



COURTROOM
1 MUNICIPAL PLAZA
BEACON, NY 12508
AND LIVE VIA ZOOM

Mayor Lee Kyriacou
Councilmember George Mansfield, At Large
Councilmember Paloma Wake, At Large
Councilmember Molly Rhodes, Ward 1
Councilmember Justice McCray, Ward 2
Councilmember Wren Longno, Ward 3
Councilmember Dan Aymar-Blair, Ward 4
City Administrator Chris White

**June 5, 2023
7:00 PM
City Council Agenda**

Roll Call

Workshop Agenda Items

1. [6 Commerce Street Proposed Rezoning](#)
2. [12 Highland Place Utility Easement Agreement](#)
3. [Appointing Nicholas Raguseo to the Position of Heavy Motor Equipment Operator](#)
4. [Appointing Brian Baccomo to the Position of Senior Wastewater Maintenance Mechanic](#)
5. [Proposed Local Law No. 3 of 2023 Concerning the Temporary Conversion of South Avenue to a One-Way Street of Traffic Between Main Street and Beacon Street and to Temporarily Repeal Certain Parking Restrictions Along South Avenue](#)
6. [Leaf Blower Regulation](#)
7. [Proposed 2024-2028 Capital Program](#)

Executive Session Items

1. [Executive Session: Personnel](#)

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

6 Commerce Street Proposed Rezoning

ATTACHMENTS

Letter Requesting a Change in Zoning Designation for 6 Commerce Street

City Planner Memorandum Regarding 6 Commerce Street Zoning Request

Hudson Todd
4 Cross St, Beacon, NY 12508

March 31, 2023

Mayor and City Council
1 Municipal Plaza
Beacon, NY 12508

Re: Change in Zoning Designation for 6 Commerce St

Dear Mayor Kyriacou, Councilmembers Rhodes, McCray, Longno, Aymar-Blair, Mansfield, and Wake:

We are writing to request a change of zoning for the property located at 6 Commerce St. ... from the current designation of R1-7.5 to designation as Central Main Street (CMS) zone.

6 Commerce St has a varied history and the current R1-7.5 zone reflects only its use in recent years as a single-family residence. Other properties on this (North) side of Commerce St carry the Central Main Street (CMS) zone designation, except for the parcel at 5 Cliff St. property, which is in the Transition (T) zone and used for surface parking. A change to CMS designation for 6 Commerce St would be consistent with adjoining properties, allow compatible and supportive uses, and contribute to the vitality of Beacon's Main St. commercial corridor.

The R1-7.5 residential properties across Commerce Street to the south are not in appreciable dialogue with 6 Commerce, as they are well separated via elevation differences, landscaping, and building orientations. However, the entire immediate neighborhood around 6 Commerce is in the Central Main Street (CMS) zone. The building shares outdoor space, trash and utility services, and parking with its directly adjoining neighbors – all of which are in CMS with their accompanying CMS uses, e.g retail, hospitality, food and bev on the ground floor with rental apartments above

We have been speaking with multiple local individuals and businesses that are interested in renting 6 Commerce. They propose uses that include professional office, café, retail, etc ... all permitted uses in the CMS and are uses these business owners believe would thrive in this location.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this request. We would be very happy to follow with more information and to continue the conversation to whatever extent is helpful and necessary.

Sincerely,

Joe Donovan



To: Mayor Kyriacou and the Beacon City Council
From: John Clarke, City Planner
Date: June 1, 2023
Re: **Rezoning Request for 6 Commerce Street**

In a May 31, 2023 letter to the Mayor and City Council, the property owner of 6 Commerce Street requested a rezoning from R1-7.5 to the Central Main Street (CMS) district. While the Council has no obligation to consider this type of zoning request, in this case the proposed rezoning to CMS has some merit.

The 0.05-acre parcel with an existing 2½-story building does not meet the minimum 7,500 square feet required for a conforming lot in the R1-7.5 district. It was apparently attached to the larger-lot residential district on the south side of Commerce Street because at the time the building was being used as a single-family home. One-family detached dwellings are not a permitted use in the CMS district. All the adjoining parcels on the block north of Commerce Street are in the CMS district.

The property owner has renovated the building and is now interested in renting it out for a commercial use. Permitted uses in the CMS district include retail businesses, restaurants, service uses, professional offices, live-work units, and multi-family residential.

