

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Elizabeth Knight <eknight@teawithfriends.com>
Sent: Friday, September 07, 2018 11:06 AM
To: Warwick Town Clerk
Subject: Repair Cafe Flyer
Attachments: Flyer Sept 15 Repair Cafe.docx

RECEIVED
SEP 07 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Good Morning, All,

Hope you're enjoying the break in the weather! Thanks for supporting the Repair Café by posting the information on the town's website. Have attached the Sept 15 Repair Café flyer to be posted. Pls. let me know that you rec'd it and can open it.

Thanks,
Elizabeth

Elizabeth Knight Moss
17 Deer Pond Drive
Warwick, NY 10990
Tel. 845-544-1056



Saturday, Sept 15, 10 AM-1:30 PM

Senior Center, Town Hall Complex, 132 Kings Hwy., Warwick

Bring Your BELOVED BUT BROKEN Items

***FIX THEM FOR FREE With Our Repair Coaches**

Mechanical/Electrical

Things Wooden

Clothing, Textiles, Soft Toys

Knife & Tool Sharpening

Bike Repairs (Excluding gears & derailleurs)

Limit TWO Items Per Person!

***We must charge for lamp & bike parts at our cost**

Adult-Supervised Kids-Take-Apart-Table

Bring A Can/Box Food Pantry Donation

E. Knight Tel. 845-544-1056 RepairCafeHV.org

www.facebook.com/RepairCafeHudsonValley/



Department of Health

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

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

SALLY DRESLIN, M.S., R.N.
Executive Deputy Commissioner

July 27, 2018

Mrs. Eileen Astorino
Town Clerk
Town of Warwick
132 Kings Highway
Warwick, NY 10990

RECEIVED
SEP 06 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Dear Mrs. Eileen Astorino:

A law raising the age of consent for marriage was signed on June 20, 2017 and the changes to Domestic Relations Law went into effect on July 20, 2017. We have updated the department's Getting Married in NYS web page and brochure, as well as, the Certificate of Consent (DOH-2279).

For your convenience, I am including a copy of the bill showing changes to Domestic Relations Law

There are two items of particular importance:

- **Marriages of minors under seventeen years of age.**
 - Any marriage in which either party is under the age of seventeen years is hereby prohibited. Any town or city clerk who shall knowingly issue a marriage license to any persons, one or both of whom shall be at the time of their contemplated marriage actually under the age of seventeen years, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars.

- **Marriages of minors at least seventeen but under eighteen years of age.**
 - Issuance of a Marriage License to a minor at least 17 years of age but under 18 years of age requires approval of both parents (or one parent if other conditions are met) and written approval of a justice of the supreme court or of a judge of the family court, having jurisdiction over the town or city in which the application is made.

X

TOWN OF WARWICK

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE


132 KINGS HIGHWAY
WARWICK N.Y. 10990
(845) 986-5000 FAX (845) 986-5020

THOMAS F. MCGOVERN, JR. - N.A. 199
CHIEF OF POLICE
WPDCHIEF@WARWICK.NET

RECEIVED
SEP 07 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

07 September 2018

MEMO

To: Supervisor Sweeton, Town Board, Town Clerk
From: Chief T. McGovern 
Re: Fill vacant f/t police officer position

Please accept this memo as my request for the Board to fill the final full time police officer position created by the contract with local school districts. I am recommending that the position be filled with Russell J. Sircable.

Mr. Sircable is a former Warwick resident and is familiar with the streets of the Town. He now resides with his family in the Town of Greenville. I believe his training time will be minimal. He is available to start Saturday, 15 Sept 2018. His references were checked without any problems. He is a 2 year veteran of the NY State Park Police. He has an AAS from OCCO and a BS from SUNY Oneonta. He will begin at the one year step of the current CBA. His address is:

173 Monahan Road
Port Jervis, N.Y. 12771

If you require any additional information, please contact me. Thank you.

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Chris Anderson <canderson@nytowns.org>
Sent: Monday, August 27, 2018 12:02 PM
Subject: Update: Charitable Reserve Funds

Dear Town Official,

On Thursday, August 23, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released preliminary rules related to New York State and other states' attempts to preserve the federal income tax deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). The preliminary IRS rules essentially prohibit deductions for contributions to Charitable Reserve Funds. Homeowners who are interested in Charitable Reserve Funds and any possible tax benefits from contributions to such funds should consult a qualified tax advisor regarding their personal situation.

For information on the preliminary rules and the rule making process related to those rules, please click here:
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/08/27/2018-18377/contributions-in-exchange-for-state-or-local-tax-credits>

The Association of Towns will be monitoring the rule making process and continue to apprise towns of any developments.

Christopher Anderson
Director of Research and Programming
Association of Towns of the State of New York
150 State Street, Albany, New York 12207-1671
Phone (518) 465-7933
Fax (518) 465-0724
<https://twitter.com/AoTAnderson>
<https://www.nytowns.org>

RECEIVED
AUG 27 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Zimmerman, Skip (OASAS) <Skip.Zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 11:10 AM
Subject: REMINDER - NY State OASAS Naloxone/Narcan Training Available
Attachments: Opioid Overdose Brochure final.pdf

RECEIVED
AUG 27 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Greetings,

As we approach a busy fall season, NY State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services would like to remind you that free naloxone/Narcan training is available for your organization and community. Participants will learn to recognize, respond to and reverse a suspected opioid overdose using naloxone/Narcan. Rescue kits containing naloxone will be provided for those with immediate needs, with other participants directed to obtain free or low-cost naloxone from a local pharmacy using the NY State Naloxone Copayment Assistance Program (N-CAP). The robust training takes approximately 90 minutes, and there is no group-size limit. Where overnight travel is required from the Albany area for instructors, we request a minimum of 25 participants.

Please let me know if you would like to schedule one or more training events in your community. Fall slots are filling fast, so please act soon if you would like to bring this life-saving set of tools to your area in the next few months.

Thanks and warm regards,
Skip

Skip Zimmerman

Training Coordinator, Opioid State Targeted Response

NYS Office of Alcoholism & Substance Abuse Services (NYS OASAS)

1450 Western Avenue, 4th floor

Albany NY 12203

(518) 485-0757

skip.zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov

www.oasas.ny.gov

Are you registered to vote? [Register to vote online today.](#)

Moved recently? Update your information with the NYS Board of Elections.

Not sure if you're registered to vote? [Search your voter registration status.](#)

Did you know?

In 2015, there were 2,185 fatal
overdoses related to opioids

in New York State

In New York State, opioid-related
deaths are the leading cause of death

in the 15-24 age group in 2012
to 2016

In 2016, 47% of admissions to

NYS OASAS-certified treatment
programs included an opioid

as a substance of abuse

Sources: NYS Department of Health, Albany
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (NYS OASAS)

1450 Western Avenue, 4th floor, Albany, NY 12203

Responding to Opioid Overdose



Office of Alcoholism and
Substance Abuse Services



BACKGROUND

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded states grants as part of the State Targeted Response (STR) to the opioid epidemic. One of New York State's initiatives as part of the grant focuses on addressing opioid overdose related fatalities in counties showing very high rates of overdose deaths and emergency department visits related to opioid use disorder. This initiative involves training thousands of first responders and other likely witnesses in these counties.

OBJECTIVE

To train 11,000 first responders and other likely witnesses to confidently identify an overdose and effectively use naloxone to save lives with the use of SAMHSA's Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit.

This Toolkit can be found at the link below:
<https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Opioid-Overdose-Prevention-Toolkit-Updated-2016/All-NeNewProducts/SMA16-4742>

Naloxone is a life-saving medication that can reverse an opioid overdose. It is available in many forms, including nasal spray, injection, and auto-injector. It is important to know how to use it correctly to save lives.

NALOXONE

Naloxone is a life-saving medication that can reverse an opioid overdose. It is available in many forms, including nasal spray, injection, and auto-injector. It is important to know how to use it correctly to save lives.

HOW TO OBTAIN NALOXONE

Naloxone is available over-the-counter at many pharmacies. It is also available through community health centers and other organizations that provide harm reduction services.

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

To host or sign up for a training please contact one of the following Opioid STR staff members below:

SKIP ZIMMERMAN

Opioid Overdose Training Coordinator
1450 Western Ave
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 485-0757
Skip.Zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov

LAUREN BENDALL

Opioid Overdose Training Specialist
1450 Western Ave
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 485-2197
Lauren.Bendall@oasas.ny.gov

Contact Us

opioidSTR.general@oasas.ny.gov



Office of Alcoholism and
Substance Abuse Services



Crystal Inn
Contemporary
American Cuisine

12 Amity Rd – Warwick, NY – 10990 – (845) 258-4232 – info@crystalinn.biz

RECEIVED
AUG 23 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

July 20, 2018

Marjorie Quackenbush
Town Clerk
Town of Warwick
132 Kings Hwy.
Warwick, NY 10990

The purpose of this letter is to inform the town that the Crystal Inn, located at 12 Amity Rd, will be renewing its liquor license for a two (2) year period.

The effective dates will be 10/1/18 to 9/30/2020.

Regards,

Casmier Zygmunt
President
Crystal Inn, Inc.

CSZ:flj

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Chris Anderson <canderson@nytowns.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2018 1:39 PM
Subject: Charitable Reserve Fund Video & Documents

Dear Town Official,

New York State recently enacted legislation to allow cities, counties, schools, towns and villages to create a Charitable Reserve Fund, if they so choose, that enables homeowners to receive a credit against their real property taxes. Contributions to such Charitable Reserve Funds can be deducted from federal income taxes.

The links below are to videos and documents from the Association of Towns regional training seminars on Charitable Reserve Funds and the Department of State's guidance documents.

- [AOT Charitable Reserve Funds, Video Part 1](#)
- [AOT Charitable Reserve Funds, Video Part 2](#)
- [AOT Charitable Reserve Funds Overview PowerPoint](#), which accompanies the video, above.
- [Charitable Reserve Funds Quick Reference Sheet](#)
- [Frequently Asked Question from the Association of Towns](#)
- [Information on Drafting Local Charitable Reserve Laws and Resolutions from the NYS Department of State](#)
- [Charitable Reserve Funds Guidance from the NYS Department of State](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions from the NYS Department of State](#)

Please share this list with your fellow town officials who might be interested in knowing more about Charitable Reserve Funds. Please call or email with any questions or concerns.

Christopher Anderson
Director of Research and Programming
Association of Towns of the State of New York
150 State Street, Albany, New York 12207-1671
Phone (518) 465-7933
Fax (518) 465-0724
<https://www.nytowns.org>
<https://twitter.com/AoTAnderson>

RECEIVED
AUG 23 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Loy, Todd - RD, Greenwich, NY <Todd.Loy@ny.usda.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 31, 2018 8:55 AM
To: Loy, Todd - RD, Greenwich, NY
Subject: USDA Rural Development Sale Notices
Attachments: 4499 State Route 38, Owego 13827.pdf; 5312 State Route 294, West Leyden 13489.pdf; 21025 Camp Avenue, Broadalbin 12025.pdf; 4030 Brady Hill Rd, Binghamton 13903.pdf

Dear Community Member:

I have attached a few foreclosure sales notices for properties that will soon be going to auction.

