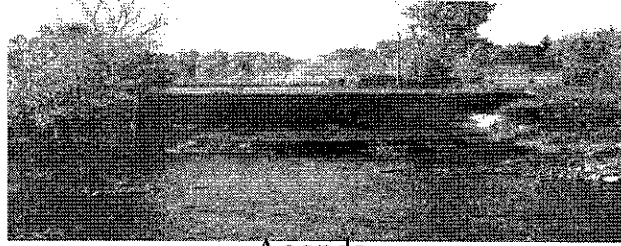


Board of Trustees
Village of Black River, New York



Agenda

Regular Meeting

January 4, 2021

- Call to order.
- Pledge of Allegiance.
- Approval of minutes of the 12/7/20 regular meeting.
- Public Comment.
- Code Enforcement Report & review of related correspondence.
- Superintendent's Report.
- Clerk-Treasurer's Report.
- Police Department Report.

Correspondence Received:

- A) NY State Association of Counties
- B) NYS DOH

Re: Sales tax revenue
Re: Water sampling requirements

Correspondence Sent:

New Business:

- A) Approve water/sewer bill adjustments

Unfinished Business:

- Reports from Standing Committees.
- Reports from Special Meetings.
- Authorize payment of bills; adjournment.

Mayor Dishaw called the meeting to order and led the Pledge of Allegiance at 6:00 p.m.

Present:

Mayor Francis Dishaw
Trustee Bonnie Proven
Trustee Randy Lake
Trustee Gary McCullough
Superintendent Les Williams
Clerk-Treasurer Kristin Williams
Police Chief Steve Wood
Code Enforcement Officer James Holland via Zoom

Others Present:

Corey Decillis
Thomas Bear

Mayor Dishaw, Trustee Proven and Trustee McCullough read the Oaths of Office.

A motion was made by Trustee McCullough, seconded by Trustee Lake to adopt the annual meeting agenda. The motion was carried.

A motion was made by Trustee Proven, seconded by Trustee McCullough to approve the minutes of the November 9, 2020 meeting. The motion was carried.

Public Comment: Mrs. Hunt from the Sally Ploof Hunter Memorial Library discussed the plans for the 2020 Cool Yule celebration via Zoom which will be held on Sunday, December 13th at 2:00 p.m. She stated that it will be set up so that people can drive by and see Santa and that treats will be given to kids via a tube.

Code Enforcement Report: CEO Holland stated that he has issued three new permits, someone has purchased 112 E. Remington St. and will doing renovations, he is still waiting for final plans for the Hennessey project and the Jefferson County Planning Board had no issues with the project. He stated that the permitted work at 119 N. Main St has been completed and that nothing further can be done on the property without plans.

Superintendent's Report: Superintendent Williams stated that he was told by an employee at the Development Authority of the North Country that manhole repairs must be requested through the Rt. 3 Sewer Board. He stated that Penn Power got the generator running and that the generator at the Maple St. pump station can be converted to auto start. He stated that new bulbs have been put into the UV system. Superintendent Williams stated that he met with Beam Mack to get specs for a new plow truck. He stated that the village needs to commit to purchasing plow equipment in order to lock in a spot for manufacturing. He stated that if the village decides that they are not going to purchase a plow they can withdraw.

A motion was made by Trustee Lake, seconded by Trustee McCullough to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that Superintendent Williams can inform Beam Mack that the village is committing to purchasing plow equipment. The motion was put to a vote as follows:

Mayor Dishaw	Yes
Trustee Proven	Yes
Trustee McCullough	Yes
Trustee Lake	Yes

The motion was carried and the resolution duly adopted.

Clerk-Treasurer's Report: Clerk-Treasurer Williams stated that she had made a mistake on the tax relevy total for LeRay.

A motion was made by Trustee Proven, seconded by Trustee McCullough to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that the unpaid village taxes for LeRay in the amount of \$9,786.10 be returned to Jefferson County. The motion was put to a vote as follows:

Mayor Dishaw Yes
Trustee Proven Yes
Trustee McCullough Yes
Trustee Lake Yes

The motion was carried and the resolution duly adopted.

