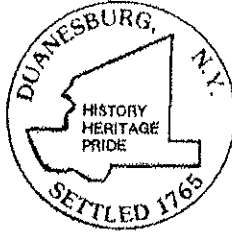


Roger Tidball, Town Supervisor
Jennifer Howe, Town Clerk
Brandy Fall, Deputy Town Clerk
William Reed, Highway Superintendent



John D. Ganther, Council Member
Francis R. Potter, Council Member
Jeffrey Senecal, Council Member
William Wenzel, Council Member

Thursday April 8, 2021
Regular Town Board Meeting
Meeting Time: 7:00PM

Meeting called to order by Supervisor Tidball at 7:00PM

Present: Supervisor Tidball, Council Members Ganther, Potter, Senecal and Wenzel, Town Clerk
Howe Town Attorney Terresa Bakner Absent:

Pledge of Allegiance

Supervisor Tidball: Ok tonight's board meeting Thursday April 8, 2021.

We have a continuation of the Public Hearing in regard to the town amending its current contracts for Fire Protection services to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and the towns insurance requirements. We will be keeping it open for Mariaville Fire Department only after tonight.

Continuation of Public Hearing: The Town amending its current Mariaville Volunteer Fire Department contract for fire protection services to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and the Town's insurance requirements.

Supervisor Tidball: Not a problem. Ok, we are going to continue the public hearing for the Mariaville Fire Dept.

Supervisor Tidball: I need approval of minutes please.

Council Member Potter: I make the motion for approval of minutes for the Town Board Meeting on Thursday March 25, 2021.

Council Member Wenzel: I'll second. Any discussion? Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Abstain

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Resolution 63-21: Council Member Potter motioned, seconded by Council Member Wenzel to approve the Town Board Meeting minutes of Thursday March 25, 2021.

Motion carried, 4 ayes

Supervisor Tidball: Alright, Town Clerk's Report

Town Clerk Howe: Read the March 2021 Town Clerk Report (please see attached)

Supervisor Tidball: Thank you. Supervisor's Report. Supervisor Tidball read the March 2021 Supervisor's Report (please see attached)

Supervisor Tidball: Payment of claims please

Council Member Potter: Vouchers to be paid Town of Duaneburg Vouchers per Fund. General Fund - \$15,613.21. Highway fund- \$3,331.79 SD#1- \$1,861.90 SD#2 - \$2,616.06 SD#3 - \$1,122.17. Total vouchers to be paid - \$24,545.13.

Council Member Ganther: I'll second it.

Supervisor Tidball: Any discussion? Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Council Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Resolution 64-21: Council Member Potter motioned, seconded by Council Member Ganther to pay the following claims:

Motion carried, 5 ayes

**Vouchers to be Paid
April 8, 2021**

General Fund:	\$15,613.21
Highway Fund:	\$3,331.79
SD#1 Fund:	\$1,861.90
SD#2 Fund:	\$2,616.06
SD#3 Fund:	\$1,122.17

Total To Be Paid:	\$24,545.13
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Supervisor Tidball: Alright, we're going to go into Committee reports. We'll start off with Highway

Highway:

Hwy Superintendent Reed: We are about done with sweeping. We are cutting down some trees along the roadways. There will be milling on Rt. 20 starting next week from where they left off last year up to the light in town. Like last time they are giving us what they dig up, so we will be hauling that and using it where we can.

Supervisor Tidball: Ok, Park Committee

Park Committee:

Council Member Wenzel: We are starting with the walk through for the installation on the disc golf course. On Saturday May 1 @ 11am we will be doing a cleanup day at Shafer Park that Senator Hincey's Office will be sponsoring. Roger wants to take a look at the fields and see if we need to bring in sand to make the fields in playable condition.

Sewer Districts:

Council Member Ganther: Ok, Corey got a flat in the new truck and learned there was no spare. He had to have the truck towed to get a new tire put on. Maintenance contract on the generators is expiring this May. Dale is getting new quotes. We made some progress on freshwater infiltration. West Shore Rd. had an abandoned home with a toilet still running and sub pump hooked up. We contacted the bank that owns it and they sent out their maintenance people to take care of it. Pump station pumps had to get new ones installed. One went bad in Delanson and Mariaville also. Had to order a new one to replace and another to have as a backup.

Supervisor Tidball: Ok. Mr. Brown

Bill Brown: Updated on the plans for improvements at both plants

Supervisor Tidball: Thank you. IT John.

IT:

Council Member Ganther: Ok, next Broadband Committee meeting will be on May 12th @ 6:30pm via Zoom. We will be doing our website training on Friday for those employees who can not attend it will be recorded to view later down the line. Roger spoke with Kevin Eagen with Spectrum he said the project is going well. Construction estimating department will be getting estimates on Suits and Mott Rd.

I met with Bill to review feedback from the residents this week on the comprehensive plan. See attached.

Supervisor Tidball: Ok, the town is getting money from the American Rescue Plan in the amount of \$690,000. There will be a serious discussion as to what to do with this money that I would like to have Council Member Ganther and Council Member Wenzel spearhead. Ok, let's move on to the business meeting.

Business Meeting:

Council Member Potter: Motion to accept the introduction of local law number 2 of the year 2021 allowing commercial event venues, to establish the Town Board as SEQRA lead agency and to direct that the local law be referred to the Town Planning and Zoning Boards for their review and to the County Planning Board as required by the NYS General Municipal Law.

Councilmember Ganther: Second

Supervisor Tidball: Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Resolution 65-21 Council Member Potter motioned, seconded by Council Member Senecal to accept the introduction of local law number 2 of the year 2021 allowing commercial event venues, to establish the Town Board as SEQRA lead agency and to direct that the local law be referred to the Town Planning and Zoning Boards for their review and to the County Planning Board as required by the NYS General Municipal Law.

Motion carried, 5 ayes

Council Member Senecal: Motion to authorize the transfer of the amount of \$80,895.70 from the Town Special Projects Account #7100133975 into the Town General Fund Account to close out the original Sewer District #3 Project.

Councilmember Wenzel: Second

Supervisor Tidball: Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Resolution 66-21: Council Member Senecal motioned, seconded by Council Member Wenzel to authorize the transfer of the amount of \$80,895.70 from the Town Special Projects Account #7100133975 into the Town General Fund Account to close out the original Sewer District #3 Project.

Council Member Ganther: Motion to set a Public Hearing on April 22, 2021 at 7pm for the purpose of hearing all parties regarding the changes made to the Comprehensive Plan.

Supervisor Tidball: Second

Supervisor Tidball: Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Resolution 67-21: Council Member Ganther motioned, seconded by Supervisor Tidball to set a Public Hearing on April 22, 2021 at 7pm for the purpose of hearing all parties regarding the changes made to the Comprehensive Plan.

Motion carried, 5 ayes

Council Member Ganther: Motion to appoint Matthew Hoffman and Michael Walpole as alternates on the Planning Board.

Supervisor Tidball: Second

Supervisor Tidball: Jen call the roll please.

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Potter

Council Member Potter: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Resolution 68-21: Council Member Ganther motioned, seconded by Supervisor Tidball to appoint Matthew Hoffman and Michael Walpole as alternates on the Planning Board.
Motion carried, 5 ayes

Supervisor Tidball: Ok, at this time we are going to open up privilege of the floor.

Privilege of the floor:

Supervisor Tidball: Read letter from resident Kim Heimborg see attached

Lynne Bruning: Read statement see attached.

Supervisor Tidball: Ok, if nothing else I will make the motion to go into Executive Session to discuss personnel matters.

Council Member Potter: Second it.

Supervisor Tidball: Alrighty. Any discussion? Jen please call the roll.

Town Clerk Howe: Supervisor Tidball

Council Supervisor Tidball: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Ganther

Council Member Ganther: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Wenzel

Council Member Wenzel: Aye

Town Clerk Howe: Council Member Senecal

Council Member Senecal: Aye

I, Jennifer Howe, Town Clerk of the Town of Duanesburg, so hereby certify that this is a true and accurate transcript of the Regular Town Board Meeting held on Thursday April 8, 2021 at the Duanesburg Town Hall, 5853 Western Turnpike, Duanesburg, New York 12056.

RESOLUTION NO. _-2021
April 8, 2021

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg is considering the adoption of a local law to be known as Local Law number 2 of 2021 regulating commercial event venues to allow residents in the Town to develop and to operate appropriately located venues; and


WHEREAS, Local Law number 2 of 2021 is attached hereto and introduced for the consideration of the Town Board; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board is the only involved agency for this type one action—the adoption of a local law regulating commercial event venues;


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board declares itself lead agency pursuant to the NYS Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) for the required environmental review of this action; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board accepts the introduction of local law number 2 of the year 2021 and directs that it be referred to the Town Planning and Zoning Boards for their review and to the County Planning Board as required by the NYS General Municipal Law.

By (unanimous/majority) vote of the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg at its regular meeting on April 8, 2021.



Roger Tidball, Supervisor



Jennifer Howe, Town Clerk

Present: ALL
Absent:

Council Members:

Roger Tidball	<u>Yea</u>	Nay	Abstain
John Ganther	<u>Yea</u>	Nay	Abstain
Rick Potter	<u>Yea</u>	Nay	Abstain
William Wenzel	<u>Yea</u>	Nay	Abstain
Jeff Senecal	<u>Yea</u>	Nay	Abstain

TOWN OF DUANESBURG LOCAL LAW NO. 2 OF 2021

**A LOCAL LAW AMENDING THE TOWN OF DUANESBURG ZONING ORDINANCE
WITH RESPECT TO COMMERCIAL EVENT VENUES**

BE IT ENACTED by the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg in the County of Schenectady as follows:

Section 1. Title of the Local Law.

This local law shall be entitled “A Local Law Amending the Town of Duanesburg Zoning Ordinance with Respect to Commercial Event Venues.”

Section 2. Authorization.

This local law is enacted pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law and Article 16 of the Town Law of the State of New York.

Section 3. Purpose.

The purpose of this local law is to allow within the Town of Duanesburg in all but the L-1 and L-2 Districts, the conversion and use of existing structures for temporary events such as weddings, anniversaries, graduation parties, and other similar reasons on a commercial basis. The Town Zoning Ordinance currently addresses mass gatherings but does not address smaller commercial events that may be held in existing structures and/or tents, including Bed and Breakfasts, Agricultural Barns or other accessory structures. Use of Fire Halls, Churches and other buildings already rated for public assemblies for such events is not in any way restricted by the adoption of these regulations which pertain to commercial temporary events. Use of homes and properties on a non-commercial basis for such events is also exempted from the requirements of this local law.

Where an existing structure is going to be used for commercial events the goal is to balance the impacts of such events on the surrounding neighbors and to ensure that the events are carefully regulated to address impacts related to noise, property maintenance, traffic, public health, welfare and safety.

Section 4. Zoning Ordinance Amendment

The Zoning Ordinance is amended to reflect and include the following:

§ 1-1 Standards.

- A. The Planning Board may grant a special use permit to allow the conversion of existing structures, including temporary tents, for the holding of temporary events such as weddings, anniversaries, graduation parties and the like in all zoning districts in the Town

with the exception of the L-1 and L-2 Districts, provided that the Planning Board finds that all of the following conditions and standards have been met for the conversion of each existing structure for such purposes and that the structure/event venue:

1. Will comply with applicable legal requirements, will be consistent with the purposes of the district in which it is located and has been given due consideration by the Planning Board.
2. Will not result in excessive off-premises noise, dust, odors, solid waste or glare, or create any public or private nuisances.
3. Will not cause significant traffic congestion, impair pedestrian safety, or overload existing roads, considering their current width, surfacing, condition and any proposed improvements made to them by the applicant.
4. Will be suitable for the proposed action considering the property's size, location, topography, vegetation, soils, natural habitat, hydrology, and its ability to be buffered or screened from neighboring properties and public roads.

§ 1-2 Decision.

The Planning Board may approve the application, approve it subject to modifications, or disapprove the application.

- A. Decision. Any decision by the Planning Board to grant or deny a special use permit shall include either a negative declaration of environmental significance or a written SEQRA findings statement consistent with the requirements of SEQRA. The decision shall contain a statement of its findings regarding the appropriateness of the use so authorized and the conditions required in the special use permit, or its reasons for denial. In granting any approval, the Planning Board shall impose any conditions that may be necessary to ensure that the proposed use will be compatible with its surroundings.
- B. Quantity of Events. The number of events that can be held at a location may be limited at the discretion of the Planning Board depending upon the facts and circumstances of the application.
- C. The Planning Board shall attach to the special use permit such conditions and restrictions as are deemed necessary. Upon its granting of said special use permit, any such conditions must be met by the Applicant prior to the issuance of any permits by the Building Inspector and throughout the operation of the event venue. The special use permit for events may be reviewed at the discretion of the Planning Board on a yearly basis.

§ 2 Event Venue.

§ 2-1 Use Standards.

An event venue must demonstrate compliance with the following standards in addition to the special use standards in § 1-1.

- A. The event venue shall be located on a site with a minimum of five acres.
- B. The site of the event venue shall have at least two means of egress, at least one of which is adequate for emergency vehicles, as determined by the Planning Board in consultation

with emergency responders based on its width, length, surface and ability to support the gross vehicle axle weight of emergency vehicles.