Even though these properties may not be in your immediate area we would still appreciate it if you would post the attached notices on your public bulletin board in order to help us reach as many people as possible.

The first property is located at: **4499 State Route 38, Owego, NY 13827 (Tioga County)**. The sale will take place on **Tuesday, September 18, 2018 at 9:00am** at the Tioga County Courthouse, 16 Court Street, Owego, NY. Opening bid by the Government is **\$5,000.00**.

If you have any questions on this property , please feel free to call our **Cortland office at (607) 753-0851 ext. 4.**

The next property is located at: **5312 State Route 294, West Leyden, NY 13489 (Lewis County)**. The sale will take place on **Wednesday, September 26, 2018 at 10:00am** at the Lewis County Courthouse, 7660 N State Street, Lowville, NY. Opening bid by the Government is **\$5,000.00**.

If you have any questions on this property , please feel free to call our **Watertown office at (585) 210-5625.**

The next property is located at: **21025 Camp Avenue, Broadalbin, NY 12025 (Saratoga County)**. The sale will take place on **Friday, September 28, 2018 at 12:00pm** at the Saratoga County Courthouse, Main Entrance, Ballston Spa, NY. Opening bid by the Government is **\$44,598.00**.

If you have any questions on this property , please feel free to call our **Greenwich office at (518) 692-9940 ext. 4.**

The last property is located at: **4030 Brady Hill Road, Binghamton, NY 13903 (Broome County)**. The sale will take place on **Tuesday, October 2, 2018 at 10:00am** at the Broome County Courthouse, 92 Court Street (Basement Lobby), Binghamton, NY. Opening bid by the Government is **\$13,873.00**.

If you have any questions on this property , please feel free to call our **Cortland office at (585) 210-5625.**

Thank you for your help, we really appreciate your assistance!

TODD A. LOY

Loan Specialist

Rural Development

United States Department of Agriculture

☎: (518) 692-9940 ext. 4 | 📞: (855) 889-1631

www.rd.usda.gov | "Committed to the future of rural communities"

Stay Connected with USDA:



Click [here](#) to learn more about USDA Rural Development's Single Family Housing Programs

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

"This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately."

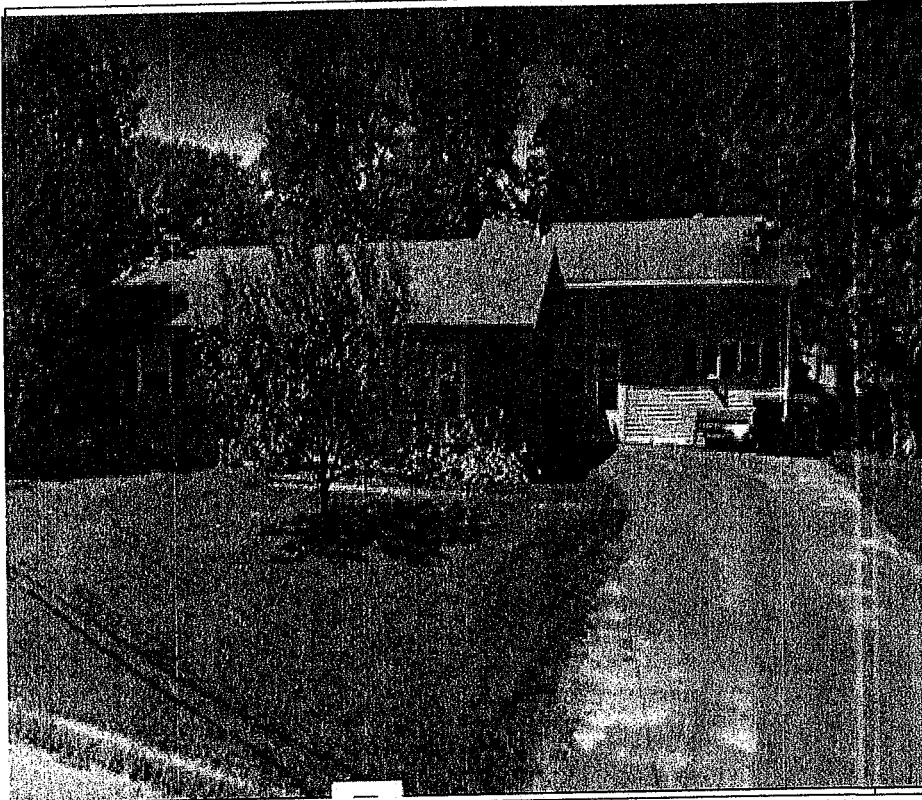


United States Department of Agriculture

GOVERNMENT FORECLOSURE SALE

TUESDAY AUGUST 28, 2018 at 9:00AM

\$34,880.00 (Opening bid by the Government)



PROPERTY DETAILS

- Clinton County
- Town of Plattsburgh
- Tax Map # 208.7-1-4
- 3 Bedroom, 1 Baths
- 1526 sq. ft. living area
- Lot size - .243 acre
- Age - 1957
- Water - Public
- Sewer - Public
- Heat - Boiler/Propane
- Basement - Slab
- Referee for sale:
Matthew G. Favro, ESQ.
- Rural Development web site address:
www.resales.usda.gov
click on Single Family Housing

• **Property Address:** 29 Seneca Dr., Plattsburgh NY 12901 [Click Here for Street View](#)

• **Location of Sale:** Clinton County Courthouse, 36 Oak St, Plattsburgh, NY

• **Terms:** 10% at time of sale (cash or certified check); balance due will be established by the referee. USDA Rural Development credit terms are not available.

• The Government will establish the opening bid. The highest bid above the Government's bid will be the successful bidder at the sale.

• USDA Rural Development has a security interest in the property

• **NOTICE:** USDA foreclosure auction properties are sold in **AS IS** condition. Please see reverse "Frequently Asked Questions" for additional details on USDA foreclosure property sales visit USDA RD at 1942 Old Dekalb Rd., Canton NY 13617 or call (315) 386-2401 opt #4 or (315) 477-6447 (TDD) or visit our website at <http://www/resales/usda/gov>

USDA Rural Development

1942 Old Dekalb Road, Canton, NY 13617

Telephone: (315) 386-2401 ext. 4 • Fax (855) 889-1629 • TDD: (315) 477-6447

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS FOR USDA FORECLOSURE PROPERTIES

- **Question:** What if I purchase the property and find that it needs repair?
Answer: The property is being sold in "as is" condition. USDA will not be responsible for any repairs incurred by the successful bidder.
- **Question:** What if there are other liens against the property?
Answer: All **junior** liens (if properly identified by Title Company) are extinguished at time of sale. The successful bidder would be responsible for satisfying any **superior** liens in order to obtain clear title.
- **Question:** What is the property worth?
Answer: USDA does not disclose appraised value. However, in most instances the opening bid is less than appraised value.
- **Question:** Can I view the home?
Answer: USDA does not have title ownership interest in this property. For liability reasons, the Agency cannot allow access to the property until the successful bidder has paid the balance of the bid price and obtained a deed to the property. Successful bidders will not have legal authority to take possession of the property until such time the balance of the purchase price has been paid and they have obtained a referee or marshal's deed to the property.
- **Question:** What about unpaid taxes?
Answer: If not paid by USDA prior to sale, unpaid taxes should be adjusted at closing and paid from sale proceeds.
- **Question:** If the property is occupied who's responsible to remove occupants?
Answer: The property is being sold "subject to any tenancies". If occupied at time of sale, the successful bidder may have to initiate legal proceedings in order to remove occupants from the premises. Eviction could not be pursued until after the successful bidder has obtained a Deed to the property. The agency cannot assist successful bidders with the eviction process.
- **Question:** Can I submit an offer to USDA prior to sale in order to avoid risking the chance of being outbid by someone else?
Answer: No...the agency does not own the home and we have no legal authority to enter into any sales contract with potential bidders prior to sale.
- **Question:** What if the former owners left personal belongings on the premises?
Answer: Successful bidder should seek legal advice.
- **Question:** Is it possible to use the subject property as collateral for obtaining financing needed to complete the purchase?
Answer: While it is not impossible, it is most often difficult as the purchaser's lender will want to access the property for appraisal purposes. Since USDA does not own the home, we cannot allow access to any third parties. It is best to use other property as collateral or to have cash resources to complete the sale.
- **Question:** What if I can't close within the 30 days, as required by the Terms of Sale?
Answer: USDA may be willing to grant a closing extension, depending on circumstances.
- **Question:** What if I don't want the property after deemed the successful bidder?
Answer: If failure to close was within the successful bidder's control, then there are consequences such as forfeiture of their 10% down payment (refer to Terms of Sale for more specific information).

Note: All sales are subject to postponement or cancellation. It is recommended that bidders contact the USDA Rural Development Area Office listed on this notice the day before the sale to ensure that it is still scheduled.

JOHN J. BONACIC
SENATOR, 42ND DISTRICT

CHAIR
COMMITTEES ON
JUDICIARY
RACING, GAMING & WAGERING

DEPUTY REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE LEADER
FOR STATE/FEDERAL RELATIONS



THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES
ALCOHOLISM
BANKS
CHILDREN & FAMILIES
FINANCE
HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION
& COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RULES

August 22, 2018

RECEIVED

AUG 29 2018

Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

Hon. Eileen Astorino
Town Clerk
Town of Warwick
132 Kings Highway
Warwick, NY 10990

Dear Ms. Astorino:

Enclosed please find the 2018-2019 Fish & Game Poster created by my office as well as a supply of wallet-sized cards. Additional copies of both are available by calling my District Office at (845) 344-3311.

Should you have any questions about any of the dates or licensing requirements, please feel free to contact the Department of Environmental Conservation in New Paltz at (845) 256-3098 or Stamford at (607) 652-7367.

If there is anything I can do to assist you in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John J. Bonacic". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

JOHN J. BONACIC
State Senator

JJB/ajw:bac
Enclosures



X

TOWN OF WARWICK

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

132 KINGS HIGHWAY
WARWICK N.Y. 10990
(845) 986-5000

THOMAS F. MCGOVERN, JR. N.A.
CHIEF OF POLICE

30th August 2018

RECEIVED
AUG 30 2018
Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

MEMO

To: Supervisor Michael Sweeton, Town Board
From: Chief Thomas F. McGovern, Jr.
Re: Budget Deposit

Please accept the check from the Orange County District Attorney's office in the amount of \$270.00 and transfer funds into the Police Narcotic Account.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you.

cc: Ana Kanz & Eileen Astorino

TM/km



*Church of Saint Stephen,
the First Martyr*

RECEIVED

SEP 06 2018

Town of Warwick
Town Clerk

75 Sanfordville Road
Warwick, NY 10990
Tel. (845) 986-4028
Fax (845) 986-4109

September 4, 2018

Michael Sweeton
Town Supervisor, Town of Warwick
132 Kings Hwy.
Warwick, NY 10990

Dear Mr. Sweeton,

We are in the process of refurbishing and updating our signage here at St. Stephen's Church and will be applying for permits for this project soon.