There are several issues related to this parcel if it was in the CMS district:

1. While there are multiple parcels along Main Street that are as small as 0.05 acres in size, most all of them meet the minimum CMS lot depth of 75 feet. This parcel is only 46 feet deep and would thereby be non-conforming in terms of lot depth.
2. There is only one parking space on the parcel. Any commercial use would likely need a parking waiver or variance, although the Planning Board often grants waivers for commercial uses on small existing lots in the CMS district under Section 223-41.18G(3) and (4). Finding parking along Commerce Street can be difficult, but the Municipal Building and County Center parking lots generally have available public parking spaces within 800 feet of this parcel. The planned Tompkins Firehouse public lot will offer a third nearby option.
3. The rezoning could potentially remove one housing unit when the rental market is particularly tight. However, the building could also support a ground floor commercial use and an apartment on the upper floor with the parking space for the residential tenant.

All these concerns seem minor or manageable. If the City Council decides this rezoning is worthy of consideration, the next steps would be to draft a Zoning Map change law and to set a public hearing on the proposal. The applicant will be present at the meeting to answer any questions.

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

12 Highland Place Utility Easement Agreement

ATTACHMENTS

[Draft Utility Easement Agreement for 12 Highland Place](#)

[Draft Resolution Accepting a Utility Easement at 12 Highland Place](#)

EASEMENT AGREEMENT
(Utility)

THIS EASEMENT AGREEMENT (this “**Agreement**”) is made as of the ____ day of _____, 2023, by and between **LORI JOSEPH BUILDERS, INC.**, a _____ corporation (together with its successors and/or assigns, “**Grantor**”) having an office at 1 East Main Street, Suite 101, Beacon, New York 12508 and **CITY OF BEACON**, a municipal corporation having an office at One Municipal Plaza, Beacon, New York 12508 (together with its successors and/or assigns, “**Grantee**”).

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, Grantor is the sole owner in fee simple of certain real property located at 12 Highland Place in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York, as designated on the Tax Map of the City of Beacon as Parcel ID# 6054-31-306777 (the “**Property**”), as more fully described by metes and bounds on **Schedule A** annexed hereto and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, Grantor desires to subdivide the Property into four (4) lots, more particularly described in **Schedules B, C, D and E** (referred to herein as “**Lot 1**”, “**Lot 2**”, “**Lot 3**”, and “**Lot 4**” and, collectively, “**the Lots**”) and in accordance with the “**Final Subdivision Plat Highland Place Subdivision**,” last revised May 3, 2023 and recorded as Filed Map No. _____ (the “**Plat**”), and a plan set entitled “Highland Place Subdivision,” Sheets 1-7, dated June 28, 2022, last revised May 3, 2023, as prepared by Hudson Land Design Professional Engineering, P.C., Beacon, New York (the “**Subdivision Plans**”); and

WHEREAS, Grantor sought and received Preliminary and Final Subdivision Plat Approvals from the City of Beacon Planning Board by Resolution dated March 28, 2023 (the “**Resolution**”) approving the Subdivision Plans for four (4) lots and for the construction of three (3) new homes in addition to the existing residence on Lot 3; and

WHEREAS, the Resolution requires, among other things, the conveyance to the City of Beacon a utility easement over, under, across and through Lot 1 as shown as Easement #2 on the Plat and the Grading and Utility Plan shown on Sheet 4 of the Subdivision Plans incorporated herein by reference (the “**Utility Easement**”) for purposes of operating, maintaining, repairing, reconstructing, replacing and inspecting certain public utility improvements (the “**Utility Improvements**”).

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, it is agreed as follows:

1. Preamble. The provisions of the preamble are hereby incorporated in this Agreement by this reference and made a part of this Agreement.

2. Grant of Easement. Grantor hereby grants to Grantee, its successors and assigns, a perpetual right and easement over, under, across and through those portions of the Lot 1 shown, and labeled on the Plat as “Easement #2” which area is more particularly described in **Schedule F** attached hereto and made a part hereof (the “**Utility Easement Area**”) for the purposes of operating, maintaining, repairing, reconstructing, replacing and inspecting the Utility Improvements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Grantee’s rights shall include the right of ingress and egress for persons, motor vehicles and construction equipment necessary to perform the purposes set forth herein, and the right to clear, excavate, fill or grade the Lot 1 for the purposes set forth herein.