- C. The maximum number of attendees at the event venue shall be 100.
- D. The applicant shall demonstrate that all required parking can be accommodated on-site. This requirement shall not preclude an event venue from utilizing shuttle buses or other methods of guest transportation.
- E. The applicant shall also submit a traffic study showing that the roadways around, entering and leaving the event venue have sufficient capacity and are safe to accommodate the event venue.
- F. All events shall be provided with adequate potable water and sanitary facilities as required by the Planning Board, Building Inspector and/or the NYS Department of Health.
- G. The Planning Board shall require appropriate buffers between the event venue and adjoining properties, given the size of parcel, the natural topography and vegetative cover.
- H. The event will not make, continue, cause, or permit, unreasonably intrusive noise. Standards to be considered in determining whether an unreasonably intrusive noise exists include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. The volume of the noise.
 - b. The frequency of the noise.
 - c. The time of day of the noise.
 - d. The proximity to any residential, educational, medical, or religious facility.
 - e. The duration of the noise.
- I. Maximum Sound Levels.
 - a. Events may only take place between the hours of 9:00 AM to 9:00 PM, and at no time may the maximum sound level exceed 70 decibels at any of the property boundaries.
 - b. The measurement of any sound or noise shall be made with a sound-level meter using the A-weighted scale and slow response, except for sounds or noises which occur in single or multiple bursts with a duration of less than one second, for which fast response shall be used. The sound level determination or measurement shall be conducted not nearer to the sound source than the closest property line of the parcel on which such noise is generated, except where otherwise specified by the Planning Board.
- J. Seating for events may occur outdoors, under a fabric structure temporarily constructed on the property, or in an event structure meeting the standards in § 2-3 below.
- K. Locations for proposed temporary fabric structures must be included on the site plan. All buildings and structures, including fabric structures, to be used as part of the event venue shall, where required, obtain a certificate of occupancy for their intended uses, including an event structure meeting the standards in § 2-3 below.
- L. The Planning Board shall determine the permitted hours of operation of an event venue. Events shall commence no earlier than 9:00 AM and shall terminate no later than 9:00 PM Sundays through Saturdays. The Planning Board shall also have the power to modify the commencement and termination times for a particular site based upon the specifics of the application before it as long as the modifications do not impact the health, safety and

welfare of the neighborhood and the surrounding community. For purposes of this section, "termination" shall mean the termination of food, drinks, service and entertainment, with the understanding that attendees and servers will need a reasonable amount of time after termination to exit the premises. A generic event management plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Planning Board for review and approval as part of the special use permit review. The plan shall include provisions for traffic and parking management, hours of operation, noise abatement, sanitary facilities and maximum number of guests. The plan shall also include a list of contacts for emergency situations to be used by the guests and shall be provided at each event along with the legal name and address of an emergency contact person at the site shall also be provided.

§ 2-3. Event Structures.

Event venues may utilize former residential, agricultural or accessory structures as a place of public assembly, such as a barn, house or garage, provided the following criteria are satisfied:

- A. The use of any structure for events shall be permitted only after the issuance of a building permit and a certificate of occupancy for public assembly by the Town's Building Inspector.
- B. The applicant shall provide the Building Inspector with a plan prepared by a registered licensed design professional to improve the structure to be used for events to enable the structure to obtain a certificate of occupancy for an assembly area, where none exists. A copy of the plan shall also be submitted to the Planning Board as part of special use permit and site plan review.
- C. The occupancy of the event structure shall not exceed occupancy load and exiting provisions of the New York State Uniform Code and those occupancy load limits shall be posted at the premises by the Town's Building Inspector.

§ 2-4. Special Use Permit.

- A. The special use permit and site plan for an event venue must include:
 1. The maximum number of attendees permitted during any event, but in no event greater than 100 attendees.
 2. The hours of operation of the special event venue and whether amplified sound is permitted either outside or inside or both.
 3. Any other conditions on operation, design and layout reasonably necessary to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses and to protect the natural, historic and scenic resources of the Town.
 4. Items in Subsection A(1) through (3) above shall be determined by the Planning Board based on the size of the parcel, location, topography, parking, proximity of neighbors, emergency access and the ability of existing and proposed buffers to provide sound attenuation and visual screening.
 5. This permit is allowed in all districts except L-1 and L-2.

6. Trash and other debris shall be stored in containers with lids. Any blowing trash shall not accumulate on any neighboring properties and all trash generated from the event must be removed no later than noon on the day following the event.

- B. Once a special use permit has been granted to permit an event venue at a particular site, individual events may be held at the site without further review by the Planning Board as long as such events are compliant with § 2-1 and with all the conditions of the special use permit and other approvals issued by the Town.

Section 5. Supersession.

Pursuant to the powers granted by the Municipal Home Rule, this Local Law supersedes all provisions of the Town of Duanesburg Town Code, in so far as such statutes are inconsistent with this Local Law and any other laws or regulations of the Town of Duanesburg are superseded to the extent necessary to give this Local Law full force and effect. All other provisions shall remain the same.

Section 6. Severability.

Each separate provision of this Local Law shall be deemed independent of all other provisions therein, and if any provisions shall be deemed or declared invalid, all other provisions hereof shall remain valid and enforceable.

Section 7. Effective Date.

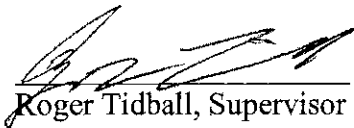
This Local Law shall take effect immediately upon filing in the office of the New York Secretary of State in accordance with Municipal Home Rule Law § 27.

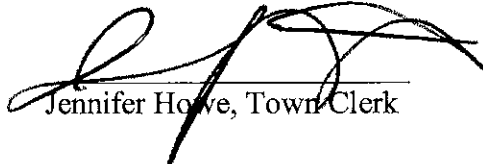
RESOLUTION NO. -2021
April 8, 2021

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg on behalf of Sewer District no. 3 has completed the establishment and construction of the original Sewer District no. 3 project and is closing out the project by transferring the amount of \$80,895.70 from the Special Projects Account #7100133975 which was established for the receipt of funds from NYS EFC and transfer of such funds into the General Fund Account #0300249924 for payment of invoices associated with the Sewer District projects;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board authorizes the transfer of funds from the Special Projects Account #7100133975 in the amount of \$80,895.70 into the General Fund Account #0300249924.

By (unanimous/majority) vote of the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg at its regular meeting on April 8, 2021.


Roger Tidball, Supervisor


Jennifer Howe, Town Clerk

Present: **ALL**
Absent:

Council Members:

Roger Tidball	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yea	Nay	Abstain
John Ganther	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yea	Nay	Abstain
Rick Potter	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yea	Nay	Abstain
William Wenzel	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yea	Nay	Abstain
Jeff Senecal	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yea	Nay	Abstain

Account#	Account Description	Fee Description	Qty	Local Share
		Animal Shelter Boarding Fees	1	130.00
	Misc. Fees	Certified Copies - Death	6	60.00
		Certified Copies - Marriage	2	20.00
	Operating Permit	Operating Permit	1	30.00
		Sub-Total:		\$240.00
690.01	Village Of Delanson	Village Of Delanson	1	30.00
		Sub-Total:		\$30.00
A1255	Conservation	Conservation	2	6.17
		Sub-Total:		\$6.17
A2544	AFTER 30 DAYS	AFTER 30 DAYS	5	25.00
	Dog Licensing	Female, Spayed	22	308.00
		Male, Neutered	16	224.00
		Male, Unneutered	9	198.00
		Replacement Tags	1	5.00
		Sub-Total:		\$760.00
B2555	Building Permits	Building Permits	6	595.00
		Sub-Total:		\$595.00
			Total Local Shares Remitted:	\$1,631.17
Amount paid to: NYS Ag. & Markets for spay/neuter program				65.00
Amount paid to: NYS Environmental Conservation				533.83
Total State, County & Local Revenues:		\$2,230.00	Total Non-Local Revenues:	\$598.83

To the Supervisor:

Pursuant to Section 27, Sub 1, of the Town Law, I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true statement of all fees and monies received by me, Jennifer Howe, Town Clerk, Town of Duanesburg during the period stated above, in connection with my office, excepting only such fees and monies, the application of which are otherwise provided for by law.

Supervisor

Date

Town Clerk

Date

Monthly Statement of the Town Supervisor

TO THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF DUANESBURG, NEW YORK:

Pursuant to Section 119 of Town Law, I hereby render the following statement of all money received and disbursed by this office during the month March 2021.

Revenues

Fund	Amount
General Fund	\$ 37,489.19
Highway Fund	\$ 44,062.43
Fire Protection	\$ 0.00
Parks & Recreation	\$ 0.00
Parklands	\$ 0.00
Service Award	\$ 0.00
Sewer District #1	\$ 0.00
Sewer District #2	\$ 0.00
Sewer District #3	\$ 0.00
Total	<u>\$ 81,551.62</u>

Disbursements

General Fund	\$ 171,053.58
Highway Fund	\$ 86,914.48
Fire Protection	\$ 0.00
Park & Recreation	\$ 0.00
Parklands	\$ 0.00
Sewer District #1	\$ 12,589.01
Sewer District #2	\$ 10,497.50
Sewer District #3	\$ 4,094.41
Total	<u>\$ 285,148.98</u>

Dated April 8, 2021

Supervisors Office – Town of Duanesburg

A--General Fund - 01

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending	Year To Date			
	03/31/2021	03/31/2021			
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
1010.100 - Town Board-Personal Svcs	2,341.52	7,006.62	28,100.00	21,093.38	75.1 %
1010.400 - Town Board-Contractual	0.00	100.00	750.00	650.00	86.7 %
1110.100 - Justices-Personal Svcs	2,614.61	7,843.81	32,633.00	24,789.19	76.0 %
1110.101 - Justices-Court Clerk	949.05	2,867.99	17,500.00	14,632.01	83.6 %
1110.103 - Justices-Court Security	210.00	210.00	4,500.00	4,290.00	95.3 %
1110.200 - Justices-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
1110.400 - Justices-Contractual	304.98	316.48	2,000.00	1,683.52	84.2 %
1220.100 - Supervisor-Personal Svcs	1,626.16	4,878.40	21,140.00	16,261.60	76.9 %
1220.101 - Supervisor-Personal Svcs-Clerk	2,800.00	8,400.00	36,400.00	28,000.00	76.9 %
1220.102 - Supervisor-Personal Svcs-Deputy Supv	234.38	703.14	2,813.00	2,109.86	75.0 %
1220.200 - Supervisor-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
1220.400 - Supervisor-Contractual	0.00	47.57	500.00	452.43	90.5 %
1340.100 - Budget-Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
1355.100 - Assessor-Personal Svcs	1,346.16	4,038.40	17,500.00	13,461.60	76.9 %
1355.101 - Assessor-Personal Svcs-Clerk	648.00	1,944.00	16,380.00	14,436.00	88.1 %
1355.103 - Assessor-Personal Svcs-Support	1,450.00	4,366.00	0.00	(4,366.00)	0.0 %
1355.106 - Assessor-Grievance Board Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
1355.200 - Assessor-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
1355.400 - Assessor-Contractual	13.98	492.98	2,000.00	1,507.02	75.4 %
1355.401 - Assessor-Assessment Support Contract	0.00	0.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	100.0 %
1355.406 - Assessor-Grievance Board Contractual	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	100.0 %
1380.400 - Fiscal-Fiscal Agent Fees	2,500.00	7,500.00	35,000.00	27,500.00	78.6 %
1410.100 - Town Clerk-Personal Svcs	3,500.84	10,502.60	45,511.00	35,008.40	76.9 %
1410.101 - Town Clerk-Personal Svcs-Clerk	2,674.92	8,024.80	34,774.00	26,749.20	76.9 %
1410.200 - Town Clerk-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
1410.400 - Town Clerk-Contractual	0.00	9.38	4,500.00	4,490.62	99.8 %
1420.400 - Attorney-Contractual	4,128.86	15,254.68	20,000.00	4,745.32	23.7 %
1440.400 - Engineer-Contractual	1,370.00	9,298.75	0.00	(9,298.75)	0.0 %
1460.100 - Records Management-Personal Svcs	387.03	747.76	3,000.00	2,252.24	75.1 %
1460.400 - Records Management-Contractual	244.39	525.54	3,300.00	2,774.46	84.1 %
1620.100 - Buildings-Personal Svcs	1,177.67	3,521.71	12,500.00	8,978.29	71.8 %
1620.200 - Buildings-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
1620.400 - Buildings-Contractual	1,320.82	8,573.93	30,000.00	21,426.07	71.4 %
1640.400 - Central Garage-Contractual	2,774.78	5,901.62	17,500.00	11,598.38	66.3 %
1660.400 - Central Storeroom-Contractual	95.03	444.26	2,000.00	1,555.74	77.8 %
1670.400 - Central Printing-Central Print/Mail	98.96	3,187.14	8,500.00	5,312.86	62.5 %
1680.200 - Data Processing-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	100.0 %
1680.400 - Data Processing-Contractual	1,062.50	3,228.60	16,000.00	12,771.40	79.8 %
1910.400 - Unallocated Insurance	681.24	65,143.41	63,034.00	(2,109.41)	(3.3) %
1920.400 - Municipal Dues	0.00	0.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	100.0 %
1990.400 - Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.0 %
3020.400 - Public Safety-Dispatch Svcs	0.00	0.00	43,000.00	43,000.00	100.0 %
3510.100 - Dog Control-Personal Svcs	541.74	1,625.22	6,500.00	4,874.78	75.0 %