As a church, I am respectfully requesting an exemption from the fees that would be incurred as part of the permit process. The new signs will be updated versions of the existing signs and will be placed in the current locations. There will be four signs, total, included in this phase of the project: two at the main entrances to St. Stephen's Church on Sanfordville Rd.; one at the corner of Sanfordville Rd. and County Rte. 1; and the St. Stephen's Cemetery sign on Route 17A.

Thank you for your consideration of our request. If I can answer any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at St. Stephen's, 986-4028.

Kind Regards,

Fr. Jack Arlotta
Pastor
St. Stephen's the First Martyr Church

project partners, OCWA and the City of Newburgh and the Towns of Newburgh and New Windsor.

- *2007-Orange County Planning Dept.- Mid-County Study Group Shared Water Feasibility Study- NYSDOS- \$411,000*
- *2009- Orange County Sewer District #1 Consolidation Study- NYSDOS- \$49,500*
- Indigot – shared use of public property for mutual benefit (County's Real Property Department plus the municipality's staffing resources equals revenue for local governments).
- OCWA serves as the Moodna Creek Watershed Council's fiscal agent and administrative support. OCWA also hosts and maintains the Council's website. One accomplishment to highlight in 2017 includes OCWA being awarded a \$29,079 grant through the NYS DEC for the Enhanced Moodna Creek Monitoring Program. This grant will help fund the installation of a more advanced stream monitoring system (gauges) within the Moodna Creek Watershed to better understand the impacts of humans and the environment on this crucial watershed that resides entirely within Orange County.
- OCWA provides administrative support as well as acts as the fiscal agent for the Quassaick Creek Watershed Alliance. In addition, OCWA hosts and maintains its webpage.
- In 2016, OCWA received a \$50,000 grant from the NYS DEC to better understand the Monhagen Brook Watershed that encompasses much of the City of Middletown, and parts of the Towns of Wallkill, Wawayanda, and Mount Hope. Some accomplishments in 2017 include partnering with Riverkeeper to do a Stream Clean Up Event that resulted in 11 bags of trash, tires, shopping carts and more being removed from the Brook behind Shoprite, stream water quality and phosphorous testing, and creating a committee that meets regularly to help guide the creation of the first ever Plan for the Watershed.
- OCWA partnered with the Wallkill River Watershed Alliance to create a bi-County group to implement recommendations of the Wallkill River Watershed Plan. In 2017, OCWA received a \$8,850 grant through the Hudson River Valley Greenway Conservancy to develop a public recreational water trail along the Wallkill River from Warwick in Orange County to New Paltz in Ulster County. The purpose of the project is to improve accessibility to and awareness of the River for its scenic and recreational use, while promoting municipalities and businesses along the route. Project work will begin in 2018.
- In 2017, OCWA applied for and was awarded a \$1,723,870 grant through the NYS DEC's Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP) to research and acquire land or easements to protect the City of Newburgh's water supply sources, specifically Washington Lake and Browns Pond. Grant match will be provided by in-kind services, the Orange County Land Trust and Scenic Hudson who volunteered to provide funding for this important project.
- OCWA has offered the Water Conservation Education Program to schools at no cost since 1994. Orange County Water Authority educators visited by invitation every school district in the County and served over 10,000 students in water conservation education. In 2017, OCWA

initiated the incorporation of a recycling curriculum as a partnership with the County Department of Public Works.

- In 2017, OCWA kicked off the Estuary Stewardship Through Education (ESTE) Project. Accomplishments include coordinating with school districts to connect students from environmental justice areas to the Hudson River through hands on education & science. Three field trips were held at Kowawese Unique Area County Park in New Windsor for students from Newburgh and Middletown.
- The Water Authority secured a \$520,200 NYSDOS LGE grant in 2012 allowing OCWA, Orange County, the Town of Crawford, and the Pine Bush Central School District to advance to full design and approval of a new water supply source for the County's largest, and growing unincorporated hamlet of Pine Bush. The project will interconnect the County-owned lands in the Town of Crawford to the existing Pine Bush Water District. THIS IS EXPECTED TO BRING ORANGE COUNTY – after a very long wait – INTO THE WATER SUPPLY BUSINESS by using our assets (3 wells) on County-owned land (Dwaar Kill Properties) to provide water to a municipal partner and generate revenue for OCWA. The Town of Crawford's Pine Bush Water District has experienced water quality issues and by 2020 their supply is expected not to have enough water to meet their baseline demands. In 2015, the Water Authority was awarded another Local Government Efficiency Grant through the NYSDOS in the amount of \$400,000 making the Authority one of the top grantees in the State to begin constructing the project. In 2018, three production wells will be installed at the County-owned Dwaar Kill Reservoir Lands off of Hill Avenue in the Town of Crawford.

Planning, GIS, and Transportation:

Dial-A-Bus Transit Services with Sponsoring Municipalities

- Town of Goshen provides DAB for Goshen/Town and Village of Chester.
- Town of Montgomery provides DAB for Town and Village of Montgomery, Village of Walden, Village of Maybrook, and Town of Crawford.
- Town of Warwick provides DAB for the Town of Wallkill.
- Town of Highlands provides DAB for Village of Highlands Falls.
- Village of Harriman contracts with Towns of Monroe and Woodbury.

Planning Assistance for Municipalities

Directly, or in partnership with the Orange County Municipal Planning Federation and others, provided public education and training workshops on range of topics, from basic zoning to solar installations – nearly 1000 local officials and citizens participated.

Municipal Consolidation and General Shared Services

- 2009-City of Newburgh- Newburgh Charter Revision & Sustainability Plan-NYSDOS- \$45,000

- 2005- Town of Chester- Greater Chester Shared Services Feasibility Study and Implementation Plan- NYSDOS- \$39,483
- In 2015 the Village of Highland Falls received \$50,000 from NYSDOS to complete a Local Government Reorganization Study. The Village of Highland Falls organized a Local Government Reorganization Study Committee which is overseeing the possible consolidation of village and Town of Highlands services. Currently, the Town of Highlands provides the following functions for the Village of Highland Falls: Trash collection, Recreation Department, Building Department, Planning Board, Zoning Board, Assessor Department, Justice Court, Ambulance, Dial a Bus, and School Resource Officers (SRO). *The Town of Highlands is willing to proceed with further consolidation with the Village of Highlands Falls to provide: Police, Sewer and Water, Highway, and Administration.*

Shared parks, recreation, and programs for senior's administration and maintenance

- Heritage Trail – The municipality's Real Property plus the County's resources equals recreational opportunities for the public as well as a unique transportation opportunity that can help keep residents living and working in Orange County.
- Healthy Orange Schools and Communities (HOSC) - Orange County Department of Health was awarded a five-year obesity prevention grant from NYSDOH. The OCDOH worked in collaboration with the Port Jervis, Newburgh City, and Middletown City School districts for policy change efforts at the district-level. Newburgh and Middletown have updated School Wellness Policies consistent with the latest USDA guidelines. Environmental changes such as exercise equipment, gardens, walking loops, etc. have been implemented in 6 schools.
- Village of Walden and Town of Montgomery collaborate on parks and recreation.
- Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson and Town of Cornwall work together on summer recreation programs; the village uses the town pool and the town attends the fireman's fair in the village.
- Florida Union Free School District allows the Village of Florida to utilize their facilities for summer and winter recreation programs.
- The Village of Goshen and the Town of Goshen jointly run their recreation programs and jointly administer the Goshen Senior Center.
- Town and Village of Warwick participate annually in a joint youth recreation program for school age children with an extensive program during the summer months. In the past, the program was free to all residents until last year where a \$5.00 per child fee was established.

Animal control, Lyme Disease Prevention, and related Shared Services

- The County Department of Health spends a significant amount of time on animal bites and rabies concerns. The lack of an Animal Control Officer or follow up in most municipalities on documented domestic animal bites continues to put a drain on county resources. Environmental Health followed up on 664 domestic animal bites to assure that the biting domestic animal is alive and healthy following the 10-day confinement period- and that no rabies treatment is

required for the bitten person. The County provides Rabies Clinics throughout the county. In 2017, a total of 367 animals were vaccinated at the clinics at no cost to the owners.

- County Department of Health staff presented at 15 schools and municipalities reaching 713 participants and distributed 2200 Tick Removal kits with corresponding education materials.
- County Department of Health has begun to work with municipal DPWs to create prevention policies and to do staff in-services. Villages of Warwick and Florida have created policies.
- Village of Walden and Town of Montgomery share animal control.
- Village of Otisville and Town of Mount Hope share an Animal Control Officer through a formal agreement.

Elections

- Election equipment costs are absorbed by the County to save municipalities money for elections administered through the Board of Elections. Election support services are provided to villages, school districts, fire districts, libraries and other special district elections.
- Although municipalities may use equipment at no cost, they are responsible to reimburse the county the cost for delivery and pick up.
- Election workers must be from our certified list of election inspectors and municipalities are responsible for payments to those who work the elections.
- Lists of registered voters are provided to 41 Fire Districts, 20 School Districts, 11 Library Districts, 19 Villages, 20 Towns and 3 Cities in Orange County.
- For a decreased rate, the County shares a Dominion Image Cast Voting System and will program the ballot, conduct tests and deliver the machine to the designated polling place.

Energy and Utilities

- The Village of Harriman has converted 30% of its street lights to LEDs through a lease from O&R.
- Rooftop solar challenge through CUNY. Village and Town of Warwick collaboration with multiple municipalities throughout New York State to streamline the approval policy for solar energy initiatives.
- 2011 NYSERDA Clean Cities for purchase of a hybrid bus and 2 electric charging stations located in the Village and Town of Warwick.

Shared and/or joint procurement of Information Technology services, cyber security, IT Hardware, software, website development, hosting, and maintenance

- The Town of New Windsor provides IT services for a set of municipalities.

Real Property:

The Orange County Office of Real Property provides Assessment and Taxation related services to the 20 Towns, 3 Cities, 22 School Districts, and 19 Villages, as well as to engineers, property owners, surveyors, appraisers, and title companies. The Office maintains Tax Maps and ownership information including

assessment and tax rolls files for school, town, county, and city taxes. All assessment and tax roll errors are investigated and corrected. The Office apportions the County tax levy and establishes town and special district tax rates.

Shared Sales Tax

- Orange County has one of the most generous sales tax sharing programs in the state.

Centralized Property Tax Assessment

- Orange County's Real Property office assists and supports municipalities with assessments- currently assesses for the Village of Goshen, Town of Goshen, Town of Wawayanda, Town of Chester, and Town of Newburgh.
- Village of Otisville Board voted to make the Village a non-assessing unit for Village Real Property Taxes, combining this service with the Town of Mount Hope.
- Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson and Town of Cornwall consolidated tax assessment.
- Village of Otisville and Town of Mount Hope Assessors are already consolidated.

Shared Real Property

- City of Middletown offers free space in some of their buildings for other governmental entities such as Congressman Maloney, Assemblywoman Gunther, and the Orange County Department of Health.
- BOCES/SUNY Orange/County – space sharing and collaborating in an effort to bring education to the County's cities – saving transportation costs and keeping residents living and working in Orange County.