3. Reserved Rights/Limitations. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary:

(a) Grantor is hereby prohibited from constructing and/or maintaining any type of permanent structure on the surface of the Lot 1, including trees and fences, in the Utility Easement Area.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, Grantor shall have the right to install limited landscaping (ground cover, no trees or shrubs and otherwise use the Utility Easement Area to the extent expressly permitted by approvals heretofore or hereafter granted by the City of Beacon or its Planning Board for the development of the Property. Grantor shall neither cause nor allow any act or omission that would unreasonably interfere with Grantee’s ability to exercise its rights pursuant to this Agreement.

(c) Grantee agrees that it shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, restore the Utility Easement Area to the condition as existed immediately prior to any such construction or the exercise of its rights under this Agreement.

(d) Grantee agrees at all times to maintain the Utility Improvements in good order and repair at its sole cost and expense.

4. Indemnity. Grantee will defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Grantor from and against any loss, liability, cost damage, expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees) or claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of or in connection with the Grantee's exercise of any rights contained under this Agreement by Grantee or any of Grantee's representatives, agents or employees.

5. Miscellaneous.

(a) *Covenants Run with the Land.* This Agreement and the provisions of the Easement granted hereby are intended to be perpetual, shall run with the land and be binding upon and inure to the benefit of, and shall be enforceable by, the parties hereto, their respective heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns. The failure of any party benefited by this Agreement to enforce any provision contained herein shall not be deemed a waiver of the right to do so thereafter.

(b) *Ownership of Lot 1.* Ownership of the real estate comprising the Lot 1 remains in all respects vested in the Grantor, and the use and enjoyment of all such portions of the Grantor's property is retained in perpetuity by and for Grantor, its successors and/or assigns, as the case may be, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and the Easement granted hereby.

(c) *No Unreasonable Use.* The Utility Easement granted pursuant to this Agreement shall be used in such a manner so as to not unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment by Grantor, or any tenant, licensee or occupant of any space within Lot 1.

(d) *Mechanics' Liens.* It is expressly understood and agreed that in the event Grantee performs or causes to be performed any work with respect to the Utility Easement Area, Grantee will not permit any mechanics', materialmen's or other similar liens to stand against Lot 1 in connection with any work so performed.

(e) *Due Authorization.* The parties hereto represent and warrant to each other that it has the right, power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder, and this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by

it and is a valid and binding obligation of it enforceable against it in accordance with the terms hereof.

(f) *Partial Invalidity.* If any provision of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this Agreement and the application of such provisions to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is found to be invalid shall not be affected thereby.

(g) *Entire Agreement.* This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties hereto in respect of the transactions contemplated hereby, and all prior agreements among or between such parties, whether oral or written, are superseded by the terms of this Agreement.

(h) *Counterpart Execution.* The parties may execute this instrument in any number of counterparts, which shall, in the aggregate, be signed by all parties; each counterpart shall be deemed an original instrument as against any party who has signed it. In the event of any disparity between the counterparts produced, the recorded counterpart shall be controlling.

(i) *Governing Law.* This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without regard to the conflicts of laws rules thereof.

(j) *Recording of Agreement.* Grantor shall record this Agreement in the Office of the Dutchess County Clerk, Division of Land Records.

(k) *No Third-Party Beneficiaries.* No person not a party hereto is intended to be a third-party beneficiary of this Agreement.

(l) *Amendment.* This Agreement may not be modified, amended, waived, extended, changed, discharged or terminated orally or by any act or failure to act on the part of any party hereto, but only by an agreement in writing signed by both parties hereto and recorded in the Office of the Dutchess County Clerk, Division of Land Records. Upon the completion of the construction and installation of the Utility Improvements by Grantor, this Easement may be modified by recording an Amended Easement acknowledged by Grantor and Grantee, for the purpose of modifying the description of the Utility Easement Area from that which is described

at **Schedule B** to a more specific description of the as-built location of the Utility Improvements, as necessary.

[SIGNATURE PAGE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed and sealed as of the day and year first above written.

GRANTOR:

Lori Joseph Builders, Inc.

By: _____

Name: Gary Joseph

Title:

GRANTEE:

City of Beacon

By: _____

Name: Christopher White

Title: City Administrator

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS APPEAR ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)ss.:
COUNTY OF _____)

On the ____ day of _____, in the year 20____, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) is(are) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.

Notary Public

STATE OF NEW YORK)
)ss.:
COUNTY OF _____)

On the ____ day of _____, in the year 20____, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared _____, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) is(are) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.

