). The Town Board must take formal action before the end of the fiscal year to add or remove a constraint. The NYS Office of the State Comptroller believes that, in most cases, local governments will not have committed fund balances to report primarily due to the fact that reserves are allowed by State statutes.

Assigned (Unrestricted) – Consists of amounts that are subject to purposes constraint by a government itself that represents an intended use established by the government's highest level decision making authority (Town Board), or by the Board's designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose the General Fund. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Examples include: fund balance restricted by formal actions by the Town Board (resolutions, ordinances and local laws) constitute a constraint of resources and will result in an assignment of resources, also, encumbrances will typically be considered an assignment of resources.

Unassigned (Unrestricted) - This consists of all balances remaining after considering the other four categories and could result in a surplus or a deficit. Use of these balances are least constrained in this category.

3. GUIDELINES:

The Town hereby establishes a minimum un-reserved Fund Balance Policy (the "Fund Balance Policy") that together with the Town Financial Policy, Revenue Policy and the Expense Policy will serve to guide the Town's budgeting decisions by providing:

- a) a target Minimum un-reserved Fund Balance (the "Minimum Fund Balance") for the Town's two principal funds:
 - i. the Town General Fund;
 - ii. the Highway Fund, (together "the Funds").
- b) a specific time frame to attain the Minimum Fund Balance,
- c) the permitted uses that, by their nature, are not expected to occur routinely of the Minimum Fund Balance.

The Town shall:

- a) Strive to attain and maintain in each of the Funds at fiscal year-end the Minimum Fund Balance of 25% (the "Minimum Fund Balance Percentage") of each of the Funds total adopted budgeted expenditures. The Minimum Fund Balance Percentage represents the Town's best estimate at this time of the financial reserves required to meet unexpected variances. The Minimum Fund Balance exclusive of the operating budget contingency established under e) is reserved for the following uses:
 - i. cash flow purposes;
 - ii. unknown unbudgeted, and unpredictable events, such as a catastrophic road failure;
 - iii. to provide a reserve to fund calls on the Town's resources by Clinton County and unfunded mandates imposed on the Town by higher levels of government; and
 - iv. to provide a reserve to meet negative budget variances subject to the procedures set forth in d) below;
- b) Not use the Fund Balance for predictable or recurring expenses until the Minimum Fund Balance has been attained;
- c) Refrain from the use of the Minimum Fund Balance to reduce the amount of the real property taxes and/or will use the Minimum Fund Balance for one-time capital or emergency expenditures only if:
 - i. there are surplus balances remaining after all reserve and fund allocations are made, or
 - ii. the Town has made a rational analysis with justifying evidence that it has an adequate level of short and long term resources;
- d) Use the Minimum Fund Balance to assist the Town in addressing negative actual budget variances subject to:
 - i. first reducing expenditures or increasing revenues in an amount up to 10% of the Town's annual adopted operating budget expenditures and to request a 10% reduction from all outside contracted vendors and consultants.
 - ii. should the Town require additional resources than the 10% provided by d) i) to cure the actual budget deficit the Town can use unreserved fund balance on a dollar match basis for each additional dollar of expenditure reduction or revenue enhancement up to an amount that totals 10% of the Town's annual adopted budget expenditures;
 - iii. should the Town require additional resources beyond the aggregate 10% provided by d) i) and d) ii) the Town can use the remaining Minimum Fund Balance in its entirety but in an amount not to exceed the amount required to cure the operating deficit;
- e) Establish, in the operating budget, a contingency appropriation reserve line item, as appropriate, of the three principal funds, to:
 - i. provide for non-recurring unforeseen expenditures of an emergency nature;
 - ii. provide orderly budgetary adjustments when revenues do not meet projections;
 - iii. provide the local match for public or private grants that may become available during the fiscal year;

- iv. meet unexpected increases in service delivery costs; and
- v. provide for settlement of pending liabilities and for un-expected payment of accrued vacation and sickness liabilities;
- f) develop a structurally balanced five year forecast using projected recurring revenues and recurring expenses from which to project the establishment of a 25% un-reserved fund balance for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 20__;
- g) each year starting with the 20__ budget the Town Board shall strive to allocate a minimum of 2% of annual budgeted expenses with the goal of achieving a 25% fund balance by the year 20__ in all three principal funds

GENERAL .