Human Resources

The Orange County Department of Human Resources is responsible for the administration of Civil Service Law for the departments of County Government, as well as, for all towns, villages, school districts, public libraries, fire, and other special districts. The mission of the Department is to recruit, promote and maintain a highly qualified and productive workforce. The County's human resource needs are achieved in compliance with Federal and State Laws, New York State Civil Service Law and Orange County Civil Service Rules. The Department provides personnel support and guidance to over 2,400 employees of Orange County Government, 41 departments and divisions which includes SUNY Orange, as well as, over 6,000 employees in 83 jurisdictions including all towns, villages, school districts, and special districts. The Department administers labor agreements and fosters a professional relationship with all its unions. The Department manages a merit system for county and municipal employment in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.

The Department is responsible for Civil Service examination administration, discipline and grievance administration, facilitating union negotiations, review and classification of all county and municipal

positions, technical Civil Service assistance to departments, towns, villages, schools and special districts, and investigation of Discrimination, Harassment, and Workplace Violence complaints.

The Personnel Management Division provides technical assistance to county departments and agencies as well as municipalities. Staff offers guidance in position classification, allocation, job specification, specialized employee projects, processing and tracking of FMLA requests, and bi-weekly submission of personnel transactions.

The Civil Service Unit oversees recruitment of employees in the classified service, examinations for employment and promotion, and the application of law and rules governing personnel transactions in the County and in its various municipalities. In 2017, the Unit posted approximately 11,514 municipal personnel transactions and established 161 eligible lists including 62 continuous recruitment updates and 3 preferred eligible lists for competitive class positions for the County, towns, school districts, and BOCES in accordance with Section 81 of Civil Service Law. The Unit conducted Civil Service 101 trainings for Town of Wallkill, Orange County Department of Social Services, Monroe Woodbury School District, Goshen Public Library, Village of Monroe, Chester UFSD, Town of Montgomery, and the Town of Goshen. The Unit also attended and presented at the BOCES Personnel Administrators Conference. The unit participated in meetings or held phone conferences with the Florida Union Free School District, the Towns of Wallkill, Blooming Grove, and Deerpark, as well as the Orange County Departments of Consumer Affairs, Veterans, and Community Development to discuss various civil service questions/issues.

The Department coordinated DOT Supervisory Reasonable Suspicion Training with Partners in Safety, Inc. for approximately 75 supervisory employees of Orange County, as well as, additional Orange County municipalities as part of the county's shared services.

In 2018, the HR Department will continue on-going efforts to reduce administrative costs and maintain a low provisional rate while providing quality service to both county and municipal appointing authorities. The department will improve communications with all our contacts and reach out to newly elected officials as well as all municipalities to offer a Civil Service 101 training to assist in the administration of their municipal duties.

Shared Worker's Comp Insurance, Health Benefits, and Prescription Benefits

- County of Orange shares the Workers Comp Fund with SUNY Orange Community College.
- County of Orange shares health, dental, and vision insurance with SUNY Orange Community College.
- 2008-City of Middletown-Orange Municipalities Health Benefits Consolidation Project-NYSDOS-\$26,000

Mental Health

In 2017, the Clinical Services Division continued to run satellite programs in the Warwick Central School District, the Pine Bush Central School District, the Newburgh Enlarged City School District, and New Windsor Pediatrics. There are plans for continued growth of the satellite programs in 2018 including expansion with the Department of Social Services and the Probation Department as well as with other school districts and medical providers.

Suicide Prevention Committee

The Orange County Suicide Prevention Task Force has been in existence since December 2005. The committee is comprised of members from community agencies, County Departments, and regional organizations devoted to suicide prevention. The Taskforce has worked through the years to promote awareness and education through training, awareness events, and through the development of resources such as the *Orange County Suicide Prevention School Guide*, the *Friends Help Friends* cards and a Suicide Prevention app for android and ios. Several committee members have become trainers in the Question, Persuade, Refer, (QPR), safeTALK, Mental Health First Aid, and Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) curricula. To date, thousands of Orange County students and hundreds of Orange County community members and professionals have participated in a suicide prevention training. In addition, the committee has co-sponsored community forums with school districts to promote awareness and to reduce stigma associated with seeking help for mental illness. The committee has assisted school districts with developing their own suicide prevention, intervention, and postvention policies as well as assisted with incorporating suicide prevention training into health curriculum for students. In 2017, the suicide prevention committee continued to offer monthly prevention training throughout the community and targeted consultation and training as requested by several school districts and community agencies. Several committee members assisted with suicide prevention education for 9th and 11th grade high school students at one of the larger school districts. They also provided *postvention* support to a school district that experienced a death by suicide of a high school student.

Community Services Board

There are seven Community Services Board meetings across the county facilitated by the District Attorney office- Regional 2 (Wawayanda, Middletown and Walkill),. The Forensic Services Coordinator attends as a consistent representative at all meetings. Participants include police, schools, sheriff's office, town supervisors, mental health, school personnel, state police, and various community agencies, county mental health representation, and Alderman to address relevant community issues with updates on current laws and DA office initiatives. The meetings update stakeholder about any new initiatives, changes or additions in laws, as well as community needs and concerns.

Orange County Complete Streets Policy

The Orange County Departments of Health, Planning, and DPW have collaborated on a Complete Streets Working Group. Staff from the County Planning Department and the City of Newburgh worked together

to submit an application to AARP. The City was awarded \$20,000 to make Complete Streets improvements to the Lake Street, Washington Terrace Intersection. County Planning and Health did sidewalk assessment in Village of Warwick. Walking Loop designation planned for Spring 2018. County Planning staff presented on municipal-level implementation of Complete Streets at the Orange County Planning Federation Conference, for members of municipal zoning/planning boards. Developed and adopted Countywide Complete Streets policy in July 2017. Implementation in form of technical assistance to municipalities and incorporation into 239 review process underway.

Smart Growth Toolkit

Via partial support from a NYSERDA grant work on a Climate Smart Communities, along with a Hudson River Valley Greenway grant published a Smart Growth Toolkit, a printed and new online tool for citizen and municipal leaders throughout our region.

Watershed Design Guide

Also published a related Watershed Design Guide addressing best management practices for land and development activities addressing watershed and water supply management

Climate Adaptation Plan

Secured a \$55,000 NYS grant to complete a county wide climate adaptation plan, organized around primary watersheds of the County.

2016- Orange County Planning Department- Climate Smart Communities – NYSDEC-\$51,034- Orange County, in partnership with the State University of New York at New Paltz, Wallkill River Watershed Alliance, and Orange County Water Authority is undertaking three Certification Actions: 6.17 - Develop a county-wide Natural Resource Inventory (NRI); 7.1 - Conduct a vulnerability assessment; and 7.4 - Develop Climate Adaptation Strategies. Work will be conducted countywide, but structured to address watershed-specific issues and opportunities.

Natural Resources Inventories & Technical assistance

Provided Natural Resources Inventories and Maps to the Towns of Blooming Grove and Cornwall along with the Village of Cornwall-on-Hudson and the Town of Montgomery is in progress.

Provided assistance to multiple municipalities – examples:

The Village of Highland Falls helped secure a NYS Hudson River Valley Greenway grant and working to local committee to study feasibility of acquisition and redevelopment of the waterfront at the former train station.

The City of Port Jervis working on committee to develop a kayak/canoe based whitewater park along the Delaware River. Also assisting additional committee on work to update City Plan and Zoning.

Intergovernmental Grants Unit

Intergovernmental Grants Unit develops competitive applications, provides post-award grant oversight through quarterly tracking, solves programmatic and fiscal issues with state/federal agencies and supplies technical assistance and guidance to departments and outside agencies. The Grants Unit works across a broad spectrum of subjects and disciplines to identify and encourage collaboration between county departments, its municipal partners and non-governmental organizations, providing momentum for projects identified as county priorities.

- Submitted a 2017 NYS Consolidated Funding Application and was awarded \$1,723,870 for the Orange County Water Authority (OCWA) to partner with the City of Newburgh, Orange County Planning Department, Orange County Land Trust, and Scenic Hudson on a land acquisition program for the protection of surface water bodies permitted as a drinking water supply for the City of Newburgh. The program will focus on the purchase of land or perpetual conservation easements on properties that, if developed, would negatively impact water quality of Washington Lake and Brown's Pond (Silver Stream Reservoir). Partners have mapped and identified potentially conservable parcels within watersheds and will prioritize for acquisition. Once prioritized, parcels will be analyzed by the City of Newburgh, OCWA and County Planning for importance relative to the water quality of the City's reservoirs. Partners will then reach out to find landowners willing to sell or donate land or conservation easements on properties with existing wetlands or riparian buffers. Goals are to complete 1-5 land or easement acquisition projects, build landowner relationships for future acquisitions and gain knowledge on properties most important for protection of the water quality of Washington Lake and Brown's Pond.
- The Grants Unit assisted the City of Newburgh in its Consolidated Funding Application to the Local Waterfront Revitalization Program which was awarded \$280,000* to complete the final design for demolition of the City's existing unsafe pier and construction of a new public Newburgh Landing Pier located on the city's Hudson River waterfront. Newburgh is the only deep water port between New York City and Albany, making this pier an important asset to the region. The Newburgh Landing Pier has been closed since 2014 based on findings from a structural assessment when it suffered extensive ice damage. The existing pier needs to be demolished and completely reconstructed for conformance with current building codes and to facilitate larger commercial ships for tourism, recreation, environmental education programming, and economic development.
*This grant amount is not reflected in the \$4.65 million listed above.
- The Grants Unit webpage was updated to include grant resources for non-profit organizations and municipalities within Orange County. This page will be continuously updated with grant opportunities.
- *2013 – Orange County Planning Department – Sustainable Orange – Empowering Sustainability in Local Communities – NYSEDA CGC2 - \$217,000* - Led by Orange County, the project will implement the recently completed Mid-Hudson Regional Sustainability Plan through research and incorporation of amendments to municipal plans, policies, and codes administered by the County of Orange as well as four municipalities. The project will disseminate the best practices

and lessons learned in this initiative to other local governments in Orange County and in the adjoining Mid-Hudson region through an education and outreach campaign.

- *2011 – Orange County – Mid Hudson Regional Sustainability Study – NYSERDA - \$685,000 -* Develop a Regional Sustainability Plan for the Mid-Hudson region that will establish a sustainability baseline including inventories of greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The plan will assess sustainability indicators including economic assets, liabilities, and opportunities as well as transportation, land use, and natural resources. The plan's long-term and short-term goals will address improving energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions. Once the plan is completed, it is intended to inform municipal land use policies, guide both public and private resource investments in infrastructure and identify tangible actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- City of Middletown and Town of Wallkill have jointly applied and successfully obtained a grant for development of a Joint Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Work is in progress with 20% local match.
- Village of Warwick, Florida and Greenwood Lake partnered with the Town of Warwick to develop a town-wide hazard mitigation plan. Costs were shared amongst the 4 municipalities.

LIST OF PROJECTS FOR NYS FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Below is the working list of projects proposed for inclusion in the 2018 Shared Services Plan. These projects have the following characteristics:

- 2 or more local governments have expressed interest in participation.
- The project is new in 2019, or would be formalized via intermunicipal agreements, be expanded or have new partners in 2019.
- Is potentially eligible for NYS financial incentives (that is will show property tax savings) and will be evaluated and presented for such incentive payments.