Notary Public

Section: 6054
Block: 31
Lot: 306777
County of Dutchess

Record & Return to:

**City of Beacon
c/o Keane & Beane P.C.
445 Hamilton Avenue, Ste 1500
White Plains, New York 10601
Attn: Nicholas M. Ward-Willis,
Esq.**

SCHEDULE A

Legal Description of the Property

All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the CITY OF BEACON, County of Dutchess and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of Grove Street and Highland Place; Thence along said Grove Street N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 253.69 to a point being located at the intersection of said Grove Street and Anderson Street; Thence along said Anderson Street N 46° 45' 37" E for a distance of 203.82 feet to a point, said point being the westerly most corner of the lands, now or formerly, Banick (Liber 1756, Page 329); Thence along the same and along the lands, now or formerly, of Thomas (Doc. #02 2019 478), in part, S 54° 22' 23" E for a distance of 213.00 feet to a point, said point being located on the northwesterly line of said Highland Place; Thence along the same S 35° 14' 37" W for a distance of 200.00 feet the Point or Place of Beginning.

SCHEDULE B
Legal Description of Lot 1

Being a Parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York. Being designated as Lot 1 on a map entitled "Final Subdivision Plat-Highland Place Subdivision" Filed at the Dutchess County Clerk's Office as FM_____. Being bounded and describes as follows:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of Grove Street and Highland Place; thence continuing along said Grove Street N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 108.67 feet to a point, said point being the southerlymost corner of Lot 2 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same N 35° 37' 37" E a distance of 100.00 feet to a point, said point being the Southwest corner of Lot 4 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same S 54° 22' 23" E for a distance of 108.00 feet to a point, said point being located on the line of Highland Place; thence along the same S 35° 14' 37" W for a distance of 100.00 feet to a the Point or Place of Beginning. same S 35° 14' 37" W for a distance of 100.00 feet to a the Point or Place of Beginning.

SCHEDULE C
Legal Description of Lot 2

Being a Parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York. Being designated as Lot 2 on a map entitled "Final Subdivision Plat-Highland Place Subdivision" Filed at the Dutchess County Clerk's Office as FM_____. Being bounded and describes as follows:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of Grove Street and Anderson Street; thence continuing along said Anderson Street N 46° 45' 37" E a distance of 85.76 feet to a point, said point being the southwest corner of Lot 3 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same S 54° 22' 23" E for a distance of 128.47 feet to a point, said point located on the westerly line of Lot 1 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same S 35° 37' 37" E a distance of 84.16 feet to a point, said point being located on the northerly line of said Grove Street; thence along the same N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 145.02 feet to a the Point or Place of Beginning.

SCHEDULE D
Legal Description of Lot 3

Being a Parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York. Being designated as Lot 3 on a map entitled "Final Subdivision Plat-Highland Place Subdivision" Filed at the Dutchess County Clerk's Office as FM_____. Being bounded and describes as follows:

Beginning at a point located on the easterly line of Anderson Street, said point also being the southwest corner of the lands, now or formerly, of Banick (Liber 1756, Page 329); thence along the same S 54° 22' 23" E for a distance of 105.67 feet to a point, said point being the northwest corner of Lot 4 as shown on FM_____; thence along the same S 35° 37' 37" W for a distance of 115.84 feet to a point, said point being the northeast corner of Lot 2 as shown said FM_____; thence along the same N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 128.47 feet to a point, said point being located on the easterly line of said Anderson Street; thence along the same N 46° 45' 37" E a distance of 118.06 feet to the point or Place of Beginning.

SCHEDULE E
Legal Description of Lot 4

Being a Parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York. Being designated as Lot 4 on a map entitled "Final Subdivision Plat-Highland Place Subdivision" Filed at the Dutchess County Clerk's Office as FM_____. Being bounded and describes as follows:

Beginning at a point located on the westerly line of Highland Place, said point also being the southeast corner of the lands, now or formerly, of Thomas (Doc. #02 2019 478); thence along the said Highland Place S 35° 14' 37" W for a distance of 100.00 feet to a point, said point being the northeast corner of Lot 1 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 108.00 feet to a point, said point being located on the easterly line of Lot 3 as shown on said FM_____; thence along the same N 35° 37' 37" E for a distance of 100.00 feet to a point, said point being located on the southerly line of the lands, now or formerly, of Banick (Liber 1756, Page 329); thence along the same and along said Thomas S 54° 22' 23" E a distance of 107.33 feet to the Point or Place of Beginning.

Schedule F

Legal Description of Easement #2

Being a Parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Beacon, County of Dutchess and State of New York. Being designated as Easement #2 on a map entitled "Final Subdivision Plat - Highland Place Subdivision" Filed at the Dutchess County Clerk's Office as FM_____.