Police Department Report: Police Chief Wood stated that the police reform meetings have been continuing and that the survey has been on the website for a couple of months and will be taken down soon. He stated that the courts are closed due to COVID.

New Business: A motion was made by Trustee Lake, seconded by Trustee McCullough to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that the retention and disposition schedule for New York Local Government Records (LGS-1), issued pursuant to Article 57-A of the Arts and Cultural Affairs Law, and containing legal minimum retention periods for local government records, is hereby adopted for use by all officers in legally disposing of valueless records listed therein.

Further Resolved, that in accordance with Article 57-A:

- A) only those record will be disposed of that are described in Retention and Disposition Schedule for New York Local Government Records (LGS-1), after they have met the minimum retention periods described therein;
- B) only those records will be disposed of that do not have sufficient administrative, fiscal, legal or historical value to merit retention beyond established legal minimum periods.

The motion was put to a vote as follows:

Mayor Dishaw Yes
Trustee Proven Yes
Trustee McCullough Yes
Trustee Lake Yes

The motion was carried and the resolution duly adopted.

Trustee McCullough stated that he attended a meeting of the Kamargo Housing board and that it is a very well-run organization.

Corey Decillis stated that someone should attend planning board meetings to keep communication open between the boards. The board discussed holding a joint meeting between the two boards once COVID is less of a concern.

A motion was made by Trustee Proven seconded by Trustee Lake to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, that the following abstract of audited vouchers be approved: interim abstract dated 11/20/20 in the amount of \$41,254.38 (General Fund: \$14,785.87 Water Fund: \$53.89 Sewer Fund: \$26,414.62) and regular monthly abstract dated 12/7/20 in the amount of \$65,614.25 (General Fund: \$48,162.00 Water Fund: \$17,452.25). The motion was put to a vote as follows:

The motion was put to a vote as follows:

Mayor Dishaw Yes
Trustee Proven Yes
Trustee McCullough Yes
Trustee Lake Yes

The motion was carried and the resolution duly adopted.

A motion was made by Trustee Proven, seconded by Trustee McCullough to adjourn the meeting at 7:10 p.m. The motion was carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Kristin Williams
Clerk-Treasurer

- On: 12/18/2020 09:36:48

- In: Blog

The next fiscal gut punch for county taxpayers will come from new state policies that essentially confiscate local sales tax revenues.

*By Dave Lucas
NYSAC Director of Finance & Intergovernmental Affairs*

As counties struggle with mounting, unbudgeted COVID-related costs, they are simultaneously losing revenue due to the reduced economic activity that has come with fighting the virus. This unprecedented forced shutdown of our national economy has resulted in the 57 counties outside of New York City losing more than \$720 million from lower sales and hotel occupancy taxes, and lost gaming revenues.

As if those two factors weren't enough to challenge a county budget, the state is leveling a 20% cut to counties as it scrambles to close its own \$15 billion budget gap. These cuts translate to a loss of \$635 million in state reimbursement for programs the county already delivered and paid for.

Combined, counties are staring down more than \$1.3 billion in revenue losses. To put this in perspective, the entire county property tax levy for all 57 counties is about \$5.5 billion. The lost revenue represents 24 percent of the current county levy.

Why is the drop in sales tax revenue so significant? Counties use sales and hotel occupancy taxes to offset the need for higher property taxes and to pay for local quality of life services. The more they decline, the greater the fiscal pressure on counties to raise property taxes. The only thing keeping counties afloat right now is years of prudent budgeting that allowed them to save for a rainy day. This was aided by the fact that preparations for the 2021 Fiscal Year began nine months ago when the pandemic first hit. As the pandemic swept across the country and the economy was placed in a medically induced coma, counties immediately began cutting expenses.