Highway

L

Appendix F

Town of Schuyler Falls NYSEG Gas Franchise

FRANCHISE

THE TOWN BOARD of the Town of Schuyler Falls, County of Clinton and State of New York, by and with the consent and approval of the Supervisor of said Town as evidenced by the signature attached hereto having by resolution at a meeting of said Board duly called and held for such purposes on the 28th day of June, 2016, after hearing, notice of which was given by publication in the official newspaper of said Town at least ten (10) days prior to the public hearing, authorized the granting of a gas franchise to **NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION**, pursuant to its Petition for a Public Hearing on June 28, 2016

NOW, THEREFORE, the Town of Schuyler Falls, by

Councilman George Seymour, Councilman Barry White, Councilman Howard Newton, Councilman Willard Todd, Supervisor Richard Potiker, does hereby grant New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, its successors and assigns, upon due acceptance hereof in writing, a perpetual franchise to lay, construct, install, maintain and operate conductors, fixtures, pipes and structures for carrying, transmitting, distributing and delivering gas (natural, manufactured or mixed), other fluids, telecommunications equipment and signals, and electricity with the necessary pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, valve pits, regulators, compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures in, under, along, across, through and to extend its facilities beyond all streets, highways, alleys, squares, lanes, parks and public places in the said Town of Schuyler Falls, for the purpose of furnishing, selling and distributing gas for light, heat and power purposes, and for providing space and facilities in or near its trenches for other services rendered to the public, including communications services (so long as the interested parties are prepared to share the cost), in said Town, and to extend its facilities beyond the limits of the Town as may be necessary and incident to its business as a company that furnishes natural gas service and which provides space and facilities in or near its trenches for other services.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that all pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, valve pits, regulators, compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures shall be placed in such a manner as to cause as little inconvenience to the public in the use of such highways as is practicable and consistent with the safety and efficiency of such pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, regulators,

compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures.

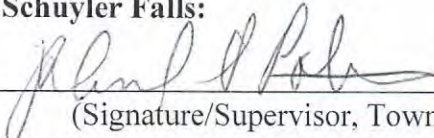
PROVIDED FURTHER, that all of said pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, valve pits, regulators, compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures shall be placed, constructed and maintained in a proper and workmanlike manner so that the same shall in no way endanger the public, and the said Company shall at all times indemnify and save harmless said Town and the members of said Town Board from and against any and all actions, suits, damages, costs, charges and expenses by reason of the location and maintenance of said pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, valve pits, regulators, compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures through, along and under any of the streets, highways, avenues, lanes and other public places, or by reason of any act done or omitted to be done in the premises by said Company.

PROVIDED FURTHER, whenever said Company shall have occasion to make an opening in the surface of any street, highway or other public place for the purpose of laying or repairing any pipes, conduits, ducts, valves, valve pits, regulators, compressors and other conductors, fixtures and structures, it will first procure any permits necessary under the law or ordinances of said Town (except in an emergency), will conduct such work in a careful and workmanlike manner, will cause as little disturbance of traffic as reasonably possible, and will restore the surface of such street, highway or other public place equal to or better than its former condition, including restoration of pavements where it has been necessary to disturb the same.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that this grant of a franchise is made upon the condition that permission be secured from the Public Service Commission as is required by law.

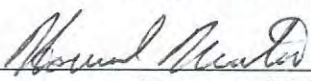
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Town of Schuyler Falls has caused this instrument to be signed in its name by its Supervisor and Town Board, and the seal of the Town to be hereunto affixed this 28th day of June, 2016.

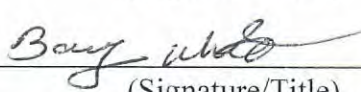
Town of Schuyler Falls:

By: 
(Signature/Supervisor, Town of Schuyler Falls)

By:  Councilman
(Signature/Title)

By:  Councilman
(Signature/Title)

By:  Councilman
(Signature/Title)

By:  Councilman
(Signature/Title)

By: _____
(Signature/Title)

(SEAL)

Ratification of Franchise by Highway Superintendent

I, John Rock, Highway Superintendent of the Town of Schuyler Falls, County of Clinton and State of New York, do hereby join in the execution and delivery of the foregoing Franchise or privilege and do hereby approve, ratify and confirm the same.

DATED: June 28th 2016.

Certification of Town Clerk

I, **Donna Hamel**, Clerk of the Town of Schuyler Falls, in the County of Clinton and the State of New York, do hereby certify that the attached copy of the Resolution and Franchise is a true and complete copy of the originals thereof granted this day to New York State Electric & Gas Corporation by the Town of Schuyler Falls on the 28th day of June, 2016.