Being bounded and describes as follows:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of Highland Place and Grove Street, said point being the southeast corner of Lot 1 as shown on said FM_____; Thence the following two (2) courses:

- 1.N 54° 22' 23" W for a distance of 14.60 feet and
- 2.N 45° 05' 42" E for a distance of 85.31 feet

To a point, said point being located on the westerly line of said Highland Place; thence along the same S 35° 14' 37" W a distance of 84.15 feet to the Point or Place of Beginning.



**CITY OF BEACON
CITY COUNCIL**

RESOLUTION NO. __ OF 2023

ACCEPTING A UTILITY EASEMENT AT 12 HIGHLAND STREET

WHEREAS, Lori Joseph Builders, Inc. (“Applicant”) obtained approval from the City of Beacon Planning Board on March 28, 2023 for a four-lot residential subdivision at 12 Highland Street (the “Property”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the subdivision approval, the Applicant is required to submit to the City an easement over a corner of the Property at Highland Place and Grove Street where the Applicant will be installing a new stormwater catch basin and related piping which stormwater infrastructure will then be conveyed to and maintained by the City as part of its overall municipal stormwater system; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant submitted a Utility Easement which grants the City an easement over the Property for purposes of accessing the stormwater infrastructure; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the City Council hereby authorizes the Mayor and/or City Administrator to sign the Utility Easement for said purpose, along with all documents as may be necessary for the recording of such document, subject to review and approval by the City Attorney and City Engineer.

Resolution No. __ of 2023			Date: June __, 2023				
☐ Amendments			☐ On roll call			☐ 2/3 Required	
☐ Not on roll call.						☐ 3/4 Required	
Motion	Second	Council Member	Yes	No	Abstain	Reason	Absent
		Paloma Wake					
		Justice McCray					
		George Mansfield					
		Wren Longno					
		Molly Rhodes					
		Dan Aymar-Blair					
		Mayor Lee Kyriacou					
		Motion Carried					

City of Beacon City Council Agenda

06/05/2023

Title:

Appointing Nicholas Raguseo to the Position of Heavy Motor Equipment Operator

ATTACHMENTS

Superintendent of Streets Memorandum in Support of Appointing Nicholas Raguseo to the Position of Heavy Motor Equipment Operator

Memorandum
Highway Department



To: City of Beacon Administrator Christopher White
City of Beacon City Council

From: Michael Manzi

Re: HMEO Promotion

Date: May 31, 2023

At this time I would like to promote **Nicholas Raguseo** to title of Heavy Motor Equipment Operator. This position is budgeted and had been posted in all City Departments.

Mr. Raguseo has been employed by the City since December 2020 and has proven that he is more than qualified and capable to handle the tasks of the title. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael Manzi
City of Beacon
Superintendent of Streets

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

Appointing Brian Baccomo to the Position of Senior Wastewater Maintenance Mechanic

ATTACHMENTS

[Brian Baccomo Resume](#)

[Chief Wastewater Operator Memorandum for the Appointment of Brian Baccomo to the Position of Senior Wastewater Maintenance Mechanic](#)

Brian Baccomo

Wastewater Operator

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WORK EXPERIENCE

Chief Operator

Village of Rhinebeck Wastewater Treatment Facility – Rhinebeck, NY – October 2018 to present

Oversee and operate all aspect of the Wastewater treatment, interpret lab results and make process control decisions based on lab results. Delegate work to be performed and process control adjustments. Ensure all clerical and record keeping tasks are completed and submitted in a timely matter. Ensure Facility meets and exceeds SPEDES permit limits. Work Closely with NYSDEC, also work closely with engineers while upgrading and making additions to the facility. Service, diagnose and repair all aspects of the treatment facility to include Pump stations and other collection system aspects.

Trainee

Village of Rhinebeck Wastewater Treatment Facility – Rhinebeck, NY March 2016 to October 2018

Performed all Process control tests, collect state regulatory samples, Serviced and Maintained all mechanical equipment such as pumps, rotors, blowers etc. Maintained buildings and grounds. Made process adjustment under the direct supervision of the Chief Operator.

Technician

East Park Auto recycling - Hyde Park, NY - February 2014 to March 2016

Dismantled all salvageable parts and ensured there working condition. Manage and oversee operations in shop.

Automotive Technician

Sears Holding Company - Kingston, NY - June 2010 to February 2014

Calculating & verifying the estimated parts required to complete a repair.