A-General Fund - 01

**Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021**

	Month Ending 03/31/2021		Year To Date 03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
3510.400 - Dog Control-Contractual	77.88	94.88	2,500.00	2,405.12	96.2 %
3650.400 - Public Safety-Demolition of Unsafe buildings	1,893.00	1,893.00	750.00	(1,143.00)	(152.4) %
4020.100 - Registrar of Vital Stats-Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	925.00	925.00	100.0 %
4540.400 - Ambulance-Contractual	56,836.00	66,836.00	237,344.00	170,508.00	71.8 %
5010.100 - Supt of Highway-Personal Svcs	4,374.72	13,123.80	56,871.00	43,747.20	76.9 %
5010.101 - Supt of Highway-Personal Svcs-Clerk	240.48	762.78	3,500.00	2,737.22	78.2 %
5010.200 - Supt of Highway-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
5010.400 - Supt of Highway-Contractual	30.06	65.60	500.00	434.40	86.9 %
6010.400 - Social Svcs-Contractual	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.0 %
6410.100 - Publicity-Web Site Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
6410.400 - Publicity-Web Site Contractual	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
6772.400 - Programs for Aging-Contractual	0.00	0.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	100.0 %
7020.100 - Recreation Admin-Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.0 %
7110.100 - Parks-Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	100.0 %
7110.200 - Parks-Equipment	21.98	21.98	3,500.00	3,478.02	99.4 %
7110.400 - Parks-Contractual	478.38	1,761.31	7,500.00	5,738.69	76.5 %
7310.100 - Youth Programs-Personal Svcs	0.00	0.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	100.0 %
7310.400 - Youth Programs-Contractual	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	100.0 %
7510.100 - Historian-Personal Svcs	62.50	187.50	750.00	562.50	75.0 %
7510.400 - Historian-Contractual	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.0 %
7550.400 - Celebrations-Contractual	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.0 %
8160.498 - Refuse/Garbage-Engineering & Testing	3,055.00	6,179.50	18,500.00	12,320.50	66.6 %
8160.499 - Refuse/Garbage-Leachate Hauling & Treatment	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.0 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	32,201.65	32,201.65	45,000.00	12,798.35	28.4 %
9030.800 - Social Security	1,826.90	5,452.53	27,360.00	21,907.47	80.1 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	711.07	2,540.73	12,000.00	9,459.27	78.8 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	697.83	23,183.47	42,723.00	19,539.53	45.7 %
Total Expenses	139,602.87	341,009.52	1,065,858.00	724,848.48	68.0 %
Revenue					
1001 - Real Property Tax	0.00	365,955.00	365,955.00	0.00	0.0 %
1081 - Other Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0.00	(99,719.48)	0.00	99,719.48	0.0 %
1089 - Other Tax Item	87.13	87.13	0.00	(87.13)	0.0 %
1090 - Real Property Tax Interest & Penalties	0.00	0.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	100.0 %
1120 - Non-Property Tax Distribution by County	19,659.74	19,659.74	400,000.00	380,340.26	95.1 %
1255 - Town Clerk Fees	1.38	3.49	1,500.00	1,496.51	99.8 %
2001 - Park and Recreational Charges	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	112.71	500.00	387.29	77.5 %
2501 - Business and Occupational License	153.60	983.60	500.00	(483.60)	(96.7) %
2544 - Dog Licenses	433.00	1,509.00	4,000.00	2,491.00	62.3 %
2610 - Fines and Forfeited Bail	9,294.00	22,908.00	77,000.00	54,092.00	70.2 %
3001 - State per Capita Aid	0.00	0.00	20,653.00	20,653.00	100.0 %
3005 - State Aid Mortgage Tax	0.00	99,719.48	130,000.00	30,280.52	23.3 %
3820 - State Aid Youth Programs	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.0 %

A--General Fund - 01

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending 03/31/2021	Year To Date 03/31/2021			
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Total Revenue	29,628.85	411,218.67	1,015,108.00	603,889.33	59.5 %
Net Assets	(109,974.02)	70,209.15	(50,750.00)	(120,959.15)	238.3 %

B--General Fund B - 02

**Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021**

	Month Ending 03/31/2021		Year To Date 03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
8010.100 - Zoning-Building Inspector	5,374.64	16,123.60	68,500.00	52,376.40	76.5 %
8010.101 - Zoning-Inspector's Clerk	648.00	1,944.00	16,380.00	14,436.00	88.1 %
8010.103 - Zoning-Assistant	1,260.00	3,685.50	15,315.00	11,629.50	75.9 %
8010.104 - Zoning-Board Personal Svcs	513.50	590.00	2,000.00	1,410.00	70.5 %
8010.105 - Zoning-Code Officer	1,410.00	4,230.00	19,000.00	14,770.00	77.7 %
8010.200 - Zoning-Equipment	0.00	165.84	500.00	334.16	66.8 %
8010.400 - Zoning-Contractual	203.39	5,713.54	6,000.00	286.46	4.8 %
8010.404 - Zoning-ZBA Expenses	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	100.0 %
8010.470 - Zoning-Broadband Extention	0.00	0.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	100.0 %
8020.103 - Planning-Assistant	1,260.00	3,690.00	15,315.00	11,625.00	75.9 %
8020.104 - Planning-Board Personal Svcs	565.50	1,153.50	3,000.00	1,846.50	61.6 %
8020.200 - Planning-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
8020.400 - Planning-Contractual	0.00	54.72	0.00	(54.72)	0.0 %
8020.404 - Planning-Board Expenses	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
8020.407 - Planning-Attorney	360.00	1,386.00	6,000.00	4,614.00	76.9 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	18,113.43	18,113.43	17,500.00	(613.43)	(3.5) %
9030.800 - Social Security	746.71	2,233.04	8,790.00	6,556.96	74.6 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	133.32	476.39	2,000.00	1,523.61	76.2 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	862.22	3,517.47	20,768.00	17,250.53	83.1 %
Total Expenses	31,450.71	63,077.03	217,318.00	154,240.97	71.0 %
Revenue					
1120 - Non-Property Tax Distribution by County	4,240.34	4,240.34	114,718.00	110,477.66	96.3 %
1170 - Franchise Fees	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100.0 %
2110 - Zoning Fees	100.00	400.00	500.00	100.00	20.0 %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.0 %
2555 - Building Permits	3,520.00	6,105.00	20,000.00	13,895.00	69.5 %
Total Revenue	7,860.34	10,745.34	185,318.00	174,572.66	94.2 %
Net Assets	(23,590.37)	(52,331.69)	(32,000.00)	20,331.69	(63.5) %

CM-Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund

**Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021**

Revenue

2401 - Interest & Earnings
3089 - Other State Aid

Total Revenue

Net Assets

**Year To Date
03/31/2021**

Actual		Remaining
	(4.23)	4.23
	8,970.00	(8,970.00)
	8,965.77	(8,965.77)
	8,965.77	(8,965.77)

DA-Highway Fund DA - 03

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending 03/31/2021		Year To Date 03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
5130.100 - Machinery-Personal Svcs	1,114.40	1,476.58	7,000.00	5,523.42	78.9 %
5130.200 - Machinery-Equipment	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.0 %
5130.400 - Machinery-Contractual	2,391.83	15,795.80	30,000.00	14,204.20	47.3 %
5130.430 - Machinery-Contractual Training	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	100.0 %
5142.100 - Snow Removal-Personal Svcs	18,790.88	66,064.52	145,000.00	78,935.48	54.4 %
5142.400 - Snow Removal-Contractual	8,243.48	13,150.19	60,000.00	46,849.81	78.1 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	19,119.73	19,119.73	23,500.00	4,380.27	18.6 %
9030.800 - Social Security	1,540.74	5,220.84	12,500.00	7,279.16	58.2 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	1,688.77	6,034.20	17,000.00	10,965.80	64.5 %
9055.800 - Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	100.0 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	5,384.59	20,435.55	66,411.00	45,975.45	69.2 %
Total Expenses	58,274.22	147,297.41	391,811.00	244,513.59	62.4 %
Revenue					
1001 - Real Property Tax	0.00	374,354.00	374,354.00	0.00	0.0 %
2300 - Transportation Services	14,707.00	15,059.81	14,707.00	(352.81)	(2.4) %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	44.06	250.00	205.94	82.4 %
2665 - Sales of Equipment	0.00	0.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	100.0 %
Total Revenue	14,707.00	389,457.87	391,811.00	2,353.13	0.6 %
Net Assets	(43,567.22)	242,160.46	0.00	(242,160.46)	0.0 %

DB--Highway Fund DB - 04

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending		Year To Date		
	03/31/2021		03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
5110.100 - General Repairs-Personal Svcs	235.00	705.00	135,000.00	134,295.00	99.5 %
5110.400 - General Repairs-Contractual	0.00	0.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	100.0 %
5112.200 - Capital Improvements-Equipment	0.00	0.00	104,613.00	104,613.00	100.0 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	23,144.94	23,144.94	21,000.00	(2,144.94)	(10.2) %
9030.800 - Social Security	0.00	0.00	10,328.00	10,328.00	100.0 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	1,466.57	5,240.23	17,000.00	11,759.77	69.2 %
9055.800 - Disability Insurance	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	100.0 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	3,793.75	15,476.86	66,411.00	50,934.14	76.7 %
Total Expenses	28,640.26	44,567.03	429,552.00	384,984.97	89.6 %
Revenue					
1120 - Non-Property Tax Distribution by County	14,648.43	14,648.43	250,000.00	235,351.57	94.1 %
2300 - Transportation Services	14,707.00	15,059.79	14,707.00	(352.79)	(2.4) %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
3501 - State Aid/CHIPS	0.00	0.00	104,613.00	104,613.00	100.0 %
Total Revenue	29,355.43	29,708.22	369,820.00	340,111.78	92.0 %
Net Assets	715.17	(14,858.81)	(59,732.00)	(44,873.19)	75.1 %

H10--Capital Project-Van Patten Park

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021

Revenue
2401 - Interest & Earnings
Total Revenue

Net Assets

Year To Date 03/31/2021	
Actual	Remaining
0.23	(0.23)
0.23	(0.23)
0.23	(0.23)

SF--Fire Protection - 05

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Year To Date 03/31/2021			
	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses				
3410.416 - Fire Protection-Contractual-Delanson	71,817.00	71,817.00	0.00	0.0 %
3410.417 - Fire Protection-Contractual-Burtonsville	59,483.00	59,483.00	0.00	0.0 %
3410.418 - Fire Protection-Contractual-Esperance	69,209.00	79,209.00	10,000.00	12.6 %
3410.419 - Fire Protection-Contractual-Mariaville	202,229.00	261,965.00	59,736.00	22.8 %
Total Expenses	402,738.00	472,474.00	69,736.00	14.8 %
Revenue				
1001.416 - Real Property Tax-Delanson	0.00	71,817.00	71,817.00	100.0 %
1001.417 - Real Property Tax-Burtonsville	0.00	59,483.00	59,483.00	100.0 %
1001.418 - Real Property Tax-Esperance	0.00	79,209.00	79,209.00	100.0 %
1001.419 - Real Property Tax-Mariaville	0.00	261,965.00	261,965.00	100.0 %
Total Revenue	0.00	472,474.00	472,474.00	100.0 %
Net Assets	(402,738.00)	0.00	402,738.00	0.0 %

SS1--Sewer District 1 - 66

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending		Year To Date		
	03/31/2021		03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
1440.203 - Long Term Project Expense	0.00	3,670.00	0.00	(3,670.00)	0.0 %
1990.400 - Contingency	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.0 %
8110.200 - Sewer Admin-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
8110.400 - Sewer Admin-Contractual	40.32	605.04	1,000.00	394.96	39.5 %
8110.460 - Sewer Admin-Easement Fee to RR	0.00	0.00	2,600.00	2,600.00	100.0 %
8110.461 - Sewer Admin-Insurance	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
8110.465 - Sewer Admin-Cell Phone	45.72	142.47	900.00	757.53	84.2 %
8120.200 - Sanitary Sewers-Equipment	0.00	0.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	100.0 %
8120.462 - Sanitary Sewers-Pump Station Electric	170.82	1,287.62	4,500.00	3,212.38	71.4 %
8120.463 - Sanitary Sewers-Maintenance & Repairs	285.00	2,481.47	20,000.00	17,518.53	87.6 %
8130.100 - Treatment/Disposal-Plant Operator	2,000.80	6,002.26	26,010.00	20,007.74	76.9 %
8130.101 - Treatment/Disposal-Backup Operator	0.00	0.00	15,606.00	15,606.00	100.0 %
8130.103 - Treatment/Disposal-Maint Tech	1,506.96	4,520.60	19,591.00	15,070.40	76.9 %
8130.200 - Treatment/Disposal-Equipment	0.00	50.69	1,000.00	949.31	94.9 %
8130.400 - Treatment/Disposal-Contractual	112.94	1,039.74	3,500.00	2,460.26	70.3 %
8130.401 - Treatment/Disposal-Generator Maintenance	0.00	0.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	100.0 %
8130.402 - Treatment/Disposal-SPDES Program Fee	0.00	0.00	425.00	425.00	100.0 %
8130.429 - Treatment/Disposal-Vehicle Repair	0.00	2.17	1,000.00	997.83	99.8 %
8130.462 - Treatment/Disposal-Treatment Plant Electric	1,500.49	5,604.45	20,000.00	14,395.55	72.0 %
8130.463 - Treatment/Disposal-Maintenance & Repairs	0.00	432.24	15,000.00	14,567.76	97.1 %
8130.464 - Treatment/Disposal-Fuel Oil	292.43	986.36	3,500.00	2,513.64	71.8 %
8130.465 - Treatment/Disposal-Telephone Alarm Dialer	39.57	71.72	1,000.00	928.28	92.8 %
8130.466 - Treatment/Disposal-Chemicals	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.0 %
8130.467 - Treatment/Disposal-Lab Testing	721.49	1,228.00	5,000.00	3,772.00	75.4 %
8130.468 - Treatment/Disposal-Sludge Disposal	350.35	2,775.85	9,000.00	6,224.15	69.2 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	4,025.21	4,025.21	10,000.00	5,974.79	59.7 %
9030.800 - Social Security	240.04	727.20	5,165.00	4,437.80	85.9 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	222.21	793.98	6,000.00	5,206.02	86.8 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	1,034.66	4,220.97	8,900.00	4,679.03	52.6 %
9730.600 - Bond Anticipation-Principal	0.00	129,000.00	129,000.00	0.00	0.0 %
Total Expenses	12,589.01	169,668.04	335,497.00	165,828.96	49.4 %
Revenue					
1001 - Real Property Tax	0.00	314,397.73	314,397.00	(0.73)	(0.0) %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	13.72	100.00	86.28	86.3 %
2590 - Permits - Septic	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
Total Revenue	0.00	314,411.45	315,497.00	1,085.55	0.3 %
Net Assets	(12,589.01)	144,743.41	(20,000.00)	(164,743.41)	823.7 %