Please note – these projects have been culled from a larger list of projects from other sources, meetings, and Shared Services Panel discussion. These projects will be more fully defined, with names partners and financial analysis, as part of the Draft Plan. Panel members will review that draft prior to August 1, and prior to submission and comment from the Orange County Legislature.

August will be the time for further comments, refinement of projects and the Plan documents, and completion of all required financial analysis.

At the August 28, 2018 meeting of the OC Association of Mayors and Supervisors will be a vote to approve the Plan and included projects – allowing additional time for final edits and Plan submission by the September 15 deadline to NYS.

The three (3) lead projects are:

1) Countywide Public Safety Communications/Radio Project

One Hundred and Ten agencies from numerous Orange County fire departments, police departments and emergency medical service companies are interested in partnering with the County of Orange to streamline public safety radio communications.

In 2013, the County of Orange was awarded a Round 2 Statewide Interoperable Communications Grant (SICG) for \$5,998,000 to improve interoperable communication by expanding existing or previous SICG projects and consolidating or developing large-scale, regional land mobile radio (LMR) systems for public safety use. The project supported a multi-jurisdictional and multi-discipline approach, including more than two other counties and State agencies. This SICG project funding was the start of a greater project, totaling \$35 million, which will build a County-wide emergency radio system.

When complete, Orange County intends to build out its microwave infrastructure solution to inter-connect to our HVICC counties and provide for an extension of Orange County's new public safety 700/800 MHz P-25 radio communications solution. This new regional connection will provide for inter-county utilization of National, State & local public safety channels. The project will include the building out of fifteen (15) tower sites within a state-of-the-art system. Radios will be distributed to 3,500 end users in every emergency service provider in the county, including 110 police, fire and EMS agencies.

2) Orange County Shared Water Efficient Fleet Wash Project

Orange County will lead a demonstration project for sharing of a fleet/vehicle wash facility in the central location of Goshen. This will complement a shared project lead by the Town of Wallkill. Additional shared facilities will be defined for the far eastern and western regions of the County.

The Orange County Department of Public Works (OCDPW) applied to the NYS Department of State for a 2018 Local Government Efficiency Grant to construct a 40' x 50' shared water efficient fleet wash to accommodate motor pool cars, trucks and heavy equipment from the County and partner municipalities, the Town and Village of Goshen. The pilot project is proposed to be constructed at the Goshen DPW site and will utilize green technology to reduce water demand and prevent discharge of various contaminants to nearby ground and surface water systems. While more than a dozen municipalities were interested in joining in the project, partners were limited to the two municipalities in closest proximity to the site. If funded, and the project is successful, the County will look for opportunities to duplicate the project in other locations around the county with other partners.

Goals of the project include: extended useful life of County and municipal owned vehicles, especially salt and sand trucks, through regular and effective washing; reduced costs for project partners through a shared sustainable service; and reduced runoff for protection of ground and surface water. Cost savings are expected by extending the useful life of fleet vehicles and reduction of repair costs. Currently, fleet vehicles are washed outdoors at a manual station. The process is not efficient or environmentally sound, and fleet vehicles are often not properly maintained. If properly washed of salt, sand and debris, it is expected fleet vehicles will have an extended useful life of approximately 2 years. The cost to own each vehicle will drop, and cost savings will be realized through the long-term reduction in debt service.

The Town of Tuxedo, Village of Tuxedo Park, and Tuxedo Union Free School District propose to utilize a shared fleet washing facility for school buses, town highway equipment and the Dept. of Public Works highway equipment. Benefits will include environmental protections of discharge of materials to clean the buses as well as the preservation of the equipment for a longer period of operation.

The Town of Wallkill is pursuing funding to design and construct a shared municipal fleet wash in 2020.

3) Intermunicipal Equipment Loan Program – aka *Orange Shares*

The County of Orange proposes to host a shared-equipment program where all municipalities can borrow and lend their individually owned, unique equipment. The County would host, maintain and manage an online reservation program where municipalities would post equipment and rules, including any pricing for such services.

County will set up and maintain this online-sharing program using existing staff and capacity as a free service to municipalities and other public agencies. In turn, County agencies and municipalities will post sharing opportunities and rules specific to the equipment owner's requirements. Cost savings will be realized on a case by case basis. Based on research from similar programs in other regions and counties, estimated annual 2019 total savings is \$500,000.

Other projects proposed for the Shared Service Plan submission are (in random order):

4) Dial-A-Bus:

Town of Warwick - Town of Wallkill Transit Services Agreement

The Town of Warwick has agreed to provide administration and dispatching services for the Town of Wallkill Dial-A-Bus program. This will result in better transportation options for Wallkill residents while saving taxpayers a projected cost savings of \$ 87,500.

5) Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Beginning in 2019 the County of Orange will offer geographic information services (GIS) to any and all of its 43 municipalities. This will include all cartography and geographic data services such as map development, maintenance and printing.

6) Full Range of Technology Services

The Town of New Windsor currently provides a full range of services to a specific set of municipalities. In 2019, the Town will look to build its capacities and provide additional services, including adding new municipalities to the partnership. The Town anticipates that a combination of expansion of existing services coupled with additional municipalities join in this program will realize up to \$120,000 in savings in 2019.

One municipality for example, the Village of Tuxedo Park, wishes to expand upon its existing IT Service Agreement with New Windsor providing assistance and support, including design and purchasing support and other resources with respect to document retention and file sharing system for the Village.

7) County Crisis Services

Expand crisis services through a 24/7 crisis hotline for County residents who are experiencing a behavioral health (mental illness, chemical dependency, developmental disabilities) concern or crisis as well as individuals who would benefit from such an intervention to increase stability within the community and reduce unnecessary use of hospital level behavioral health care and police involvement. Orange County crisis services will be marketed and available to all County residents in need of such services. Orange County Mobile Mental Health Team (OCMMHT) and Orange County Crisis hotline will operate 365 days a year, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Project would be lead and implemented by Orange County Department of Mental Health via new budgeting and existing programming. Municipal need and costs to supply comparable services individually would be offset and saved.

8) Zoning Maps

Every municipality in Orange County has a zoning code with complementary map(s). The Orange County Planning Department will create and maintain zoning maps for municipalities. This will include updating each map as municipalities amend their zoning codes on an ongoing basis. This is estimated to save \$1500 per year per municipality. Printing of any large format maps will be done on a fixed cost basis and schedule

9) Property Tax Assessment Services

Orange County has 23 towns, including 3 cities and 5 village assessment units. The County Real Property Tax Office is currently providing contract assessment services, via intermunicipal agreements, to 4 towns or approximately 20% of County total parcels. 1537 agreements are tailored to local towns based on their needs at a cost savings. Uniform assessment standards in process will also be provided. An official request and resolution from the town board is required for implementation. As a result of the uniform process, improved data will be sent to the State. Cost savings is based on pricing per parcels, broadening staff and many services being combined with County staff. In 2019 the County Real Property Tax Office will look to expand these services to additional municipalities. Projected savings are estimated at \$100,000 per town annually.

10) Consolidation of Orange County Grant Writing Services

Most municipalities, large or small, have a need to apply to federal, state and local funding sources for discretionary, competitive funding for new programs, or to enhance existing programs. Most municipalities in Orange County have small staff, or volunteers, that do not have the time or the expertise to work on grant applications. If they were to hire a professional grant writer, they would incur grant writing fees from one of three sources: 1.) Engineering firms that charge an annual, flat fee retainer in the \$5,000-\$6,000 range; or 2.) Hiring a free-lance grant writing consultant that will charge \$25-\$200 per hour, per grant, depending on the complexity of the grant and the consultant's level of expertise, and whether or not they have joined a certifying, professional organization; and/or 3.) Hire a full time, civil service, grant writer. The salary for an entry level Civil Service Grants Coordinator, Grade 13, is approximately \$49,200, plus benefits at \$44,300, for a total of \$93,500.

Primary services provided could include: Grant writing, conducting opportunity strategy meetings, providing advice and guidance on eligibility and competitiveness, program development, reviewing, editing, and tracking progress and internal deadlines, assisting with letters of support, forms and attachments (including MWBE), coordinating necessary legal review, obtaining signatures, entering application and supporting documents into application systems (grants.gov, Grants Gateway or GMS), and reviewing for completion and submitting applications.

The following municipalities have actively expressed interest in participating: Town of Deerpark, Village of Harriman, Town of Highlands, Village of Walden, Town of Warwick, Town and Village of Woodbury, Town of Blooming Grove, Village of Goshen, Town of Goshen, Town of Monroe, Town of Mount Hope, Village of Otisville, City of Port Jervis.

11) 911 Dispatching by Warwick Police Department of Greenwood Lake Fire District

Greenwood Lake Fire District has asked Town of Warwick Dispatch to handle their communications and notifications. Currently Greenwood Lake Fire District is dispatched by Greenwood Lake Police Department at an annual cost of \$25,900. The Town of Warwick Dispatch will cost only equipment share of \$7,200. Cost saving to taxpayers of Greenwood Lake Fire Department is \$18,700 per year.

12) Sharing of the Town of Tuxedo Courtroom

The Village of Tuxedo Park has a separate court room that would benefit from enhancements, including metal detectors and bench seating - amenities the Town of Tuxedo's courtroom already has. Because the Town's court-room is also underutilized, the two municipalities agreed to combine the Town and Village's court needs at one location, the Town's existing, modern courtroom.

13) Town of Tuxedo Salt Storage

The Town of Tuxedo has excess capacity for salt storage above salt needed for its own uses. The Village of Tuxedo Park currently stores its salt in a location near a water source, which must be moved. The Town has agreed to provide the Village with salt storage. One single salt storage site will serve these two municipalities.

14) Tuxedo Sharing of Tax Assessor

The Village of Tuxedo Park lies within the Town of Tuxedo. Properties in the Village pay both Town and Village taxes. The assessment of Village properties are done by a Town tax assessor for Town and school taxes and a Village assessor for Village taxes. Often the same Village property has two very different assessments. Hiring one tax assessor for all assessments in the Village and Town would be cost efficient.

15) Records Management by Town of Tuxedo, Village of Tuxedo Park and others TBD

Municipal collaboration on a new, pre-fabricated building suitable for record storage needs of neighboring municipalities.

16) Monroe Woodbury Dog Control Services

The Town of Monroe currently budgets \$34,478.00 for its dog control program. The Town of Woodbury would assume all dog control services for the Town of Monroe resulting in a savings of \$28,000/year after an approximate and initial \$8,000 in transitional costs. A full \$34,478 savings will be realized each year thereafter.

Regulatory and Other Barriers to Shared Services

During research and meetings with municipal representatives, school district and other interested parties and staff, a number of barriers to shared services were identified. The barriers recurring identified include:

- ✓ The Orange County Shared Service Panel agrees with the research and conclusions found in the Cornell University Shared Services Project Report “Barriers to Inter-municipal Service Sharing in New York State” (Xiaomeng Li, January 2015). Specifically, these barriers are:
 - State laws require each participant in a service sharing agreement have individual authority for the service in question.
 - The Taylor Law and the Triborough Amendment unintended outcome is that while municipalities can share, sharing may end up costing more.
 - Current law requires public referendums for certain sharing.
 - Wick’s Law thresholds are too low and do not reflect contemporary realities.
 - Prevailing wage requirements and calculation methods can create unnecessary higher costs to sharing.
 - Municipal sharing with special districts, common in Orange County and a high potential for quality sharing, may be subject to the Tax Cap.