They eliminated staff and ended service contracts that could not be completed during a public health emergency and deferred or even scrapped capital expenses and shored up revenues where they could. Through the end of 2021, counties will have effectively cut their budgets for 22 straight months to stay afloat and prepare for the eventual recovery.

These tough but fiscally prudent actions kept counties afloat during this historic public health and economic crisis. Yet despite this prudent fiscal stewardship, counties are bracing for further revenue cuts.

The next fiscal gut punch for county taxpayers will come from new state policies that essentially confiscate local sales tax revenues and diverts it to the state to fill self-inflicted holes in the

state's financial plan. During the last two state budgets, the Governor and State Legislature have diverted \$500 million in local sales tax revenues to state-defined projects and programs.

This budgetary sleight of hand has effectively raised the state sales tax from 4 percent to 4.1 percent while reducing the local sales tax for a typical county from 4 percent to 3.9 percent. If state lawmakers continue to take county sales tax revenue to pay for state mandates and to bail out their overspending, on top of the billions in county property tax dollars that are swallowed up each year by the State to pay for state mandated programs and services, counties will have even less control over how their local revenues are spent.

The latest state sales tax diversion is \$250 million, for two years, and is intended to help health facilities that are fiscally distressed and burdened by the pandemic. Counties strongly support their local health facilities and providers, but we question the need to divert local sales tax to provide this temporary aid on top of the dramatic revenue losses, state cost shifts and higher pandemic response costs already being absorbed by counties.

Despite Congress's inability to provide aid to states and counties to replace lost revenues and higher costs from the pandemic, they have been vigilant in providing this aid to health facilities and providers to the tune of \$175 billion so far nationwide.

This is exactly what Congress should do in the midst of a national emergency. With about 60 percent of the federally authorized funding distributed, New York health facilities and providers have already received about \$11.5 billion in pandemic aid to help cover higher costs and lost revenues, and they will be receiving billions more. The most recent payments will make up for at least 87 percent of lost revenue at all hospitals and providers through the second quarter according to Senators Schumer and Gillibrand.

With health care facilities receiving significant federal help, and local governments left to fend for themselves, counties are asking state lawmakers to abandon this diversion of scarce sales tax dollars to hospitals who are receiving aid from the federal government, and let it remain with local governments who aren't receiving any such aid.

Looking past the current crisis, this trend of the state shifting costs to local taxpayers and confiscating local revenues is disturbing and unsustainable, and it must be reversed if we expect our residents and businesses to stay and thrive in New York. We operate in a global budget environment in New York State. Each decision the state makes to refine a program, make it more efficient, or cut state agency costs allows it to use those savings elsewhere or to cut state income taxes.

But when the state shifts costs to local governments, or takes local revenues to pay for state programs, they are simply transferring a new burden from the state taxpayer to the local taxpayer. It may look better on the state ledger, but New Yorkers are still paying, and they are getting fewer local services every time it happens.

With great respect to our state leaders, and meaning no offense, what gives here?

Updated 12/23/2020 to reflect details contained in final language of the Covid-19 Relief and Omnibus Spending Package.

Categories

- All categories
- Press Releases
- Counties in the News
- County Perspective
- NYSAC News magazine
- Blog
- COVID-19 News

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- December 2020
- November 2020
- October 2020
- September 2020
- August 2020
- All Archived Articles

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Department of Health

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

HOWARD A. ZUCKER, M.D., J.D.
Commissioner

LISA J. PINO, M.A., J.D.
Executive Deputy Commissioner

December 29, 2020

Mayor and Village Board
Village of Black River
107 Jefferson Place
Black River, NY 13612

Re: 2021 PFOA, PFOS, 1,4-Dioxane Water Sampling Requirements

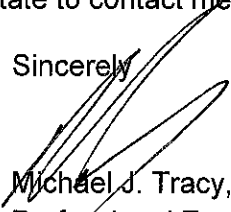
Dear Supplier of Water:

We are writing to notify you about an emergency regulation that was enacted in August that will require water sampling for the above parameters before our annual sampling letters are traditionally sent out. Please inform your operator;