SS2--Sewer District 2 - 88

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
 As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending		Year To Date		
	03/31/2021		03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
1990.400 - Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
8110.200 - Sewer Admin-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
8110.400 - Sewer Admin-Contractual	209.12	366.13	2,000.00	1,633.87	81.7 %
8110.461 - Sewer Admin-Insurance	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
8110.465 - Sewer Admin-Cell Phone	54.10	166.53	750.00	583.47	77.8 %
8120.200 - Sanitary Sewers-Equipment	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	100.0 %
8120.429 - Sanitary Sewers-Vehicle Repairs	0.00	11.18	0.00	(11.18)	0.0 %
8120.462 - Sanitary Sewers-Pump Station Electric	622.28	1,956.40	8,000.00	6,043.60	75.5 %
8120.463 - Sanitary Sewers-Maintenance & Repairs	267.72	367.72	22,000.00	21,632.28	98.3 %
8130.100 - Treatment/Disposal-Plant Operator	1,400.56	4,201.58	18,207.00	14,005.42	76.9 %
8130.101 - Treatment/Disposal-Backup Operator	0.00	0.00	10,924.00	10,924.00	100.0 %
8130.103 - Treatment/Disposal-Maint Tech	1,054.88	3,164.66	13,713.00	10,548.34	76.9 %
8130.200 - Treatment/Disposal-Equipment	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.0 %
8130.400 - Treatment/Disposal-Contractual	79.06	156.98	0.00	(156.98)	0.0 %
8130.401 - Treatment/Disposal-Generator Maintenance	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	100.0 %
8130.402 - Treatment/Disposal-SPDES Program Fee	0.00	0.00	425.00	425.00	100.0 %
8130.429 - Treatment/Disposal-Vehicle Repair	0.00	2.17	2,000.00	1,997.83	99.9 %
8130.462 - Treatment/Disposal-Treatment Plant Electric	1,747.00	4,517.37	25,000.00	20,482.63	81.9 %
8130.463 - Treatment/Disposal-Maintenance & Repairs	0.00	670.83	14,000.00	13,329.17	95.2 %
8130.464 - Treatment/Disposal-Fuel Oil	558.51	1,778.84	3,500.00	1,721.16	49.2 %
8130.465 - Treatment/Disposal-Telephone Alarm Dialer	41.32	128.17	2,000.00	1,871.83	93.6 %
8130.467 - Treatment/Disposal-Lab Testing	280.50	633.00	2,000.00	1,367.00	68.4 %
8130.468 - Treatment/Disposal-Sludge Disposal	0.00	0.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	100.0 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	3,018.91	3,018.91	7,500.00	4,481.09	59.7 %
9030.800 - Social Security	168.00	508.96	4,644.00	4,135.04	89.0 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	133.32	476.39	3,700.00	3,223.61	87.1 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	862.22	3,517.48	6,230.00	2,712.52	43.5 %
9730.600 - Bond Anticipation-Principal	0.00	0.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	100.0 %
Total Expenses	10,497.50	25,643.30	328,293.00	302,649.70	92.2 %
Revenue					
1001 - Real Property Tax	0.00	326,793.00	326,793.00	0.00	0.0 %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	31.82	500.00	468.18	93.6 %
2590 - Permits - Septic	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
Total Revenue	0.00	326,824.82	328,293.00	1,468.18	0.4 %
Net Assets	(10,497.50)	301,181.52	0.00	(301,181.52)	0.0 %

SS3--Sewer District 3 - 77

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021

	Month Ending 03/31/2021		Year To Date 03/31/2021		
	Actual	Actual	Budget	Remaining	Summary
Expenses					
1990.400 - Contingency	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.0 %
8110.200 - Sewer Admin-Equipment	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.0 %
8110.400 - Sewer Admin-Contractual	18.00	357.99	1,000.00	642.01	64.2 %
8110.460 - Sewer Admin-Easement Fee to RR	0.00	0.00	598.00	598.00	100.0 %
8110.461 - Sewer Admin-Insurance	0.00	0.00	2,725.00	2,725.00	100.0 %
8110.465 - Sewer Admin-Cell Phone	52.96	92.93	400.00	307.07	76.8 %
8120.200 - Sanitary Sewers-Equipment	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
8120.462 - Sanitary Sewers-Pump Station Electric	453.73	1,471.65	3,000.00	1,528.35	50.9 %
8120.463 - Sanitary Sewers-Maintenance & Repairs	17.28	639.73	5,000.00	4,360.27	87.2 %
8130.100 - Treatment/Disposal-Plant Operator	600.20	1,800.56	7,803.00	6,002.44	76.9 %
8130.101 - Treatment/Disposal-Backup Operator	0.00	0.00	4,681.00	4,681.00	100.0 %
8130.103 - Treatment/Disposal-Maint Tech	452.08	1,356.24	5,877.00	4,520.76	76.9 %
8130.200 - Treatment/Disposal-Equipment	0.00	489.07	500.00	10.93	2.2 %
8130.400 - Treatment/Disposal-Contractual	245.41	522.38	1,000.00	477.62	47.8 %
8130.401 - Treatment/Disposal-Generator Maintenance	0.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	100.0 %
8130.402 - Treatment/Disposal-SPDES Program Fee	0.00	0.00	425.00	425.00	100.0 %
8130.429 - Treatment/Disposal-Vehicle Repair	0.00	2.24	500.00	497.76	99.6 %
8130.462 - Treatment/Disposal-Treatment Plant Electric	326.43	1,421.58	5,000.00	3,578.42	71.6 %
8130.463 - Treatment/Disposal-Maintenance & Repairs	0.00	163.16	5,000.00	4,836.84	96.7 %
8130.464 - Treatment/Disposal-Fuel Oil	87.36	249.71	1,000.00	750.29	75.0 %
8130.465 - Treatment/Disposal-Telephone Alarm Dialer	8.79	116.40	500.00	383.60	76.7 %
8130.466 - Treatment/Disposal-Chemicals	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.0 %
8130.467 - Treatment/Disposal-Lab Testing	215.51	345.00	1,000.00	655.00	65.5 %
8130.468 - Treatment/Disposal-Sludge Disposal	104.65	829.15	2,000.00	1,170.85	58.5 %
9010.800 - State Retirement	1,006.30	1,006.30	3,500.00	2,493.70	71.2 %
9030.800 - Social Security	71.96	218.03	1,435.00	1,216.97	84.8 %
9040.800 - Workers' Compensation	88.88	317.54	1,750.00	1,432.46	81.9 %
9060.800 - Health Insurance	344.87	1,406.97	2,670.00	1,263.03	47.3 %
9730.600 - Bond Anticipation-Principal	0.00	77,610.00	77,610.00	0.00	0.0 %
Total Expenses	4,094.41	90,416.63	142,724.00	52,307.37	36.6 %
Revenue					
1001 - Real Property Tax	0.00	141,724.00	141,724.00	0.00	0.0 %
2401 - Interest & Earnings	0.00	22.48	0.00	(22.48)	0.0 %
2590 - Permits - Septic	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.0 %
Total Revenue	0.00	142,746.48	142,724.00	(22.48)	(0.0) %
Net Assets	(4,094.41)	52,329.85	0.00	(52,329.85)	0.0 %

TE--Private Purpose Trust

Town of Duanesburg
Operating Statement
As of March 31, 2021

Expenses

3410.800 - Service Award-Employee Benefits

Total Expenses

Revenue

2401 - Interest & Earnings

Total Revenue

Net Assets

Year To Date
03/31/2021

Actual	Remaining
56,364.00	(56,364.00)
56,364.00	(56,364.00)
0.51	(0.51)
0.51	(0.51)
(56,363.49)	56,363.49

Town of Duanesburg
Vouchers Per Fund

Fund	Amount
General Fund	\$ 15,613.21
Highway Fund	\$ 3,331.79
Sewer District # 1	\$ 1,861.90
Sewer District # 2	\$ 2,616.06
Sewer District # 3	\$ 1,122.17
Total	\$ 24,545.13



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COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEW YORK



Last Revised ~~December 2, 2020~~ April 8, 2021

The Mariaville Historic District is located on the north side of Mariaville Lake at the intersection of Mariaville Road (State Rt. 159) and Batter Street. Approximately 10 structures are included in the district. The Eaton Corners Historic District is located at the intersection of Braman and Eaton Corners Roads in the northwestern part of town and includes approximately six structures.

The Town contains four historic districts and 29 structures on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Duanesburg has an active group of citizens devoted to the study of the local history. After the Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2006, the Duanesburg Historical Society purchased land in the hamlet of Quaker Street and in 2018 opened their Research and Archive Center that replicates the vernacular 19th century Greek Revival style familiar to the Town of Duanesburg, and constructed a research and preservation facility in the hamlet of Quaker Street near to the Schenectady County Quaker Street Library both fronting on Duanesburg Road (NYS Route 7). The Center is located near the Schenectady County Quaker Street Library. The Duanesburg Historical Society has produced several books on local history that are available for purchase through their website. <http://duanesburghistorical.com/>

Police, Fire and Ambulance Services

Police protection is provided by the State Police and the County Sheriff. A sub-station of Troop G of the State Police is located on New York State Route 7 in the Town of Princetown. County Sheriff patrols are based out of downtown Schenectady.

There are six volunteer fire companies in the town of Duanesburg. The two largest districts, Mariaville and Duanesburg, provide service to approximately the eastern half of town. The remaining district includes Burtonsville, Delanson, Esperance, and Quaker Street volunteer fire departments.

The Duanesburg Volunteer Ambulance Corps provide emergency services. The Duanesburg Volunteer Ambulance Corps (DVAC) is housed on State Route 7 approximately one mile west of the Hamlet of Duanesburg. The DVAC provides coverage for the Town. DVAC and the Town have recently signed a new contract which will ensure full-time staffing during the day by paid EMTs to supplement the much-appreciated volunteers who are able to provide supplemental staffing during the day and to fully staff the facilities during the evening and night-time hours. The Village of Esperance Fire Department also provides ambulance and EMT services in the western section of town. The Town is served by the County 911 system and participates in the County wide meetings addressing emergency services throughout the County.

Public Parks and Recreation Facilities

Duanesburg has two Town Parks available for residents' enjoyment - VanPatten Mill Park and the Robert B. Shafer Memorial Park. The 28 acre Van Patten Mill Park has basketball courts, a softball field and horseshoe pits. Swing sets and Jungle Gyms are available for the younger kids along with a pavilion for shelter. This park is also the site of the Summer Park Program sponsored by the Town of Duanesburg.

The Robert B. Shafer Memorial Park is the newest park. It is located near the Duanesburg Elementary School and consists of 29 acres. The Park has three tennis courts, two basketball courts, a soccer field, a softball field, and a nature walk, along with a pavilion for shelter.

Across the street from the Shafer Memorial Park is the Community Playground located at the Duanesburg Elementary School. This wooden playground was constructed by volunteers and has fun activities for children of all ages.



A third park, a Veterans Memorial Park and monument, is located at the intersection of State Routes 20 and 7 and was dedicated in 2015.

The Duanesburg Little League owns a 23-acre parcel on New York State 20 where the Duanesburg Little League maintains at least five fields and buildings used for announcing the games, refreshments, and equipment storage.

Within the Town there is one County owned and maintained nature preserve (County Forest) and one state forest, the Featherstonaugh State Forest. The 105-acre County Forest is open year-round for hiking, cross country skiing, and snowshoeing. A small pond is available for fishing and hunting is allowed on a special seasonal basis. The 660-acre Featherstonaugh State Forest is open year-round. A dock provides canoe access to Featherstonaugh Lake for fishing.

The Christman Sanctuary is a 96-acre Nature Conservancy Preserve located along the Schoharie Turnpike. It is open year-round to hikers and cross-country skiers. The waterfalls and pools of the Bozenkill top the attractions. The Sanctuary was formerly part of the Christman Homestead, which is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Developed in 1888 by farmer/poet W. W. Christman, it was one of the first wildlife sanctuaries in the United States.



Bozenkill is Dutch for Noisy Stream

The Town owns a 90-acre parcel—Town Forest directly north of the County Forest Preserve. The parcel is forested with hiking trails. The only access is by foot from the County Forest. There is no road access. This was a farm in the 19th century which was later abandoned and naturally reseeded into mixed hardwoods, white pines and hemlock. It is entirely forested today. In 2011, a new 1.3 mile loop hiking trail was added from the County Forest trail network as an Eagle Scout project. The Town Forest is open year-round for public recreational use.

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The Duanesburg YMCA facility in the Village of Delanson was constructed after the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan in 2006 by the Duanesburg Area Community Center (DACC). The

limitations to downcast lighting and limits to the brightness of signs. Consider changes to the Zoning Ordinance to define the regulations.

- The town supports the growth of agritourism business development and expansions that follow local law and Section 305 Ag & Markets law

Redevelopment and Expansion Objective: Encourage redevelopment of the hamlet areas and expansion of local service and retail uses.

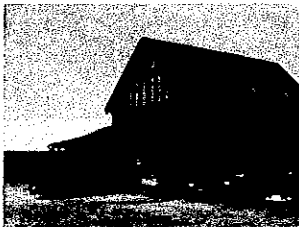
- Consider modifying the Town's Zoning Law to specifically allow senior housing in the High Density Residential (R-1) and Hamlet (H) Districts where there is access to public sewer.
- Consider modifying the town's zoning law to include a new 'C3' zone for specific and limited areas of the town to locate and develop 'last mile' warehousing type opportunities that neighboring towns continue to take advantage of and Duaneburg continues to lose out on. The best location for a 'C3' zoning district has been identified on or parallel to the routes 7/I-88 corridor. Recommend a maximum 700,000 sq. ft. building to be allowable and 100 acres for development. Trucks could enter or exit the Interstate directly without traveling through town and impacting local roads
- Address the decline of retail space needs and the increase of other types of non-disruptive businesses that support commercial growth and maintain rural character. The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic increased this need for assessing the decline of retail spaces.

Sewer District Objective: Continue to investigate the feasibility of additional municipal sewage systems and/or the extension of sewer districts one, two and three.

- Apply for grants as appropriate to help fund the extension of existing sewer districts. Incremental sewer district extensions should generally be paid for by developers, Homeowners Associations (HOA) or individual residents requesting them.