Additionally,

- ✓ Without fuller policy clarity or adjustment, the Tax Cap can create unintended barriers or complexity to sharing
- ✓ Municipal officials and senior staff identified many existing initiatives where they are already sharing, formally and informally – and have so for many years. Acknowledgement and incentives for such existing sharing is as essential as the proposed New York State support for new shared services.
- ✓ Procurement of services, supplies and equipment via existing bids, whether New York State or peer County bids, is also common and limits options for new procurement projects based only within the County and partners.
- ✓ Procurement by smaller municipalities who lack staff capacity, but also can not meet minimum order thresholds are challenged. This is something that could not be resolved in the context of the schedule for this Shared Services Plan. While this barrier is not common in Orange County, it is acute for those smaller municipalities.
- ✓ School district property taxes are easily the largest share of overall property tax burden. Future shared services programming and incentives from New York State might focus on

Financial Summary - to be completed w final project approval by Panel

Because the Panel opted to submit in 2018, there was additional time to complete a financial analysis of the recommended Actions in the Plan as well as the property tax savings analysis as directed by New York State. This analysis, along with an Allocation Plan for distribution of any New York State reimbursements for implemented Actions, is an essential, required portion of the Final Plan. The Panel has been working with the Planning Department and the Office of Real Property to initiate this analysis and the best methods to be utilized. As provided by the Real Property Director, as of 2016, the following Table lists the tax parcels in Orange County. This listing will be the basis for determining the number of homeowners and businesses in Orange County, and in turn the average savings per homeowner and business from the Actions recommended in the Final Plan.

**2016 Parcel Counts by Broad Use Property Class Code
County of Orange**

Broad Use Category	Description	Parcel Count
100	Agricultural Properties	2,459
200	Residential Properties	105,950
300	Vacant Land	18,731
400	Commercial Properties	7,307
500	Recreation and Entertainment Properties	276
600	Community Service Properties	2,460
700	Industrial Properties	311
800	Public Service Properties	2,270
900	Public Parks, Wild, Forested and Conservation Properties	847
	Total Parcels in All Broad Use Categories	140,611

	Total Savings:		
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Barriers to Inter-municipal Service Sharing in New York State

Xiaomeng Li, Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University | January, 2015

Background

New York State's Property Tax Freeze Credit encourages local governments and school districts to generate long-term tax relief for New York State taxpayers through "sharing services, consolidating or merging, and demonstrating and implementing operational efficiencies" (NYS Department of Taxation and Finance 2014).

But sharing services among NYS municipalities has long been a common practice (Empire Center 2014). A 2013 survey by Cornell University found that municipalities and school districts use service sharing as a way to improve service quality, to save costs, and to improve regional service coordination (Homsy et al 2013). The survey found inter-municipal sharing agreements in NYS have been in place for about 18 years, on average (Homsy et al 2013). The survey also found NYS municipalities have responded to fiscal stress in recent years by exploring additional shared service arrangements (Homsy et al 2013).

However, this task is increasingly challenging for municipalities because 1) the Tax Freeze disregards prior history of sharing (before 2012) and requires new sharing arrangements, and 2) certain state rules and legal regulations have created significant barriers for further sharing (see Table 1). What exactly are these barriers to sharing? This issue brief describes and illustrates the state rules, legal regulations, and labor

agreements that limit more inter-municipal service sharing. These may be areas for policy reform.

We group these barriers into two types: those related to organization and state authority and those related to labor issues and costs. Based on interviews with local officials and review of state rules and documents we describe seven areas where barriers exist to sharing services. These are 1) requirement to have individual authority in order to share a service, 2) Taylor Law and Triborough Amendment, 3) Public Referendum, 4) Sunset on Procurement, 5) Wick's Law, 6) Prevailing Wage, 7) Special Districts.

Barriers to Sharing

1. New York State laws require each participant in a service sharing agreement have individual authority for the service in question.

Problem:

The NYS Constitution and General Municipal Law Article 5-G provides a broad legal framework for sharing among municipalities in general, but not without restrictions. The following provisions require that each participant in a service sharing agreement have the individual authority to provide the service or action.

Table 1: Obstacles to Shared Service Agreements

Issues	% Municipalities Ranking As Important
State rules/legal regulations (N=754)	83%
Restrictive labor agreements/unionization (N=769)	65%

Source: Cornell University, New York State Municipal Shared Services Survey, 2013



The Shared Services project is directed by John Sipple and Mildred Warner of Cornell University and funded by the Municipal Innovation Exchange and the US Department of Agriculture Hatch and Smith Lever grant programs, administered by the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University. Additional information can be found at www.mildredwarner.org/restructuring/nys.

Provisions:

"No county, city, town, village or school district shall... give or loan its credit to or in aid of any individual, or public or private corporation or association, or private undertaking, except that two or more such units may join together pursuant to law in providing any municipal facility, service, activity, or undertaking which each of the units has the power to provide separately" - may contract joint or several indebtedness. [Constitution article VIII, §§ 1, 2-a; State Finance Law § 54(10)(H); Local Finance Law § 15]

"Municipalities may use CLS Gen Mun Art 5-G to undertake cooperatively activities which they independently have authority to undertake." 1994 NY Ops Atty Gen 94-4 (Informal), 1994 N.Y. AG LEXIS 3. [NY CLS Gen Mun § 119-o]

While the individual authority requirement might be necessary in some cases, it may also create significant regulatory barriers for service sharing where it makes sense financially to do so. The following examples illustrate how this requirement may hamper the ability of local governments to work with schools on a mutually beneficial and potentially cost saving sharing opportunity.

Example:

Municipalities are required to provide school crossing guards to aid in protecting children going to and from school (General Municipal Law, §208a) but oftentimes lack the financial resources to do so. School districts may have the financial means, but are not authorized to provide school crossing guards. This creates a mutually beneficial municipal-school district sharing opportunity. However, due to the individual authority clause of the General Municipal Law § 208a, school districts and municipalities may not share responsibilities in employing school crossing guards.

The following quote is the response of the State Comptroller (Ops St Comp, 1981) to a municipality's inquiry about the issue:

"However, General Municipal Law § 208a only authorizes cities, towns, villages, counties, or

police districts to employ persons as school crossing guards, and this authority is not conferred on school districts. Consequently, a school district may neither employ school crossing guards nor contribute to the expense borne by a city which employs them (24 Ops St Comp, 1968, p 793; Ops St Comp, 1972, No. 72-967 and 1977, No. 77-277).

Therefore, due to the lack of the required individual authority, a school district may not enter into a contract with a municipality whereby the school district pays for all or part of the cost for crossing guards."

Recommendation:

Allow service sharing without requiring individual authority, as long as the municipality that administers the service has the authority.

To illustrate using the aforementioned example, the municipality still has to be the entity that provides the service, but the school district is allowed to partake or provide monetary contribution for such service. This would enable municipalities to use sharing arrangements to increase the quality of services available to their residents.

2. NYS Taylor Law and the Triborough Amendment: Municipalities can share, but it may end up costing more.

Problem:

The Public Employees' Fair Employment Act, commonly referred as the Taylor Law, and the Triborough Amendment require collective bargaining, and the continuance of previous terms until a new contract is negotiated, both of which have important implications for inter-municipal sharing. When sharing and consolidation occurs, employment 'terms and conditions' related issues¹ would inevitably come up.

¹ E.g. subcontracting with another entity to provide a service previously performed by unit members, eliminating existing positions within the unit, transferring employees between units, changes in salaries and hours, etc.

Provisions:

Following the expiration of a contract, public employers could not unilaterally alter any of its employees' "terms and conditions of employment" while negotiating a successor agreement with the employee organization. [5 PERB Section 3037 (1972)]

Public employers are required to negotiate in good faith with any duly recognized or certified employee organization concerning any addition, deletion, and/or modification of a mandatory subject of bargaining, which are "terms and conditions of employment." [Civil Service Law Section 204(2)]. Terms and conditions include salaries, wages, hours, agency shop fee deductions, longevity, paid time off, retiree benefits, insurance, safety, subcontracting, and transfers of bargaining unit work, among others. [Civil service Law Section 201(4)]

For nonmandatory subjects of bargaining, public employers have the right to take unilateral action. However, if that action has an impact on the "terms and conditions of employment" of its employees, the employer may still be obligated to negotiate the impact of its unilateral action with the union. [City Sch. Dist. of New Rochelle, 4 PERB Section 3060 (1970)]

Even though more recent legislative changes have further empowered municipalities and citizens to initiate consolidation and dissolution as well as established standards and procedures, they have done very little to address this costly and complicated aspect of such actions – the impacted public sector employees. For example, the 2010 'New N.Y. Government Reorganization and Citizen Empowerment Act' in effect allows for the duplication of positions after consolidation in order to avoid contradicting the existing collective bargain agreements (O'Neil and Murphy 2012).

Consequently, these statutory requirements may incentivize unions to resist changes and thereby obstruct plans for consolidation, or at least engage in stalling agreements in order to maintain costly pay raises and employee benefits (Sykes 2012), not only making the conversations between municipalities and unions very challenging, but

also contradicting one of the important purposes of consolidation – cost-saving.

These legal barriers could prevent cost-effective sharing in the following ways:

- (1) When two municipalities or districts consider consolidating or service sharing, the collective bargaining process may require the consolidated government or shared service pay wages at the higher rate of the two partners.
- (2) It is statutorily required that municipalities cannot take away the work from one civil service unit to another.

Example:

1. Buffalo, Rochester, and some other New York State municipalities have been exploring opportunities for consolidation, including large-scale city/county consolidations. The issue of leveling pay and benefits between employees from different jurisdictions is often of particular concern, because differences in pay scales are usually leveled up and therefore have a significant impact on the initial investments of establishing the new government structure and the overall cost of the consolidation project. For example, the proposal to consolidate the Buffalo Police Department was strongly questioned on whether an overall net savings was even possible after leveling up the pay and benefit scales (New York State Comptroller 2010).

2. When two school districts consolidate, the salaries of the lower paying district level up to the pay scale of the higher paying one. Westfield Central School District Board member Marie Edward gives an example:

"Contract leveling up is a problem. ... In our case, Westfield's support staff had a better contract and Ripley teachers had a better contract. Administrative savings from the merger would have been \$300,000, but to level up the contracts would have been more than the savings. So, there were no savings to attract the taxpayers that didn't benefit from improving the educational program aspect of it." (NYSSBA 2013)

3. State laws require public referendum for certain sharing arrangements.

Problem:

In most cases of consolidation, local government entities are required to conduct public hearings and follow certain civic participatory procedures. But when the action involves towns and villages, a referendum is required pursuant to General Municipal Law article 17a. In addition, NY Town Law section 150 requires that "any local law which seeks to abolish a town police department shall be subject to a permissive referendum".