- 1) The Village is required to start source water sampling for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4 Dioxane during the first calendar quarter 2021 (1st sample must be collected by 02/25/2021). **Do not collect samples until your Operator has contacted the writer or Mr. Curley.**
- 2) Samples must be collected at the entry point from each WTP for a minimum of two (2) consecutive quarters.
- 3) Samples must be analyzed for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-Dioxane. Sample results must be submitted to the WDO by the 10th day of the following month. You must notify us within 24 hrs. if sample results exceed the MCL.
- 4) If compounds are detected, the PWS must remain on quarterly monitoring until the WDO determines the detected compounds are reliably and consistently below the MCL.

Please begin preparation to ensure initial sampling will be performed by February 25, 2021. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Mr. Curley at (315) 785-2277.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Tracy, P.E.
Professional Engineer 1

Enc. PFOA, PFOS, 1,4-Dioxane Fact Sheet

cc: Brandon Cooney – Interim District Director/Principal Sanitarian
Claude Curley, P.E. – District Engineer
Erin Ingles, P.E. – Syracuse Regional Office
Les Williams – Village of Black River

Public Water Systems and NYS Drinking Water Standards for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane

- On August 26, 2020, NYS adopted new drinking water standards for public water systems that set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) of 10 parts per trillion (10 ppt) each for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane.
- MCLs require public water systems to regularly monitor for contaminants, notify health departments and the public of confirmed exceedances, and work with health departments on a compliance timetable and plan to bring water systems into compliance.
- The MCLs for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 dioxane are among the most protective for these contaminants in public water of any state. NYS is the first state to develop an MCL for 1,4-dioxane.
- Because MCLs are set at levels with a large margin of protection, an exceedance of an MCL does not mean that water is unsafe for use while the public water system takes actions to reduce the levels.

About Drinking Water Standards and MCLs

- A maximum contaminant level, or MCL, is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water delivered by public water systems. They are enforceable regulatory limits.
- MCLs are set far below levels that cause health effects. These levels are set to also consider the availability of drinking water treatment technologies, the ability to accurately measure the contaminant, and the cost associated with removing the contaminant to acceptable levels.

What Public Water Systems Must Do

- Beginning August 26, 2020, public water systems will begin monitoring for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane. The largest water systems, which serve 10,000 or more people, must begin sampling by October 25, 2020. Mid-sized systems that serve between 3,300 and 9,999 people must begin sampling by November 25, 2020. Water systems that serve less than 3,300 people must begin sampling by February 25, 2021.
- As with all MCLs, water systems must notify their local health department about any exceedances and if there is a confirmed MCL exceedance, the public water system will work with their local health department to notify the public and develop a course of action and timetable to reduce levels below the MCL.
- Some water systems will need to make significant infrastructure upgrades to their water treatment processes and these projects could take several years to complete.

MCLs and Health Risks

- MCLs are set at levels well below those that have caused health effects in laboratory animal studies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DOH rely largely on animal studies to set drinking water standards because controlled laboratory experiments provide the strongest evidence for understanding risks of health effects in people. Human studies are also reviewed in setting MCLs, but these studies are less controlled and therefore have more uncertainties.
- Because MCLs are set at levels with a large margin of protection, an exceedance of an MCL does not signal an immediate health risk; it signals the need for water systems to take actions to reduce exposures.

For Questions and More information

- For more information about PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-dioxane in the environment visit www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/emergingcontaminants.pdf
- For questions about levels of contaminants in your public drinking water, contact your local water supplier. You can find their information on your water bill or look them up at www.water.ny.gov
- For more information about the MCLs or advice about your drinking water, contact your local health department (find their information at www.health.ny.gov/environmentalcontacts) or contact the DOH at bpwsp@health.ny.gov
- For questions about specific health concerns, talk to your health care provider who is most familiar with your health history and can provide advice and assistance about understanding how drinking water may affect your personal health.