Aesthetics and Architecture Objective: Support improved aesthetics through the use of appropriate architecture, site design, landscaping, control of signs, and general upkeep.

New commercial buildings should be compatible with their surroundings. Often "stock" buildings, designed for business use without regard for the site, tend to be imposed on a site, rather than tailored to the site's strengths and weaknesses. The use of trees and shrubs not only improves the appearance of commercial buildings, but their use also moderates the influence of wind sun, and precipitation. Signs affect the roadside landscape and traffic safety in profound ways.



Commercial Building Well-Suited to Rural Environment

- The Town's zoning law should provide clear guidance regarding components to be included in site plans, review procedures and site design standards.
- An Architectural Standards Board should be created. This Board would define a set of voluntary standards and guidelines for our hamlets. Making the hamlets more aesthetically pleasing could attract more small businesses and business patronage.

- The Town's zoning law should clearly grant authority to enforce conditions of site plan approval and general property maintenance of commercial developments.

Mixed Use Commercial Park Objective: Consider permitting mixed-use commercial / retail / small warehousing park development.

Opportunities to consider include:

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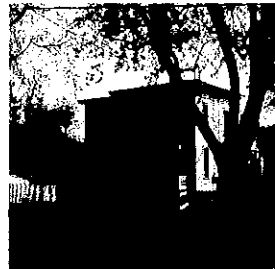
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- Schools – Initiate and maintain a collaborative relationship with school district leaders / administrators to establish a set of goals and objectives the town officials and school administrators will collaborate to achieve (e.g. town / school community advocacy video and social marketing).

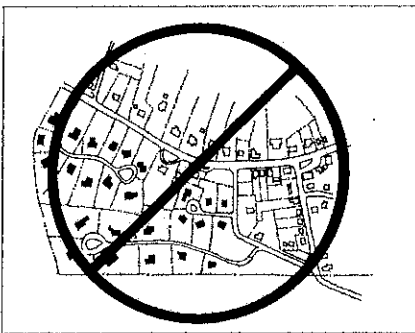
Historic Properties Objective: Encourage the preservation and adaptive reuse of historic properties and context sensitive redevelopment of the Hamlet areas.

The preservation and cultivation of our historic and cultural resources can make a significant contribution toward maintaining a sense of community identity in the face of population growth and new development. Our historic and cultural resources enhance the quality of our lives by providing us with experiences that are otherwise not available. These experiences broaden our background and insight into our past as well as our present.

- Require developers to provide appropriate archeological and cultural resource review as recommended by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation to meet the information requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act. New development should limit impacts on historic resources and integrate these features into the site plan as much as possible. Disturbance of cultural and historic resources should be minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- New construction in the Town's Hamlet areas should reflect elements of traditional local architecture and be compatible with adjacent buildings. Building height, design, scale, and mass should be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.



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Avoid Large Lot, Suburban-Style Cul-de-Sac Development of Hamlet Area

- The Town's zoning ordinance should be reviewed for inconsistencies with historic hamlet building design and settlement
- New development in hamlets should extend the existing pattern of small lots, mixed uses, interconnected streets, and walkable neighborhoods.
- The Quaker Street Hamlet, with public sewer availability, can accommodate new housing units and businesses without destroying the existing character if new development is consistent with the existing patterns. Large lot, suburban style development disrupts the character of the hamlet and consumes open space.

Rural Character Objective: ~~Attempt to-~~ maintain the Town's rural character as development occurs.

The results of questionnaires show that an overwhelming majority of town residents support the Town's land use goal of maintaining a rural atmosphere.

- Promote site design that achieves the community goal of maintaining a rural character while allowing landowner flexibility.
- Protect roadside views and home sites by encouraging and enforcing new development design layouts that blend into the landscape to the greatest extent possible. Buildings should not protrude over ridgelines or be sited in the middle of open fields. Stonewalls, hedgerows and other rural landscape elements should be retained where practicable.
- ~~Avoid-Prevent the~~ fragmentation of core agricultural areas or locating new homes near active farms whenever practical. Homes should be placed at the edges of fields and adequate buffers between new residences and farms should be provided when practicable.
- Base residential street widths on intended use and function (i.e. local access street, neighborhood collector). Town road standards should be reviewed and amended as appropriate.
- Develop and/or expand supplementary regulations for uses with unique land use characteristics such as telecommunications facilities, wind turbines, home occupations, etc. to clarify town policies and development standards.
- Support the Duanesburg '*Night Sky Initiative*' to include the use of down cast lighting, minimal quantities of 'off hours' lighting for required safety and security only, and limitations on the brightness of signs. ~~Consider defining guidelines in the~~ The Town's Zoning Ordinance ~~needs to reflect this objective.~~

- Support continued wetlands protection by ensuring that development complies with State and Federal wetlands and watercourse protection regulations. Incorporate pertinent state and federal wetlands and watercourse protection regulations by reference into the Town's zoning and subdivision regulations.
- Ensure that wetlands boundaries and watercourses are properly identified during the development review process and that appropriate notice is given to state and federal regulatory agencies.
- Ensure that appropriate notations are placed on subdivision plats and within property deeds so that prospective property owners are aware of sensitive natural areas and any development restrictions.

Lake Districts Viability Objective: Encourage the use of special restrictions in the areas around Duane Lake, Featherstonhaugh Lake, and Mariaville Lake to insure the continued viability of these natural resources.

The Town recognizes the environmental and economic value of these water bodies and supports more stringent requirements for development in these areas.

- Ensure that the redevelopment or expansion of residences and/or commercial uses in the vicinity of these waterbodies comply with the Public Health Law regarding wastewater treatment and meet up-to-date stormwater management and erosion and sedimentation control standards.
- Encourage farms to participate in the State's Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) program. The confidential AEM can help farm operations meet environmental and economic goals while benefiting local water quality.
- Ensure that any projects within 100' of the shoreline of these waterbodies comply with Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands Act) of Environmental Conservation Law. Regulated activities include construction of buildings, roadways, septic systems, bulkheads, dikes or dams, placement of fill, excavation or grading, modification, expansion or extensive restoration of existing structures, drainage and the application of pesticides.

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Soils Permeability Objective: Recognize the development limitations of shallow and impermeable soils and ensure that these limitations are given adequate consideration in the development review process.

Soil permeability rates of less than one inch per hour and depths to bedrock of less than three feet impact the development capability of most Duanesburg's soils. Allowing extensive or improper use of poorly drained, excessively steep, or rocky areas increases the risk of surface/groundwater contamination and soil erosion and can result in high septic system maintenance and repair costs.

- Ensure that development complies with the Public Health Law with regard to wastewater treatment and conforms to up-to-date erosion and sedimentation control standards and the substantive requirements of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (SPDES) General Permit for Construction Activities GP-02-01 or as amended or revised.

and other invasive species. With respect to addressing the Emerald Ash Borer, harvesting of those hardwoods potentially subject to impact by these species should be encouraged might help to curb infestations. The Town should consult with forestry experts to determine if this approach would be sensible. Harvesting of these trees could eliminate potential homes for these species and could create income for landowners. The Town should then review their own properties to determine if any of these trees should be harvested from their own land.

- The Town forest should have a management plan which includes a description of all features (physical, biological and historical), maps, current threats (such as invasives), current uses, and management recommendations. A professional forester should be enlisted to develop this plan, under direction from the Town's Park Committee.
- Landowners are encouraged to consider participation in New York State's Forest Tax Law program. This law provides for a reduced property assessment if the landowner agrees to keep the forested land (minimum of 50 acres) undeveloped for ten years and to grow timber by following a plan written by a professional forester. Managed woodlots result in healthier forests that grow valuable timber crops.

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ADMINISTRATION

Goal: Improve the administration, implementation, and enforcement of land use regulations.

Training and Access Objective: Ensure proper training and access to pertinent information for zoning and planning officials.

- Continue the existing policy with the County Department of Economic Development and Planning to organize training workshops for planning and zoning board members, building inspector, and town planner.
- Provide monies in the Town budget to reimburse town officials for attending local training sessions.
- Continue to provide access to zoning and subdivision regulations on the Town's web site
- Continue to utilize the County's web-based Geographic Information System (SIMS) to ensure access to mapped resource data.

Application and Enforcement Objective: Ensure consistent application and enforcement of zoning regulations.

- Amend zoning and subdivision regulations so that they are more easily understood, well-defined and consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
- Review and update building/subdivision application forms and fees as appropriate.
- Prioritize the enforcement and resolution of "Zombie Mortgage" and Abandoned Properties. (Properties damaged by Fire and flooding)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: Grow and continuously improve the towns infrastructure availability, capacity, and quality.

Sewer Districts Objective: Every effort should be made to provide sewer in areas that are vulnerable to concentrated effluent.

- Prioritize the town's lake districts and any other area where home / business density warrants it, and funding is potentially available.

for an additional six months by the Town Board. During the moratorium and prior to the moratorium, suggestions have been made for improvement of the solar law as applied to major solar facilities. The Town Board is in the midst of gathering public feedback through a series of meetings on the existing solar law. The goal of the Town Board is to evaluate the solar law and to determine how best to protect the rural character of the town.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Comprehensive Plan by itself does not change the Town's zoning law, subdivision ordinance, or other land use controls nor does it ensure the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan. Instead, the Comprehensive Plan provides the rational basis to update the zoning and subdivision laws, provides guidance on capital expenditures, and identifies the goals, objectives, and policies for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth, and development of the Town.

While the Town will make important decisions on the location of utilities, parks, and other public facilities, the vast majority of development in Town is carried out by private individuals and organizations—whether it is a landowner seeking to subdivide the family farm or a business seeking a new location to expand. Therefore, it is private actions that will ultimately drive community development, that are guided, and regulated by the Comprehensive Plan and Town laws.

While the Town cannot force a private individual to develop a property for a particular use, where there is a good Comprehensive Plan followed and updated on a continuing basis, a reliable foundation for private investment can be created. This encourages good development and can help accomplish many of the recommendations in the Comprehensive Plan. Similarly, while it may not be possible to legislate "good design," clear development standards will establish clear expectations and form the basis for well-reasoned decisions. Such standards and guidelines will give the responsible board the authority and knowledge necessary to steer an applicant's design in the direction the Town wishes to go as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan. Possibly more importantly, the standards will clearly articulate land development options that a landowner/developer can pursue aside from a typical subdivision. Providing guidance on preferred development alternatives and articulating design options is important since voluntary actions by landowners will be critical to the future built environment of the Town. To foster these goals, an Architectural Standards Board should be created. This Board would consist of local business owners and residents that would develop a voluntary set of architectural standards and guidelines, building on the rich history of our town. Improving the aesthetics of our hamlets would likely serve to attract additional small businesses and business patronage.

Providing guidance on preferred development alternatives and articulating design options is important since voluntary actions by landowners will be critical to the future built environment of the Town.

Once the Comprehensive Plan is adopted by the Town Board, there are many strategies that can be used to implement it. One of the most important actions is to amend the Town's Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to incorporate changes recommended in the Comprehensive Plan. As a first step toward implementation, the Town Board should appoint a committee to revise these regulations. An expected goal is to have any new zoning law and subdivision regulations in place one year after adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

Secondly, the Town should seek grants to provide supplemental studies of issues not fully explored in the Comprehensive Plan. These include sewer and water infrastructure needs, open space/recreation, and hamlet development issues. Monies are available through the Capital

Jennifer Howe

From: Batgirl Kim <batgirlkim@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 3, 2021 4:55 PM
To: Roger Tidball; Jennifer Howe
Subject: Proposal to Duanesburg Town Board

Dear Members of the Duanesburg Town Board,

My name is Kim Heimborg and I am the Treasurer for the Duanesburg Community PTA and the Chairperson for the DCPTA Story Walk Committee.

The DCPTA, in collaboration with Duanesburg Girl Scout Troops 2121 and 2263, are members of the DCPTA Story Walk Committee. Our committee would like to build and display a "Story Walk" along the Schaffer Park trail.

A Story Walk is a story book displayed, page by page, on story boards along a walking trail. Visitors to the walking trail are invited to read the story along their walk. A Story Walk can range from 20-30 pages and mounted on 10-30 story boards. Examples of a Story Walk can be found here:

<http://www.flls.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Storywalk-Kit-Resources.pdf>.

It is the intention of the DCPTA Story Walk Committee to seek community support through monetary and material donations to build the Story Walk. It is our goal to have the first Story Walk story installed by the beginning of summer 2021 and update the story seasonally.

The Story Walk would be installed by the DCPTA Story Walk Committee members and maintained by the same committee. Should the DCPTA dismantle, or there is loss of interest in the Story Walk by members of our community, the DCPTA Story Walk Committee will remove the Story Walk from Schaffer Park trail. This committee will also ensure the trail ground is returned to its intended state upon removal of the trail posts.

The DCPTA Story Walk Committee request permission of the Duanesburg Town Board to mount a Story Walk along the Schaffer Park Trail. We would also like to extend an invitation to the Town of Duanesburg to partner with the DCPTA Story Walk Committee as we champion this investment in our community.

Thank you,
Kim Heimborg

--

Kim Heimborg

*"Be who you are and say what you feel
because those who mind don't matter and
those who matter don't mind." Dr. Seuss*

PO Box 160
Quaker Street, NY 12141

Roger Tidball, Supervisor Town of Duanesburg
Town Board
5853 Western Turnpike
Duanesburg, NY 12056

Transmitted via email: town clerk jhowc@duanesburg.net

April 8, 2021

Dear Supervisor Tidball and the Town Board,

Lynne Bruning 13388 Duanesburg Road. Please include my statement as provided to the clerk in the official meeting minutes as posted on the town website.

As of April 8, 2021 the web page for the Planning Board Meeting Minutes contains two documents both are labeled "March 18, 2021 - Draft". Each document has a different file name. The correct document needs to be clarified.