Provisions:

Towns, Villages, Fire Districts, Special Improvement Districts or other Improvement Districts, Library Districts and other districts created by law except School Districts, City Districts and County Districts – Local government entities may consolidate upon joint resolution of the governing body or bodies endorsing a proposed joint consolidation **agreement. The governing body or bodies must conduct one or more public hearings with prior published notice on the proposed agreement, approve a final version of the joint consolidation agreement, and, in the case of the consolidation of towns or villages, conduct a referendum.** [General Municipal Law article 17-A]

Any local law which seeks to abolish a town police department shall be subject to a permissive referendum as provided in article seven of this chapter (NY Code article 7: Permissive Referendum). [NY CLS Town § 150 (2014)]

These mandates create a dilemma for municipalities when local voters prefer retaining local control of a service over possible cost savings. On one hand, a local government is required by the State to cut costs by sharing; on the other hand, it bears the responsibility to provide services in ways that the taxpayers prefer. When it is statutorily required that sharing of a service needs to be approved by voters, it creates barriers for local governments to make sharing or consolidation decisions based on economic considerations.

Example:

Local Control over Cost Savings?

The Town of Waterford tried to abolish its police department and contract with the Saratoga County sheriff for road patrol to increase the cost-efficiency of the service. The voters in the Town of Waterford decided they would rather pay the extra \$600,000 annually in higher costs to preserve their own police department.

Recommendation:

The state might reconsider guidelines on sharing to allow more sharing without public referendum. What is the appropriate tradeoff between potential efficiency and local democratic control?

4. Procurement: The sunset clause prevents long-term savings arrangements.

Problem:

In 2013 Governor Cuomo signed Senate Bill 3766 into law, which permits a public agency to adopt a piggyback contract with other government entities.

Provisions:

Authorizes political subdivisions to purchase apparatus, materials, equipment and related services through contracts let by other government entities or the federal government. [Amd §§103 & 104, Gen Muni Law]

With this new amendment of the General Municipal Law, NYS local governments currently have access to cooperative purchasing. However, this Cooperative Purchasing statute expires on August 1st, 2017, which means that municipalities' access to cooperative purchasing might have a limited timeframe, and if the Bill is not renewed when the time comes, the cost savings would be lost. The following examples illustrate how cooperative purchasing has helped local governments to save costs and why making the Sunset Clause permanent would be instrumental for continued cost-effective service sharing.

Examples:**Town and Village of Cape Vincent (Jefferson County)**

The Town of Cape Vincent and the Village of Cape Vincent were both in need of new water tanks and combined their efforts to purchase a single 500,000 gallon tank to serve both municipalities. The joint effort has produced \$1 million in savings by eliminating the need for tanks in both the Village and Town water districts. It also reduced the average cost per household in the water districts by approximately \$200 per year. The cost per user to build two tanks was estimated at approximately \$1,000 for town residents. Under the joint purchase, the costs were cut to \$600 per resident. Village residents originally were opposed to the plan because they did not want to pay for Town residential use. This project was recognized by the Central New York Branch of the American Public Works Association as an environmental "project of the year."

Source: <http://s3.amazonaws.com/mildredwarner.org/attachments/000/000/420/original/b69a55719a376aee66614eb61af4d56a>

Town of Blooming Grove (Orange County)

There were two bids for heating oil for all Town buildings, one was \$.47 above the barge price at the date of delivery and the other bid \$.43 above the barge price at the date of delivery. The Town was able to piggyback on a bid that Putnam County had. This Company is delivering to Putnam County and they bid \$.0899 which is \$.09 above the barge, [for] a savings of \$.34 a gallon for heating oil. It is legal for us to do because we are piggybacking on a County bid.

Source: <http://www.ecode360.com/documents/KE0418/public/17598782.pdf>

Town of Oyster Bay (Nassau County)

"Oyster Bay estimates it will save 15-25% on its natural gas purchases, paying \$.57 per thermal unit instead of between \$.76 and \$1.08 per

thermal unit [by piggybacking on a contract struck by Nassau County]."

Source: <http://www.government-fleet.com/channel/fuel-management/news/story/2012/03/town-of-oyster-bay-joins-nassau-county-s-natural-gas-contract.aspx>

Recommendation:

The sunset clause should be made permanent so that municipalities and districts could piggybacking on other units' procurement contracts without time constraints.

5. Wick's Law: Cost thresholds are still too low**Problem:**

Section 135 of the New York State Finance Law, commonly known as the "Wick's Law", requires construction companies to bid separate Multiple Prime Contracts for certain public work projects that exceed certain monetary thresholds. The law was originally put in place in 1912 to promote fair competition among construction project bidders, to prevent bid-shopping, and to protect workers' rights. It was also expected to cut down costs of public construction projects in the long run.

Provisions:

Section 135 of the New York State Finance Law, commonly known as the "Wick's Law", requires construction companies to bid specific separate Multiple Prime Contracts for certain public work projects where the cost of the public work exceeds ²:

- a. \$3 million in Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties
- b. \$1.5 million in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties
- c. \$0.5 million in all other counties

2. In rare instances this requirement can be waived using a Project Labor Agreement see Section 222 Labor.

However, critics of the Wick's Law contend that the construction industry has become increasingly complex, making it difficult for public agencies – who oftentimes lack construction management expertise on staff – to effectively supervise and coordinate projects themselves, which consequently drives up the costs and the duration of construction projects (Eiseman 2003). For example, according to the 1987 New York State Division of Budget report 'Fiscal Implications of the Wicks Law Mandate', Wick's Law increased construction costs by 24 percent to 30 percent based on an evaluation of various public construction projects such as academic buildings, prisons, and fire stations (NYS Division of Budget 1987). Similarly, the 1991 report conducted by Impact of Wicks Law – Final Report, conducted by the New York State School Boards Association estimated that the Wicks mandate increased project costs anywhere from 20 percent to 30 percent (NYSSBA 1991).

Although the 2008 Wick's Reform has already raised the monetary threshold from a unified \$50,000 to the current levels, some critics argue that (1) these thresholds are still too low for most NY counties, resulting in a larger number of contracts than necessary and adding to the costs, and perhaps (2) there should not be a multiple contract requirement in the first place. The debate centers on to what extent should municipalities be given the choice to decide whether to employ a single general contractor for an entire construction project, or to breakdown the project into several bids and coordinate the work of various prime contractors who specialize in specific areas of the project. While private developers could freely make this decision according to specific needs for each project, NYS public construction projects enjoy no such liberty because of the budget thresholds set by the Wick's Law.

Example:

In 2012 Rockland County sought an increase in their Wick's Law Threshold, see A2710 – the bill did not pass.

There is a mention in the Town of Yorktown town

board minutes of March 8, 2000, "Supervisor Cooper also stated that they also asked for changes in the WICKES (sic) Law, a regulation which increases the cost of bids. A good example was the Village of Croton. The Wickes Law added over four million dollars to the cost of a recent proposal."

Recommendation:

Increasing the threshold would relieve local governments of unnecessary restrictions on public works projects.

A coalition of business and municipal groups created a mandate relief program called "Let New York Work" which has proposed a uniform \$10 million threshold across the State rather than the tiered threshold enacted in 2008.³

6. Prevailing Wage: Municipalities can share, but the wage may level up to the higher cost partners.

Problem:

The NYS Constitution and NYS Labor Law require contractors and subcontractors of public works projects to pay the prevailing rate of wage and supplements set for the locality where the work is performed.

The rates of prevailing wage of a particular occupation (except for those for New York City) are determined by the State Department of Labor, based on the "relevant local collective bargaining agreement with at least 30 percent of trade union membership in each jurisdiction" (Citizens Budget Commission 2012, p.2).

³ Link to NYCOM Memo supporting legislation to increase WICKS thresholds:

http://www.nycom.org/images/documents/A2031-BVE-LH-wicks_law_Support.pdf

http://www.nycom.org/images/documents/homepage_rotators/finalletnywork.pdf

Provisions:

The NYS Constitution requires that laborers, mechanics and other workers on public projects are paid prevailing wages. New York State Labor Law extends prevailing wage requirements to all building service workers.

"Every contractor shall pay a service employee under a contract for building service work a wage of not less than the prevailing wage in the locality for the craft, trade or occupation of the service employee." [N.Y. LAB. LAW § 231]

Under New York State Labor Law, contractors and subcontractors must pay the prevailing rate of wage and supplements (fringe benefits) to all workers under a public work contract. Employers must pay the prevailing wage rate set for the locality where the work is performed. Prevailing wage is the pay rate set by law for work on public work projects. This applies to all laborers, workers or mechanics employed under a public work contract.

The Bureau of Public Work administers following articles of the New York State Labor Laws:

- Article 8 (Public Work)⁴
- Article 9 (Prevailing Wage for Building Service Employees)⁵

Critics argue that the process of how prevailing wage is determined lacks transparency and the rates result in unnecessary high and unaffordable costs of construction projects (Citizens Budget Commission 2012). The following examples illustrate how Prevailing Wage requirements drive up government contracting costs.

4. <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/LAWSSEAF.cgi?QUERYTYPE=LAWS+&QUERYDATA=@SLLAB0A8+&LIST=LAW+&BROWSER=EXPLORER+&TOKEN=21196857+&TARGET=VIEW>

5 <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/LAWSSEAF.cgi?QUERYTYPE=LAWS+&QUERYDATA=@SLLAB0A9+&LIST=LAW+&BROWSER=EXPLORER+&TOKEN=21196857+&TARGET=VIEW>

Examples:

Based on interview with Warren J. Lucas, Supervisor, Town of North Salem

The 2007 Prevailing and Supplemental Wage Law requires all school districts and municipalities in the State to pay union wages and benefits on any contract. The Town used to have someone who provided tree removal service for \$900/day. With the new rates in place, he has to be paid \$1950/day. On many projects, the larger contractors (who pay prevailing wage) will not even bid.

Similarly, the lowest garbage bid went up 40% in 2012 when it was renegotiated after a previous 6 year contract, during which the annual increase was only 3%. The increase can be primarily attributed to the Prevailing and Supplemental wage law.

Recommendations:

NYS should consider adjusting how prevailing wage is calculated and make sure all information used to determine the rates is made available to the public.

The 'Let New York Work' coalition has proposed that NYS "use Unemployment Insurance (UI) Prevailing Wage tables to determine regional prevailing wage rate for projects. The wages are updated semi-annually, based on the findings of the semi-annual Department of Labor survey of employers. The information is provided to help employers and unemployed job seekers understand the job titles and wage rates that will determine prevailing wage in local areas across New York State."⁶

7. Sharing with Special Districts: When do they Count Against the Tax Cap?

Whether special districts are subunits of a municipality or separate governments (lateral) has implications for sharing. While subunits (such as Business Improvement Districts) are subject to the cap, lateral districts are not.

6. <http://www.bcnys.org/whatsnew/2011/let-ny-work-media-packet-0111.pdf>

Town Special Improvement Districts are typically governed by articles 12 or 12-a of the Town Law. Most districts established after the 1930s are governed by the town board and count towards the town's tax cap levy limit.

There are some Town Special Improvement Districts that were created prior to 1940 that are governed by a separately elected board of improvement district commissioners and these districts do not count towards the town's tax cap levy limit but rather they are separately required to comply with the tax cap on their own (General Municipal Law, §3-c). Municipalities should explore sharing opportunities with these types of special districts.