Donna Hamel

Clerk of the Town of Schuyler Falls

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION hereby accepts the terms of the foregoing Franchise this 11th day of August, 2016.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTRIC & GAS CORPORATION

By: [Signature]

Title: Director - Integrated Planning & Process Improvement

(SEAL)

Appendix G

Town of Schuyler Falls Notes, Resources and Examples for Implementing Recommendations

Town of Schuyler Falls

Comprehensive Plan

2019-2048

**Resources and Notes for Implementing
Recommendations from Chapters 3-8.**

Chapter 3. Land Use

Resources/Notes/Examples
NYS Guide to Planned Unit Developments
Form-Based Codes Institute
NYS Agricultural Districts NYS Agricultural District Law Summary NYS Agricultural Law FAQs
Michigan State Overlay Zone Info Sheet American Planning Association Property Topics and Concepts Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Natural Environmental Areas Overlay District Ordinance DEC Conservation of Natural Areas and Wildlife in Your Community
Town of North Castle NY Hamlet Design Guidelines Water Mill Hamlet, Southampton NY Hamlet Overlay
Corvallis OR Flexible Industrial Overlay District
NYS Stormwater Development Manual Fund for Lake George Low Impact Design Guidelines
NYS Ag District website

Chapter 4. Economics, Business and Agriculture

Resources/Notes/Examples
Connect our Future Buy Local Campaign Institute for Local Self-reliance How to Start a Buy Local Campaign
NYS Comptroller Competitive Bidding Guidebook
USDA Rural Areas Show Overall Population Decline and Shifting Regional Patterns of Population Change City Lab The Cities Refugees Saved Pew Charitable Trust Shrinking Small Towns See Hope in Refugees
NYS Empire State Development Certified Business Incubators and innovation Hot Spots InBIA Incubating in Rural Areas Center for Rural Affairs Creating Entrepreneurial Communities
DCI Blog 5 Big Marketing Ideas for Rural and Small Communities

Chapter 5. Health and Wellbeing

Resources/Notes/Examples
Clinton County Pre-Disaster Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2014 (5 year update)
Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium Government, NGO training website: https://www.ruraltraining.org/training/courses/mgt-416/
Clinton County Health Department Health Improvement Plan Patient Engagement Hit Strategies for Rural Patient Healthcare Access Challenges
Averill, Jennifer B. 2013. <i>Priorities for action in a Rural Older Adults Study</i>. Family and Community Health. 35(4)358-372.
Kansas State University Rural Grocery Initiative Center for Rural Affairs Saving the Small Town Grocery Store Rural Health Information Hub Rural Hunger and Access to Healthy Food

Chapter 6. Natural Environment

Resources/Notes/Examples
Community Wealth Community Land Trusts Housing Assistance Council Community Land Trusts and Rural Housing USDA Land Conservation Strengthens Rural Communities: Examples of the Land And Waters Conservation Fund at Work Land Trust Alliance Community Conservation
NY Rural Water Association Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Linking Growth and Land Use to Water Supply River Network Integrated Water management What it is and How it Can Benefit your River and Community Environmental Protection Agency Septic Systems Guidance, Policy and Regulations
Saranac River Trail Greenway Feasibility Study 2016

Chapter 7. Culture, Arts, Recreation and Entertainment

Resources/Notes/Examples

Town Historian, Barb Benkwitt, and assistant historian Marge Wood, express interest in serving in this capacity.

Town should consider future of Kent Falls Road Bridge relative to Saranac River Trail. This bridge links Morrisonville and Cadyville park, providing access across the Saranac River. It is a unique location and offers excellent outdoor recreation opportunities.

US Department of Agriculture Rural Development, Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program
website: <https://www.ruraltraining.org/training/courses/mgt-416/>

New York State Education Library Grants program website:
<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/libdev/stateaid/index.html>

New York State Education "How To" guide for creating public libraries:
<http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/libdev/libs/pldtools/guide/index.html>

Comprehensive Planning Committee Member, Merry Gwynn, has expressed interest in assistance in this effort.

Chapter 8. Governance and Infrastructure

Resources/Notes/Examples
Many members of the committee that drafted the Draft Comprehensive Plan have expressed interest in serving in this capacity.
SUNY Plattsburgh associate professor Dr. Liou Xie and students could be a valuable asset for transportation planning. NYS Department of Transportation Smart Planning https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/smart-planning
Communities such as Dannemora, NY and Maine, NY have been successful at infrastructure development with NYSEG and provide models for Schuyler Falls.
US Department of Agriculture Rural Energy Programs: https://www.energy.gov/eere/solarpoweringamerica/us-department-agriculture US Department of Agriculture energy and water programs for communities: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/programs-services-communities-nonprofits