1. https://www.duanesburg.net/sites/g/files/vyhlf4351/f/minutes/march_18_2021_planning_board_minutes_-_draft_0.pdf
2. https://www.duanesburg.net/sites/g/files/vyhlf4351/f/minutes/march_18_2021_planning_board_minutes_-_draft.pdf

March 17, 2021 Altamont Enterprise published an article about the possibility of a 9,000 foot double stacked train that may be scheduled to use the Voorheesville Running Track starting in Delanson and ending in Altamont. Do you have any information on this? November 17, 2019 a train struck a lumber truck at the Cole Road crossing. Are there safety concerns for the community that should be considered?

The March 25th Town Board meeting included a discussion of the draft solar law which was reviewed by the town board at the meeting. The public was not provided a copy of the draft solar law prior to, or at, the meeting. On April 7th I found the document attached to March 25, 2021 draft meeting minutes as posted on the town website. I've compare this draft to "Local Law #7 of 2017" as found on the town website. I find significant changes that I would like to share with the residents. Attached to my statement is a copy of the draft solar law in which new language is underlined. If anyone would like me to email a copy to them please contact me at lynnebruning@gmail.com

March 12, 2021 Schenectady Gazette article “Solar developers seek way around Gloversville council rejection of zone change” Eden Renewables states they can use 500 watt solar panels at their proposed Pine Brook Solar to reduce the size of the power plant. Eden Renewables application as approved September 19, 2019 did not provide the town planning board with specifications for any equipment. Has the town spoken with the current owners Oak Hill Solar 1, LLC and Oak Hill Solar 2, LLC about the solar panel specifications? Can the size of the project be reduced? Can the project be moved further away from the Biggs parcels to decrease storm water impact? Will the panels used contain a “anti soil” coating? Has Oak Hill Solar applied for a building permit?

My March 25, 2021 Public Forum statement read during the Town Board Public meeting was not successfully sent via email to the town clerk. The town clerk attempted to reach me multiple times. I did not receive those communications until after the draft minutes were posted. I apologize to the clerk for adding unnecessary work to her schedule and extend my thanks that she transcribed my statement into the meeting minutes. For clarity I have attached my statement and supporting documents.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,
Lynne Bruning
720-272-0956
lynnebrunig@gmail.com

**SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES LAW
TOWN OF DUANESBURG
LOCAL LAW No. 1 OF 2021**

BE IT ENACTED by the Town Board of the Town of Duanesburg, in the County of Schenectady, as follows:

SECTION ONE. TITLE.

This local law shall be known as the “Solar Energy Facilities Law,” and shall repeal and replace Local Law No. 1 of the year 2016.

SECTION TWO. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this local law shall be to adopt a local law regarding the review of solar energy facilities and to amend the Town of Duanesburg Zoning Ordinance by providing for the siting, development and decommissioning of solar energy systems subject to reasonable conditions to reduce potential impacts to adjoining properties while promoting development of renewable energy resources.

SECTION THREE. AUTHORITY.

This local law is adopted pursuant to sections 10 and 22 of the Municipal Home Rule Law.

SECTION FOUR. ADOPTING THE SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES LAW AND AMENDING THE TOWN OF DUANESBURG ZONING ORDINANCE.

The Town of Duanesburg Code and Zoning Ordinance are hereby amended as follows:

1. Definitions.
 - a. Solar Energy System- A solar photovoltaic collection device and equipment that uses solar radiation to generate energy.
 - b. Solar Energy Equipment—Electrical material, hardware, inverters, conduit, storage devices, or other electrical and photovoltaic equipment associated with the production of electricity.
 - c. Solar Energy System, Accessory —a roof or ground mounted solar energy system designed to supply energy for a principal use on a residential or commercial parcel and containing Solar Energy Equipment.
 - d. Solar Energy System, Major —a ground or roof mounted solar energy system that produces power to be sold to off-site customers.

- e. Tree-Clear-Cutting -- any cutting of trees over six inches in diameter at breast height where the average residual basal area of trees over six inches in diameter at breast height remaining after such cutting is less than 30 square feet per acre.
 - f. Glare -- the effect by reflections of light with intensity sufficient as determined in a commercially reasonable manner to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility in any material respects.
 - g. Solar Panel-- A photovoltaic device capable of collecting and converting solar energy into electricity.
 - h. Solar Storage Battery-- A device that stores solar energy and makes it available in an electrical form.
2. Solar Energy System, Accessory. An accessory solar energy system shall comply with the following requirements:
- a. A ground-mounted accessory solar energy system shall comply with the setback and height requirements for a major accessory structure in the zoning district in which it is located.
 - b. A roof-mounted accessory solar energy system shall be mounted as flush as possible to the roof. To achieve proper solar orientation, panels may exceed the roofline by five feet.
 - c. The requirements set forth below in (3)(a) (g), with the exception that for the Solar Energy System, Accessory, ground mounted, a minimum perimeter buffer of 25 feet may be acceptable at the discretion of the Planning Board where sufficient screening exists or is proposed to screen the views of any ground mounted solar panels or equipment from surrounding properties.
3. Solar Energy System, Major. A major solar energy system shall comply with the following requirements:
- a. All electrical and control equipment, including any battery and storage cells, shall be labeled and secured to prevent unauthorized access. Such equipment shall be enclosed with a seven feet high fence as required by the National Electrical Code.
 - b. Signs. Warning signage shall be placed on solar equipment to the extent appropriate. Solar equipment shall not be used for displaying any advertising. All signs, flags, streamers or similar items, both temporary and permanent, are prohibited on solar equipment except: (a) manufacturer's or installer's identification; (b) appropriate warning signs and placards; (c) signs that may be required by a federal or State agency; and (d) signs that provide a 24-hour emergency contact phone number and warn of any danger.

- G. Buffer/screening. A minimum one hundred feet perimeter buffer, consisting of natural and undisturbed vegetation, shall be provided around all mechanical equipment and solar panel arrays to provide screening to adjacent properties and to minimize glare on adjacent properties and roadways. Where the natural and undisturbed vegetation does not screen the views from the mechanical equipment and solar panel arrays, the Applicant may propose to enhance the perimeter buffer to improve its ability to screen the views.
- d. Glare. Solar panels shall be placed and arranged such that reflected solar radiation or glare shall not be directed onto adjacent buildings, properties or roadways. Exterior surfaces of roof-mounted collectors and related equipment shall have a non-reflective finish and shall be color-coordinated to harmonize with roof materials and other dominant colors of the structure.
- e. Evergreen tree plantings may be required to screen portions of the site from nearby residential property, public roads, and from public sites known to include important views or vistas.
- f. Existing on-site vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable. Clear cutting of all trees in a single contiguous area exceeding 20,000 square feet shall be prohibited. This clearing restriction shall not apply to trees cleared for the access road.
- g. Height. Ground-mounted arrays shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height when oriented at maximum tilt.
- h. Lot coverage. A major solar energy system shall not exceed 60 percent lot coverage. Lot coverage shall be defined as the area measured from the outer edge(s) of the arrays, inverters, batteries, storage cells and all other mechanical equipment used to create solar energy, exclusive of fencing and roadways.
- i. Site disturbance, including but not limited to, grading, soil removal, excavation, soil compaction, and tree removal in connection with installation of solar energy facilities, including ground-mounted systems, shall be minimized to the extent practicable. Forested sites shall not be deforested to construct solar energy facilities.
- j. Noise. Substations and inverters shall be set back a minimum distance to achieve no discernable difference from existing noise levels at the property line.
- k. Setbacks. Any structures and equipment shall not be placed in the one hundred feet perimeter buffer with the exception of the access road and the electrical transmission lines and poles connecting the facility to the grid, as well as the stormwater structures and fencing associated with the access road and the electrical transmission lines. Additional setbacks may be required by the Planning Board to adequately buffer adjoining properties and scenic roadways.

1. Access and parking. A road and parking will be provided to assure adequate emergency and service access. Maximum use of existing roads, public or private, shall be made. Any proposed new access road will be reviewed for fire safety purposes by the Town Building Inspector and the Chief of the Fire Company that serves the area containing the property.
4. Abandonment. An owner or operator of a major solar energy system that has not generated electricity for a period of six (6) consecutive months must notify the Town Supervisor and the Town Building Inspector in writing that the system is no longer operating. If the system ceases to operate for an additional twelve (12) consecutive months the system shall be deemed to be abandoned and shall be decommissioned within six months by the owner or operator. A decommissioning plan shall be submitted as part of the special use permit application to the Planning Board. The decommissioning plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following requirements: the plan must be signed by the owner and/or operator of the Solar Energy System and shall be submitted by the applicant, addressing the following:
 - a. The cost of removing the entire Solar Energy System shall be estimated based upon prevailing wages and any other requirements applicable to municipalities under State or federal law and no salvage value shall be attributed to any of the components of the Solar Energy System and/or the Solar Energy Equipment.
 - b. A schedule and methods for the removal of the Solar Energy System and/or the Solar Energy Equipment, including any ancillary structures.
 - c. The time required to restore the property to its pre-existing condition and to repair any damage caused to the property by the installation and removal of the Solar Energy System.
 - d. A plan for restoring the property to its preinstalled condition, including grading and vegetative stabilization to eliminate any negative impacts to surrounding properties, and, where if it was previously used for farming, with vegetation suitable for farming purposes, i.e. a hay field, crops or grazing.
 - e. A proposed Decommissioning Agreement which shall be provided by the Applicant and approved by the Town of Duanesburg Town Board. No building permit shall be issued for a Solar Energy System until the Decommissioning Agreement has been negotiated between the Applicant and the Town Board, has been approved by the Town Board and has been fully executed.

5. Security.

- a. The deposit, executions, or filing with the Town Clerk of cash, bond, or other form of security reasonably acceptable to the Town Board and/or the professional engineer advising the Toys, shall be in an amount sufficient to ensure the good faith performance of the terms and conditions of the permit issued pursuant hereto and to provide for the removal and restorations of the site subsequent to removal. The amount of the bond or security shall be 125% of the cost of removal of the Solar Energy System and restoration of the property with an escalator of 2 % annually for the life of the Solar Energy System. The Decommissioning Agreement shall specify the amount of the bond and the form of the bond or equivalent financial security. No building permit shall be issued until the bond or equivalent financial security is in full force and effect and has been provided to the Town Clerk.
- b. In the event of default upon performance of such conditions, after proper notice and expiration of any cure periods, the cash deposit, bond, or security shall be forfeited to the Town, which shall be entitled to maintain an action thereon. The cash deposit, bond, or security shall remain in full force and effect until ninety (90) days after the restoration of the property as set forth in the decommissioning plan is completed.
- c. In the event of default or abandonment of the Solar Energy System, the system shall be decoinmissioned as set forth in Section 10(b) and 10(c) herein.
 - (1) A schedule and methods for the removal of the solar energy system from the lot; and
 - (2) A plan for restoring the property to its preinstalled condition, including grading and vegetative stabllization to eliminate any negative impacts to surrounding properties.

6 Approvals Required: a. Prior to installing a solar energy system accessory, a building permit shall be obtained from the Uniform Code Enforcement Officer of the Town of Duanesburg pursuant to the requirements set forth in Section 14.3.

- b. Prior to installing a Solar Energy System Major, the applicant shall obtain site plan approval and a special use permit from the Town of Duanesburg Planning Board. A Solar Energy System Major shall only be permitted by special use permit and site plan approval in the R-2, C-1, and C-2 Zoning Districts. The substantive and procedural requirements for site plan review and special use permit review are set forth in Section 14.6 of the Town of Duanesburg Zoning Ordinance.
- c. Ownership Changes. If the owner or operator of the Solar Energy System changes or the owner of the property changes, the special use permit shall remain in effect, provided that the successor owner or operator assumes in writing all of the obligations of the special use permit, site plan approval, decommissioning plan, bond and agreement. A new owner or operator of the Solar Energy System shall

notify the Building Inspector and the Town Supervisor of such change in ownership or operator within 30 days of the ownership change.

7. The Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to add a new section 13.8 which will provide "Solar Energy Facilities. See Solar Energy Facilities Law".

SECTION FIVE. SEORA DETERMINATION.

The Town Board hereby determines that the adoption of this local law is a type one action that will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore, no other determination or procedure under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") is required.

SECTION SIX. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This local law shall become effective upon its filing in the Office of the Secretary of State.

SECTION SEVEN. SEVERABILITY.

Each separate provision of this Local Law shall be deemed independent of all other provisions therein, and if any provisions shall be deemed or declared invalid, all other provisions hereof shall remain valid and enforceable.

THE ALTAMONT ENTERPRISE

BETHLEHEM

Log in successful for lynnebruning.

Will a 9,000-foot double-stacked train regularly run through Altamont?

Wednesday, March 17, 2021 - 16:51

Could two railway companies merging in Massachusetts cause a nearly two-mile problem for drivers on Main Street in Altamont?

A proposal currently being reviewed by federal regulators would allow Norfolk Southern the right to use CSX's rails between Voorheesville and central Massachusetts to move "one" 9,000-foot-long double-stacked "train pair" — a single train, nearly two miles long, traveling to and from Massachusetts — per day.



The Enterprise — Michael Koff

The CSX rail yard in Selkirk: A proposal currently being reviewed by federal regulators would allow Norfolk Southern the right to use CSX's rails between Voorheesville and central Massachusetts to move "one" 9,000-foot-long double-stacked "train pair" — a single train, nearly two miles long, traveling to and from Massachusetts — per day.

Other than acknowledging the company "is proposing to upgrade the rail line between Delanson and Voorheesville, New York, as part of the overall transaction, which is subject to STB approval" Norfolk Southern did "not have any further comment" on the proposal.

The federal Surface Transportation Board has economic regulatory oversight of railroads in the United States.

So it remains unclear if Norfolk Southern would soon be running a 9,000-foot-long double-stacked train along the 15.5 miles of rail once known as the Voorheesville Running Track — starting in Delanson, traversing through the heart of Altamont, and picking up with a CSX line in Voorheesville.