In fact, Article 5-g of the General Municipal Law authorizes improvement districts to share services, is actually a fairly common practice. Improvement districts share operation and maintenance expenses, billing, staff, professional services, procurement and services such as water or wastewater treatment. For example it is common for water districts to contract with a city or village for water and water treatment.

Recommendation:

Excluding subdistricts from the tax cap calculation for a municipality could potentially create more taxing and sharing opportunities. Special districts are a means to pay for services enjoyed

by a district and they promote community led initiatives such as Business Improvement Districts, which help communities promote economic development.

Conclusion

This issue brief has outlined seven important barriers to sharing in NYS that can only be addressed at the State level. Allowing sharing, even when a district does not have individual authority and ensuring that sharing with special districts counts under the tax freeze would help encourage more sharing between municipalities and districts of all types. The State could also make permanent the authority to piggyback on state procurement contracts. More controversial is how to balance public referendum and cost savings when the public chooses not to allow cost saving sharing agreements to go forward.

Labor is a major cost in any government services and can be a major sticking point in negotiating sharing agreements. How to balance the interests of different bargaining units in shared agreements need to be carefully considered. Finally, Wick's law and prevailing wage rules should more accurately reflect current contract scale and wage rates that local governments regularly encounter.

To encourage local governments and school districts to share services and save costs, these state level barriers need to be addressed.

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Appendix: Relevant Excerpts

General Municipal Law article 5-G: MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

NY CLS Gen Mun § 119-n

§ 119-n. Definitions

As used herein:

- a. The term "municipal corporation" means a county outside the city of New York, a city, a town, a village, a board of cooperative educational services, fire district, or a school district.
- b. The term "district" means a county or town improvement district for which the county or town or towns in which such district is located are required to pledge its or their faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on all indebtedness to be contracted for the purposes of such district. The term "district" shall also mean, for the purposes of joining a municipal cooperative health benefit plan authorized under article forty-seven of the insurance law, a soil and water conservation district established under the soil and water conservation districts law.
- c. The term "joint service" means joint provision of any municipal facility, service, activity, project or undertaking or the joint performance or exercise of any function or power which each of the municipal corporations or districts has the power by any other general or special law to provide, perform or exercise, separately and, to effectuate the purposes of this article, shall include extension of appropriate territorial jurisdiction necessary therefor.
- d. The term "joint water, sewage or drainage project" means a joint project to provide for a common supply of water, the common conveyance, treatment and disposal of sewage or a common drainage system, as described in paragraphs B, D and F of section two-a of article eight of the constitution.
- e. The term "voting strength" means the aggregate

number of votes which all the members of the local governing body of a municipal corporation or district are entitled to cast.

Relevant Excerpts:

General Municipal Law §§ 119-n, 119-o and 120-w permit a city and town to enter into a cooperative agreement to provide garbage pickup service. 1979 NY Ops Atty Gen Sept 18 (Informal), 1979 N.Y. AG LEXIS 38.

Mutual aid must be carried out consistent with provisions of General Municipal Law. 1998 NY Ops Atty Gen 98-53 (Informal), 1998 N.Y. AG LEXIS 61.

School and municipal energy cooperative, entity formed under CLS General Municipal Law Art 5-G, could be subject to tax under CLS Tax § 186. NY Adv Op Comm T & FTSB-A-00-(8)C, 2000 N.Y. Tax LEXIS 146.

Soil and water conservation districts are not included within definition of "municipal corporation" for purposes of CLS Ins § 4702(e) since CLS Soil & W. Con Dist § 9 does not empower them to pledge their credit, and they are not included within those entities specified in CLS Gen Mun § 119-n(b). NY Ins Dept Gen Counsel, Opinion No. 04-03-28, 2004 NY Insurance GC Opinions LEXIS 80.

A fire district may enter into a municipal cooperation agreement with an adjoining fire district under Article 5-G of the General Municipal Law under which it would provide one of its emergency rescue vehicles not needed for rescue operations in the district to the adjoining district at such times when the latter's rescue vehicle is inoperative. 1983 NY Ops Atty Gen 83-41 (Informal), 1983 N.Y. AG LEXIS 53.

A county may not own, maintain and operate a cascade vehicle which is to be used at the scene of a fire to replenish the oxygen supply in the firefighter's oxygen tanks since the county would then be actively engaging in fire prevention and protection. 1982 Op St Compt No. 82-280, 1982 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 453.

A village and its fire department may not agree to transfer fire department monies into the custody of the village treasurer to be jointly invested with village monies. 1991 Op St Compt No. 91-42, 1991 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 40.

A village police force may patrol an area of a town located outside the village in accordance with a municipal cooperation agreement between the town and the village. 1982 NY Ops Atty Gen 82-25

(Informal), 1982 N.Y. AG LEXIS 83.

Through municipal corporation agreement under Article 5-G of CLS Gen Mun, town may enforce petty offenses for traffic violations on city road located within 100 yards of town, and town police officers' territorial jurisdiction necessary for undertaking of co-operation agreement is extended under CLS CPL § 119-n[c]. 1988 NY Ops Atty Gen 88-39 (Informal), 1988 N.Y. AG LEXIS 41.

A county may contract with a village which lies partly outside the county to provide additional police protection by the sheriff. Such a contract would not have to include the adjoining county as a party. Such police protection is limited to the test enunciated in Opn Nos. 71-651, 76-731 and 78-603 but is not subject to the requirement that such police protection be "specialized". To the extent that those opinions are inconsistent with the views expressed in this opinion, they are superseded. 1980 Op St Compt No. 80-284, 1980 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 260.

A county may enter a contract to provide a village or town with additional police services which are far more intensive than that usually and normally supplied by the sheriff and involving a considerably greater county outlay in money, manpower, and equipment. 1980 Op St Compt No. 80-611.

Town improvement district which is governed by separate board of commissioners is a district for purposes of CLS Gen Mun Art 5-G. 1995 Op St Compt No. 95-7, 1995 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 4.

A town and a village within the town may not, pursuant to an Article 5-G cooperation agreement, extend the territorial application and effect of a town zoning ordinance or local law into the village. The town and village, however, may separately enact the same substantive zoning regulations. 1984 St Compt No. 84-50, 1984 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 88.

Two non-contiguous villages may enter into municipal cooperation agreement under CLS Gen Mun Art 5-G before provision of police protection as joint service. 2000 Op St Compt No. 2000-24, 2000 N.Y. Comp. LEXIS 28.

Joint village and town planning board, formed to consider land use applications relating to property on border between municipalities, may employ weighted voting designed to give majority of votes to municipality in which property lies. 1998 NY Ops Atty Gen 98-54 (Informal), 1998 N.Y. AG LEXIS 117.

General Municipal Law article 17-A

Towns, Villages, Fire Districts, Special Improvement Districts or other Improvement Districts, Library Districts and other districts created by law except School Districts, City Districts and County Districts – Local government entities may consolidate upon joint resolution of the governing body or bodies endorsing a proposed joint consolidation agreement. The governing body or bodies must conduct one or more public hearings with prior published notice on the proposed agreement, approve a final version of the joint consolidation agreement, and, in the case of the consolidation of towns or villages, conduct a referendum. [General Municipal Law article 17-A]

General Municipal Law Article 14-G

Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, School District, Improvement Districts and District Corporations are authorized to make interlocal agreements with governmental units of other states. [General Municipal Law Article 14-G]

General Municipal Law article 12-C, § 239-n

Any County outside New York City, City, Town, Village, School District, Board of Cooperative Educational Services or Fire District is authorized to form Intergovernmental Relations Councils "... to strengthen local governments and to promote efficient and economical provision of local governmental services within or by such participating municipalities." [General Municipal Law article 12-C, § 239-n]

Education Law article 40-A

School Districts and BOCES – May share services of a superintendent, associate superintendent, assistant superintendent or any other employee with districtwide administrative or supervisory responsibilities. [Education Law article 40-A]

Warwick Town Clerk

From: Zimmerman, Skip (OASAS) <Skip.Zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 24, 2018 11:10 AM
Subject: REMINDER - NY State OASAS Naloxone/Narcan Training Available
Attachments: Opioid Overdose Brochure final.pdf

Greetings,

As we approach a busy fall season, NY State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services would like to remind you that free naloxone/Narcan training is available for your organization and community. Participants will learn to recognize, respond to and reverse a suspected opioid overdose using naloxone/Narcan. Rescue kits containing naloxone will be provided for those with immediate needs, with other participants directed to obtain free or low-cost naloxone from a local pharmacy using the NY State Naloxone Copayment Assistance Program (N-CAP). The robust training takes approximately 90 minutes, and there is no group-size limit. Where overnight travel is required from the Albany area for instructors, we request a minimum of 25 participants.

Please let me know if you would like to schedule one or more training events in your community. Fall slots are filling fast, so please act soon if you would like to bring this life-saving set of tools to your area in the next few months.

Thanks and warm regards,
Skip

Skip Zimmerman

Training Coordinator, Opioid State Targeted Response

NYS Office of Alcoholism & Substance Abuse Services (NYS OASAS)

1450 Western Avenue, 4th floor

Albany NY 12203

(518) 485-0757

skip.zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov

www.oasas.ny.gov

Are you registered to vote? [Register to vote online today.](#)

Moved recently? Update your information with the NYS Board of Elections.

Not sure if you're registered to vote? [Search your voter registration status.](#)

Did you know?

In 2015, there were 180 fatal overdoses related to prescription medications in New York State.

In New York State

in New York State, opioid-related deaths have increased 100% since 2010.

In 2016, NYS OASAS received 1,000 overdose-related calls.

In 2016, 17% of NYS OASAS

NYS OASAS treatment programs included an opioid abuse assessment.

Sources: NYS Department of Health (DOH) and NYS OASAS Data Warehouse

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (NYS OASAS)

1450 Western Avenue, 4th floor, Albany, NY 12203

Responding to Opioid Overdose



Office of Alcoholism and
Substance Abuse Services



BACKGROUND

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded states grants as part of the State Targeted Response (STR) to the opioid epidemic. One of New York State's initiatives as part of the grant focuses on addressing opioid overdose related fatalities in counties showing very high rates of overdose deaths and emergency department visits related to opioid use disorder. This initiative involves training thousands of first responders and other likely witnesses in these counties.

OBJECTIVE

To train 11,000 first responders and other likely witnesses to confidently identify an overdose and effectively use naloxone to save lives with the use of SAMHSA's Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit.

This Toolkit can be found at the link below:
<https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Opioid-Overdose-Prevention-Toolkit-Updated-2016/All-NeNewP-Products/SMA16-4742>

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

To host or sign up for a training please contact one of the following Opioid STR staff members below:

SKIP ZIMMERMAN

Opioid Overdose Training Coordinator
1450 Western Ave
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 485-0757

Skip.Zimmerman@oasas.ny.gov

LAUREN BENDALL

Opioid Overdose Training Specialist
1450 Western Ave
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 485-2197

Lauren.Bendall@oasas.ny.gov

Contact Us

opioidSTR.general@oasas.ny.gov



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