Or if Norfolk Southern would close its Mechanicville terminal, which was supposed to create 85 jobs when it opened:

Because the rail company currently uses the Saratoga County facility for auto storage and to disassemble double-stacked trains heading east into Massachusetts — two services that could be rendered moot by the daily running of a single 1.7-mile-long speciality train with a vehicle volume, conservatively, nearly half of Mechanicville's 1,000-auto capacity.

In November of last year, CSX reached an agreement to acquire Pan Am Railways, headquartered in North Billerica, Massachusetts, its seven subsidiaries, and their nearly 1,200 miles of rail. But Norfolk Southern, owner of the former Delaware and Hudson line that crosses over Route 146 in Altamont, raised objections to the federal agency charged with oversight of the deal.

At issue for Norfolk Southern was its 50-percent stake in a Pan Am Railway subsidiary, Pan Am Southern, a 600-mile system that runs across four New England states and New York.

Norfolk Southern raised concerns with the Surface Transportation Board that the deal could be anti-competitive and was “further concerned” about CSX’s “potential use of a voting trust to acquire Pan Am,” a legal mechanism with the potential to relegate Norfolk Southern to bystander-status in its own subsidiary. So Norfolk Southern requested the Surface Transportation Board to “immediately open a proceeding to consider the deleterious effects such a transaction would have on competition” should CSX continue to pursue the voting-trust option.

On Feb. 25, with all involved parties apparently placated, CSX filed its merger application with the board and Norfolk Southern terminated the lease SMS Rail Lines held on the 15.5 miles of Norfolk Southern track between Delanson and Voorheesville. The Surface Transportation Board filing also stated that SMS Rail hadn’t “moved any local traffic over the Line for at least two years.”

Between the CSX deal and agreements with three other local Massachusetts rail companies, Norfolk Southern’s acquisition of track rights would allow the carrier access to rail lines between Voorheesville and the Ayer Intermodal Facility, a 52-acre freight hub 35 miles northwest of Boston, which is also home to a 13-acre Norfolk Southern automotive distribution facility.

Getting around a too-small tunnel

The rail company needs to obtain the track rights because they are “necessary to improve [Norfolk Southern’s] ability to move intermodal [freight moved in containers] traffic and automotive vehicles into the greater Boston marketplace,” the STB filing states.

With the agreements in place, Norfolk Southern would no longer have to use its Mechanicville facility in Saratoga County or the rail system it sits on to run freight loads of cars and trucks into the Bay State.

Completed in 1875, after 24 years of construction, the 4.75-mile-long Hoosac Tunnel in North Adams on the Pan Am Southern line simply wasn’t built to allow entry to today’s modern double-stacked-cargo-container trains. To remedy this situation, Mechanicville was set up as a “fillet” and “toupee” operation, where the top containers of double-stacked trains headed for Massachusetts were removed, allowing the trains to fit through the Hoosac Tunnel.

The CSX agreement also states that, prior to Norfolk Southern “commencing operations over the trackage rights,” the rail company is to prepare plans and cost estimates for constructing a connection, which Norfolk Southern would pay for, between the company’s track that runs between from Delanson to Schenectady and CSX track running from Rotterdam Junction to Voorheesville. Currently, the Norfolk Southern tracks pass under CSX’s in Rotterdam, near the intersection of Princetown Road and Route 443.

Rolling stock

Norfolk Southern and CSX are considered Class I carriers, meaning the rail companies took in at least \$504.8 million in annual revenue in 2019, according to the STB — there are seven such freight carriers in the United States.

Those carriers generated approximately 7.8 percent of the transportation industry's \$946 billion operating revenue in 2019, which pales in comparison to the trucking industry's 45-percent contribution — but is considerably more impressive considering that, for every person employed in the rail-freight industry in 2019, there were nearly 25 people employed as truck drivers.

Norfolk Southern, headquartered in Atlanta, owns 27,532 total miles of rail in 22 states and the District of Columbia while leasing or contracting for another 7,930 miles. Its primary rail competitor and also partner in the proposed deal, the Jacksonville-based CSX, owns and operates 35,485 miles of rail in 23 similar states east of the Mississippi River.

In 2008, Norfolk Southern agreed to a \$140-million deal with Pan Am Railways that led to the creation of Pan Am Southern, and a 50-percent stake for each company in the new venture.

In 2015, Norfolk Southern paid \$215 million for 282.55 miles of rail line once owned by the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company — approximately 267 route miles made up the old main freight line that ran from Sunbury in Central Pennsylvania's Susquehanna River Valley (about 175 miles east of New York City) to Schenectady, while the remaining 15.5 miles of track ran between Voorheesville and Delanson.

The company quickly began upgrades, replacing 32,000 wooden ties, resurfacing 80 miles of track, and replacing another 14 miles of curved rail. Improvements in Altamont did not begin for another few years.

In 2019, SMS Rail, which began leasing the 15.5-mile Voorheesville line in 2007, was in the process of swapping out rail ties when a local resident said work taking place right behind her Mountindale Court home had caused rats to migrate from beneath the old Delaware and Hudson Railway line and into four townhomes in the court.

The superintendent of operating practices for SMS Rail Lines told The Enterprise at the time that, in 25 years of business, SMS Rail Lines had never encountered such a situation. The company, he said, had "never had any rat problems with a track rehabilitation project."

For her part, the homeowner said that, in the 13 years of living in her home, she had never seen a rat.

Innovating and drawing ire

Recently, in a bid to improve efficiency and service while also assuaging concerned Wall Street investors, the country's major freight carriers began instituting sweeping measures to an industry that had more or less been run the same way for the previous 100 years.

Under the old system, freight carriers would wait for customer shipments to be delivered to the rail yard and would depart only after the cargo had been loaded. With the new system, known as “precision-scheduled railroading,” or PSR, railroad operations are modeled on the commercial-airline industry, with set departure times and newly-alienated customers.

PSR was successfully pioneered in the United States by CSX, although initially the company’s plan wreaked havoc on nearly all railroad traffic east of the Mississippi River as CSX began to implement its new scheduling plan.

The company also began shutting down specialty rail yards that were used to break down and reassemble trains for their next runs while additionally taking hundreds of freight cars and locomotives out of service.

CSX eventually and successfully worked out the kinks in its system, and soon found imitation was the sincerest form of flattery.

Norfolk Southern in 2019 began reporting to Wall Street analysts that, by running fewer but longer and heavier trains at faster speeds, its implementation of PSR had already led to more business, which yielded increases in both profit and revenue.

Fewer trains also meant fewer jobs.

The company had already laid off 400 employees at the time of the March 2019 earnings call, and expected to lay off 100 more workers before the year was out. Norfolk Southern’s strategic plan called for another 2,500 workers to lose their jobs by 2021.

The company ended 2019 with 24,587 employees, down from 26,662 the year prior. By the end of 2020, Norfolk Southern had shed another 4,500 jobs.

Freight haulers in general have shed jobs at every level, industry-wide. The seven Class I carriers employed nearly 31,00 fewer workers last month than they did four years ago, in February 2017, a near 21-percent drop in overall employment.

But it’s the jobs associated with maintaining the trains and rails they run on, good-paying and likely union, that have really felt the impact of the industry’s efficiency play — from about 64,100 to approximately 46,300, an employment decrease of close to 28 percent; in comparison, nearly 80 percent of executives, officials, and their staff assistants kept their jobs.

On its 2020 fourth-quarter earning call with analysts in January, Norfolk Southern said its “push for efficiency” had led to record train weight and lengths, a 10-percent increase in both metrics compared to the year prior, which in turn helped keep down costs and increased productivity.

Freight train lengths have increased significantly over the past decade-plus.

Two Class I carriers told the United States Government Accountability Office in 2019 that the average length of their trains had increased by 25 percent between 2008 and 2017. One carrier said its trains went from about 6,000 feet in length to 7,500 feet, or from 1.13 miles long to about 1.4 miles, while the second carrier said its trains had increased from an average of .92 miles long in 2008 to 1.2 miles in 2017.

One of the carriers even told the GAO that it ran a twice-weekly 3-mile-long train. About 10 percent of the trains currently operated by Norfolk Southern are over 10,000 feet in length, or nearly 1.9 miles.

Additionally improving Norfolk Southern's efficiency in 2020 was the company's ability to rid itself of 703 locomotives either by selling them or scrapping them and recording the loss, resulting in a \$99-million tax write-off.

But not long after management, analysts, and stockholders began basking in the reflective glow of precision scheduled railroading, Norfolk Southern, CSX, and other Class I freight-carrier PSR devotees began taking heat for trying to shake up their hidebound industry.

In January 2019, the Surface Transportation Board began to take a close look at the fees freight carriers were charging their customers in an almost carrot-and-stick attempt to get them to fall in line on precision scheduling.

To goad customers into getting on board with their efficiency plans, the railroads were charging customers fees for being unprepared to pick up their cargo or taking too long to unload their shipments.

The STB noted that, under a system where only one side is penalized for not living up to its side of the bargain, it was unfair for freight carriers to charge fees inducing better behavior while customers had no means of recompense for having to endure shoddy service.

In an attempt at oversight, the STB told Class I freight carriers it needed to see quarterly reports on the fees they charged.

In 2018, the country's seven largest carriers collected over \$1.8 billion in fees.

Norfolk Southern's demurrage fees, "revenue from the detention of cars incident to loading, unloading, reconsigning, and stops in transit upon the basis of lawful tariffs," and accessorial or incidental charges, "includ[ing] charges for items including lift charges, charges for dumping railcars, mixing center charges, docking and undocking charges, charges for overloaded railcars, charges for improperly loaded railcars," have never dipped below \$75 million in any quarter between 2018 and 2020; in nine of the 12 quarters during the three-year period, fee revenue never dropped below \$80 million.

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Subject

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Tags: development

More Bethlehem News

- 'A rarity': 64 acres of forestland conserved along Hudson River

BETHLEHEM — Sixty-four acres of forestland has been donated to the Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy



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PO Box 160
Quaker Street, NY 12141

Roger Tidball, Supervisor Town of Duanesburg
Town Board
5853 Western Turnpike
Duanesburg, NY 12056

Transmitted via email: town clerk jhowe@duanesburg.net

March 25, 2021

Re: PFAS in solar panels at Oak Hill Solar 1, LLC and Oak Hill Solar 2, LLC

Dear Supervisor Tidball and the Town Board,

Please include my statement as read into the minutes in the official record of the meeting minutes as posted on the town website. Lynne Bruning 13388 Duanesburg Road.

I would like to thank you for the town's response to my March 18, 2021 Freedom of information request. I am relieved to know that my statements read into the minutes at the Planning Board meetings November 21, 2019, December 19, 2019, January 16, 2020, February 20, 2020, and May 21, 2020 are included in the town's record even though they were omitted from the planning board minutes as posted on the town's website. The second half of my Freedom of Information request; the October 2019 Planning Board minutes, any documents for Oak Hill Solar and any communications for solar, wind or battery energy resources submitted to the town after February 8, 2021, was not answered.

I would like to thank the Planning Board for posting the March 18, 2021 minutes, including citizen comments, on the town website. For your information the "March 18, 2021 - Draft" minutes are posted twice. Each has a different file name. Is there a difference between the two documents?

January 2020 I obtained Eden Renewables application documents to the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) through a Freedom of Information request. Included in the documents are two NY-Sun Incentive Program PDF files dated September 27, 2019. These documents reflect that Eden specified that 22,708 Vikram Solar Eldora 330-watt

panels would be used at Oak Hill Solar 1, LLC. Similar information is provided for the Oak Hill Solar 2, LLC. November 13, 2019 NYSERDA emailed Eden that they are allowed to change equipment. Eden's application to the town omitted equipment specification sheets.

According to Vikram Solar's website they provide "anti soil solar panels". According to industry reports this is a chemical coating that uses per and poly fluoroalkyl substances (PFA) similar to that of Teflon. It is also known as C8 and GenX.

Kenan Isbilir's July 2018 paper "Testing of an Anti-Soiling Coating for PV Module Cover Glass" and Gizelle Oehler's January 2020 article "Testing the Durability of Anti-Soiling Coatings for Solar Cover Glass by Outdoor Exposure in Denmark" both indicate that within two weeks of beginning testing there is a significant change of surface coating including solvent release, fluorine loss and a thinning of the coatings. Over the lifetime of the project these chemicals will enter the soils beneath the panels and eventually enter into our waters. When the panels are disposed of the PFAS may leach into the landfill soils or be so heavily controlled that disposal is more costly than anticipated.

The EPA has shown that GenX chemicals are used in the manufacturing process of solar panels. The EPA also reports that PFAS is hazardous to animal and human life causing increased cholesterol, birth defects, immune system issues, and thyroid issues. August 26, 2020 the NYS Dept of Health adopted new standards for public drinking water that set a maximum of 10 parts PFAS per trillion. https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/docs/water_supplier_fact_sheet_new_mcls.pdf

According to Eden's application documents, included but not limited to the Full Environmental Assessment Form, submitted to the planning board the site is "poorly drained" and on a 5-10% downward slope. The site drains into the northeast corner and into the abutting properties owned by Rowlings and Biggs. At the September 19, 2019 Planning Board meeting a board member, Martin Williams, said that he believes stormwater will be a problem for this Project site. The Planning Board did not conduct a visit to the Project's 65 acres site that may contain over 45,400 solar panels which will likely be coated with PFA chemicals.

Eden's stormwater pollution prevention plan, as obtained from the town, reflects a project site and GPS coordinates that are approximately one mile to the west and possibly in a different watershed. I submitted a Freedom of Information request to the DEC for any and all Oak Hill documents, including a Notice of Intent. March 23, 2021 the DEC replied that they had no responsive documents. The DEC has not received a Notice of Intent for Oak Hill Solar. As of the last town board meeting Eden had not applied to the town for a building permit.

I've noticed that several solar panel manufacturers and newly constructed solar facilities are advertising that they have PFA-free panels. Developers know "anti soil solar panels" are an issue and some are responding to the EPA and public concerns. Without specification sheets it is unknown if Eden's equipment will use fire suppression foam containing PFAs for electrical fires

that may occur onsite. I request that before issuing Oak Hill Solar a building permit that the town obtain assurances that the project will only use PFA-free solar panels and that Eden submit specification sheets for all equipment. The town should protect abutting properties, well water and downstream water sources during the Project lifetime and at decommissioning.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,
Lynne Bruning
lynnebruning@gmail.com
720-272-0956

REFERENCES

"Testing the Durability of Anti-Soiling Coatings for Solar Cover Glass by Outdoor Exposure in Denmark"

Gizelle Oehler January 2020

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338470386_Testing_the_Durability_of_Anti-Soiling_Coatings_for_Solar_Cover_Glass_by_Outdoor_Exposure_in_Denmark

"Testing of an Anti-Soiling Coating for PV Module Cover Glass"

Kenan Isbilir, July 2018

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329506058_Testing_of_an_Anti-Soiling_Coating_for_PV_Module_Cover_Glass

[Home](#) > [Articles](#) > [Anti Soil Solar Panel](#)

ANTI SOIL SOLAR PANEL

March 20, 2019

SHARE WITH OTHERS

Soiling can be a significant loss factor for [solar energy](#) systems as dust or dirt-particles may significantly reduce the output by 15% to 30%. Soiling is the process where dirt, dust, and other contaminants deposit on the photovoltaic panels ultimately impeding the transmission of light into the panel. Hence many solar panel manufacturers are researching the potential benefits of incorporating anti-soiling properties into solar panel coatings.

The Problem

Dirty solar panel tend to cause loss in energy production, depending upon weather conditions and localized terrain. There are many countries where [solar projects](#) are facing common environmental conditions such as –

- Wind speed/direction
- Dust
- Moisture

The Answer

There are many ways of cleaning such [solar panel](#), with air, water or even mechanically. But these are not long-term solutions and would cost the owners of the project a lot, particularly those in arid regions.

The most accurate solution to this issue is an anti-soiling coating, as it reduces the soiling rate by preventing dust/sand from entering the panel using wind and gravity. It also reduces the cost of cleaning by increasing the breaks between cleaning cycles. The anti-soiling coating is based on technology which maximizes the panel output. Also, the coating is designed to add anti-soiling functionality without undermining any other properties.

The major benefits of an anti-soiling coating are-

- Significantly better output than uncoated glass reducing transmission loss
- Excellent anti-reflective properties: average transmission gain is ~3%
- Strong performance in various durability tests
- Easier and faster cleaning
- Lower residual soiling level after cleaning
- Excellent UV resistance, essential in areas with high sun loads

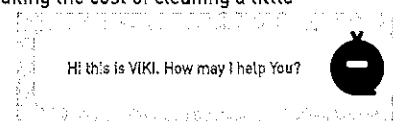
The Dry Run

A set of solar panels with anti-soiling coating were tested and some of the major things to remember were –

- The coating is 100% Inorganic which gives it an excellent UV-resistance in arid regions
- Accelerated cleaning tests were executed by 2 leading robotic cleaning equipment vendors. The optical properties showed no significant change
- The average additional DC output is 4.3% vs uncoated panels, clearing showing anti-soiling coating consistently outperforms the uncoated panels

Conclusion

Soiling is a persistent issue for solar panels. In an effort to address this issue Vikram Solar has come up anti-soiling coating allowing the panels to reduce transmission loss and increases the output making the cost of cleaning a little less heavy on the pocket for the owners of the project.



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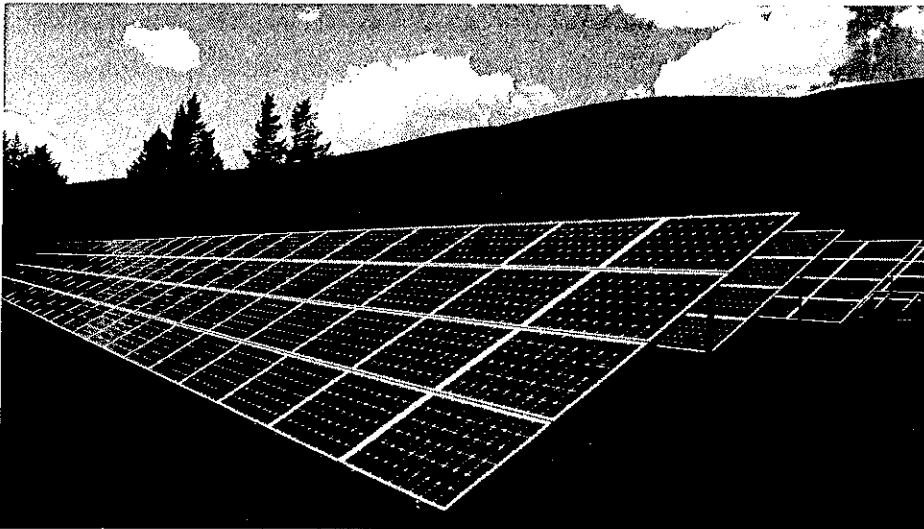
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Department of Public Health concerned about PFAS in solar panels near drinking water

By Marc E. Fitch December 3, 2020

Regulation



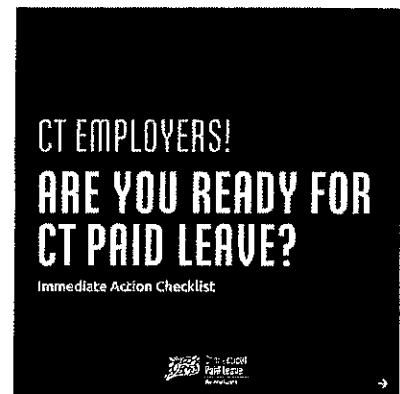
The Department of Public Health has concerns over the presence of the chemical PFAS in solar panels that will be installed near a watershed area that supplies drinking water, but the unnamed solar company has not answered the department's questions.

During a Nov. 3 meeting of the Connecticut Water Planning Council, Lori Mathieu, chief of the CWPC Drinking Water Section of the DPH, said they were receiving "push back" on their questions related to PFAS and solar panels.

"PFAS, solar panels – We've asked the question, we've received some information, we have also received some push-back when we ask those questions about whether these panels contain PFAS and different PFAS chemicals," Mathieu said.

"You place this kind of technology in a public water-supply area, that is a concern for us," Mathieu said. "This is an important issue. Where should these go? Who is saving the money? Where is this funding going? Who is benefiting from all of this? Does the private citizen benefit from all of these installations?"

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By Marc E. Fitch

March 24, 2021 Regulation,

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accumulate in both the environment and human body over time.

The use of PFAS in firefighting foam came to light following a spill at **Bradley International Airport** that leaked thousands of gallons into the Farmington River.

In July of 2019, Gov. Ned Lamont created an **interagency task force** “to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects” of PFAS by minimizing environmental exposures for Connecticut residents, minimize future releases of PFAS into the environment and “identify, assess and clean up historic releases of PFAS to the environment.”

The legislature also approved \$2 million in funds for water testing and cleanup but the COVID-19 pandemic delayed much of that work, according to an article posted by **CT Mirror**.

Reached for comment, DPH Communications Director Av Harris said he could not reveal the location of the proposed solar panel site or the name of the company because it “concerns critical infrastructure and is exempt from FOIA.”

However, he did confirm that the solar company has not yet been cooperative with DPH in disclosing the chemical contents of its panels.

“In conjunction with a recent application from a water company, the DPH requested information on the PFAS content in all the components associated solar power generation and whether that PFAS can leach from the components to impact drinking water supplies,” Harris wrote in an email.

“The solar company proposing to install the system did not verify that the system was PFAS free, nor did it confirm that PFAS potentially in the system could not adversely affect the public drinking water source of supply,” Harris said.

Although the location of the solar panel development is unknown, according to the Connecticut Siting Council, there is an application posted for a solar generating facility in South Windsor and petitions for construction of solar panel electricity generating facilities in Hampton, Ansonia, Stonington, Watertown, East Windsor, Southington, Hamden, Bristol, Bethlehem and Burlington.

Basically, there could be more solar panel facilities popping up all over Connecticut, part of the state government’s push for the state to generate all of its electricity from renewable resources by 2050.

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production of solar panel components and that they're not really sure what the potential effects of those chemicals could be.

The concern over PFAS chemicals made its way to the U.S. House of Representatives, where a bill requiring the labeling of certain PFAS chemicals as hazardous and investigation into other chemicals by the EPA passed in January of 2020 but hasn't been taken up in the Senate.

However, some solar advocates dismiss the concern over PFAS in solar panels.

According to **Dr. Annick Anctil** of Michigan State University, "PFAS is not customarily used in solar panels because safer, effective alternatives have already been developed and commercialized. Moreover, no studies have shown the presence of leaching of PFAS from PV panels – either while they are in active use or at the end of their life (e.g., in a landfill)."

In a **2018 presentation** by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, the department said it had not found PFAS contamination near solar sites but had not specifically studied run-off near solar installations and hadn't reviewed solar panel designs to determine if PFAS was used.

****Meghan Portfolio contributed to this article****

Marc E. Fitch



Marc E. Fitch is the author of several books and novels including *Shmexperts: How Power Politics and Ideology are Disguised as Science* and *Paranormal Nation: Why America Needs Ghosts, UFOs and Bigfoot*. Marc was a 2014 Robert Novak Journalism Fellow and his work has appeared in *The Federalist*, *American Thinker*, *The*

Skeptical Inquirer, *World Net Daily* and *Real Clear Policy*. Marc has a Master of Fine Arts degree from Western Connecticut State University. Marc can be reached at Marc@YankeeInstitute.org

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3M™ Anti-Soiling (AS) Liquid 600

For Glass Surfaces in Solar Energy Generation Systems

Introduction

Glass surfaces in photovoltaic or thermal solar power systems accumulate soil on their sun-facing surface, which reduces light transmission or reflection and thus reduces power output.

Description

3M™ Anti-Soiling (AS) Liquid 600 is a water-based liquid that forms a hydrophilic coating on glass, providing resistance to dry-dust soiling. It is specifically designed for in-field application.

Features

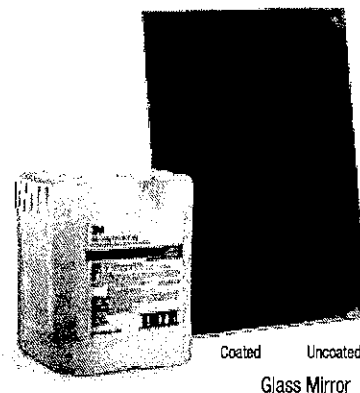
- Designed for dry, dusty environments
- Water based
- Ambient temperature application
- Formulated to bond to bare glass

Typical Physical Properties

Percent Solids	2.2%
pH	2.8-3.0
Shelf Life	6 months from date of manufacture
Coverage Rate	30 m ² /L (1018 ft ² /gal)
Predicted Product Lifetime	Up to 3 years in arid environments*

* Based on accelerated weathering data.

Laboratory Testing



The photo shows the results of dust adhesion testing on a glass mirror panel tested in a controlled chamber at 70°F and 10% relative humidity. Excess ASTM Fine test dust was applied over the face of the panel which was coated on one section with Anti-Soiling Liquid 600. After gently tapping the panel in a vertical position, the coated section exhibits significantly less adhesion of dust particles than the uncoated section.

Note: This technical information and data should be considered representative or typical only and should not be used for specification purposes.

Storage Conditions

Protect from freezing. Best storage temperature is 60-80°F (15-27°C). Higher temperature reduces normal storage life. Rotate stock on a "first in, first out" basis.

Shelf Life

When stored at the recommended temperature in the original, unopened container, these products have a shelf life of 6 months from the date of manufacture. Do not use if liquid appears to have thickened or formed a gel, or if solids are visually present in the container, especially at the bottom of the container.

Application Instructions

Notes:

- Product is designed for application to bare glass. Applications to glass with coatings or other treatments may affect product performance and lifetime.
- Product is designed for application to glass at surface temperatures between 40–90°F (4–32°C). Performance of the product can be significantly reduced when applied to surfaces outside this temperature range. Note that when photovoltaic panels are exposed to sunlight, the temperature of the glass is typically much higher than the ambient air temperature. As such, it is highly recommended that the product be applied in low light conditions (e.g., at night, in the early morning, or in the late evening).

A. Clean Glass Surface

- Rinse the glass surface with deionized (DI) water to wet.
- Wipe the entire surface with a lint-free cloth.
- Remove stuck-on debris with flat razor blade or other suitable device.

B. Rinse Glass Surface

- Rinse the glass surface with DI water.
- Squeegee off excess water.
- Wipe off any water around the edges with a clean cotton cloth.

C. Apply 3M™ Anti-Soiling Liquid 600

- Immerse paint roller in the coating fluid to assure full wet-out.
- Roll on coating solution. Work from bottom edge to top edge, left to right or vice versa.
- Optional: To assure complete coverage, make two passes of the roller. Avoid additional passes.

D. Remove Excess Coating

- Wait 30 seconds after the coating is applied to squeegee off the excess coating.
- Work from top edge to bottom edge, left to right (same as roller application).
- **Squeegee off the excess coating before it dries.** If needed, excess coating can be captured in a drain pan.
- If necessary, wipe off any drops along the edges or streaks on the face with a clean cotton cloth.

Required Equipment

- Two gallon or larger plastic hand-held sprayer (e.g., Hudson® Sprayer) -for water only
- Lint-free cleaning cloths (e.g., Texwipe® Wiper)
- Cotton cleaning cloths
- Flat razor blades with holder
- Squeegee (e.g., Sorbo® Squeegee 3 × 4½")
- Paint roller: 1/4 – 3/8" nap, smooth, shed resistant, 9 – 12" wide
- Paint roller tray, 9 – 12" wide
- Extension pole – optional
- Drain pan – optional

Precautionary Information

Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for health and safety information before using this product. For additional health and safety information, visit www.3M.com/msds or call 1-800-364-3577 or (651) 737-6501.

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