- Repairing & servicing vehicles booked into the workshop.
- Investigation faults using special mechanical tools and diagnostic equipment.
- Carry out investigation work and using 'trouble shooting' procedures where appropriate.
- Make sure work bay & garage is safe and tidy. Conforming to my companies' strict health and safety requirements.

- Carrying out inspections and reconditioning of vehicles.
- Liaise with customers & service reception staff.

Yard Person

Volvo Rents - Kingston, NY - 2012 to 2013

Service and maintain all equipment.

- Fix and trouble shoot when needed.

Installer

Anthony's Custom Closets - Middletown, NY - 2008 to 2009

Installed all merchandise, including shower doors, closets, shelving, mirrors, and bathroom accessories.

LICENSES

NYSDEC Grade 2A Wastewater treatment plant operator

- [REDACTED]

NYSDOH Grade C Water treatment plant operator

- [REDACTED]

South Carolina Environmental Certification Board: Biological Wastewater Operator Level C

- [REDACTED]

EDUCATION

Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater collection systems, Volume 1

California State University, Sacramento – Office of Water Programs, July 2020

Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Collection systems, Volume 2

California State University, Sacramento – Office of Water Programs, July 2020

Manage for Success: Effective Utility Leadership Practices

California State University, Sacramento – Office of Water Programs, July 2018

Basic Operations Course for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators

Environmental training center, State University of New York, College of Agriculture and Technology at Morrisville New York – July 2017

Basic Wastewater Operations Laboratory

Ulster County Community College, Wastewater Operations Programs, Stone Ridge New York – May 2017

Activated Sludge Course for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators

California State University, Sacramento – Office of Water Programs, April 2017

High School Diploma

Irmo High School - Columbia, SC

June 2007

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

KEY SKILLS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Extensive knowledge of the design and build of motor vehicle engine and mechanics.
- Strong leadership skills.
- Volunteer firefighter.
- Aware of safety regulations.
- Able to work in fast-paced, highly stressful environments.
- Excellent team member, always appreciate other people's values and opinions.
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills.
- Used wide variety of I.T. equipment. Competent Microsoft word.
- Extensive experience in the usage and maintenance of heavy machinery.



CITY OF BEACON New York

David Tavernier
Chief Operator

WASTEWATER TREATMENT DEPARTMENT

845-831-7130

TO: Mayor Kyriacou and the City Council

FROM: Chief Wastewater Operator David Tavernier

RE: Proposed Hiring of Brian Baccomo, to Senior Wastewater Maintenance Mechanic

DATE: June 1, 2023

The City of Beacon Wastewater Treatment Department would like to propose hiring Mr. Brian Baccomo to the position of Senior Waste Water Maintenance Mechanic.

Mr. Baccomo started as an automotive technician in 2010 and eventually entered the wastewater treatment field in March of 2016. During this time, Mr. Baccomo has serviced and maintained wastewater mechanical equipment such as pumps, motors, rotors, and blowers, to name a few. He also has the computer skills needed to lead our CMMS Program (Computerized Maintenance Management System).

Mr. Baccomo is a graduate of Irmo High School in Columbia, SC. He also possesses the following licenses: NYSDEC Grade 2A Wastewater treatment plant operator and NYSDOH GRADE C Water treatment plant operator.

Mr. Baccomo currently works as the Chief Operator for a 2A Wastewater Plant and has supervisory experience. Mr. Baccomo has the ideal combination of mechanical skills and wastewater treatment experience that we are looking for in this position.

I respectfully request that the Council hire Mr. Brian Baccomo to the position of Senior Waste Water Maintenance Mechanic, based on both his qualifications and experience in the maintenance of wastewater treatment plants. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

David Tavernier
Chief Operator

City of Beacon City Council Agenda

06/05/2023

Title:

Proposed Local Law No. 3 of 2023 Concerning the Temporary Conversion of South Avenue to a One-Way Street of Traffic Between Main Street and Beacon Street and to Temporarily Repeal Certain Parking Restrictions Along South Avenue

ATTACHMENTS

Memorandum Regarding Proposed Local Law No. 3

Proposed Local Law No. 3 of 2023 Concerning the Temporary Conversion of South Avenue to a One-Way Street of Traffic Between Main Street and Beacon Street and to Temporarily Repeal Certain Parking Restrictions Along South Avenue

Parking and Traffic Safety Committee Memorandum Regarding Proposed Local Law No. 3



CITY OF BEACON New York

845-838-5010

MEMORANDUM

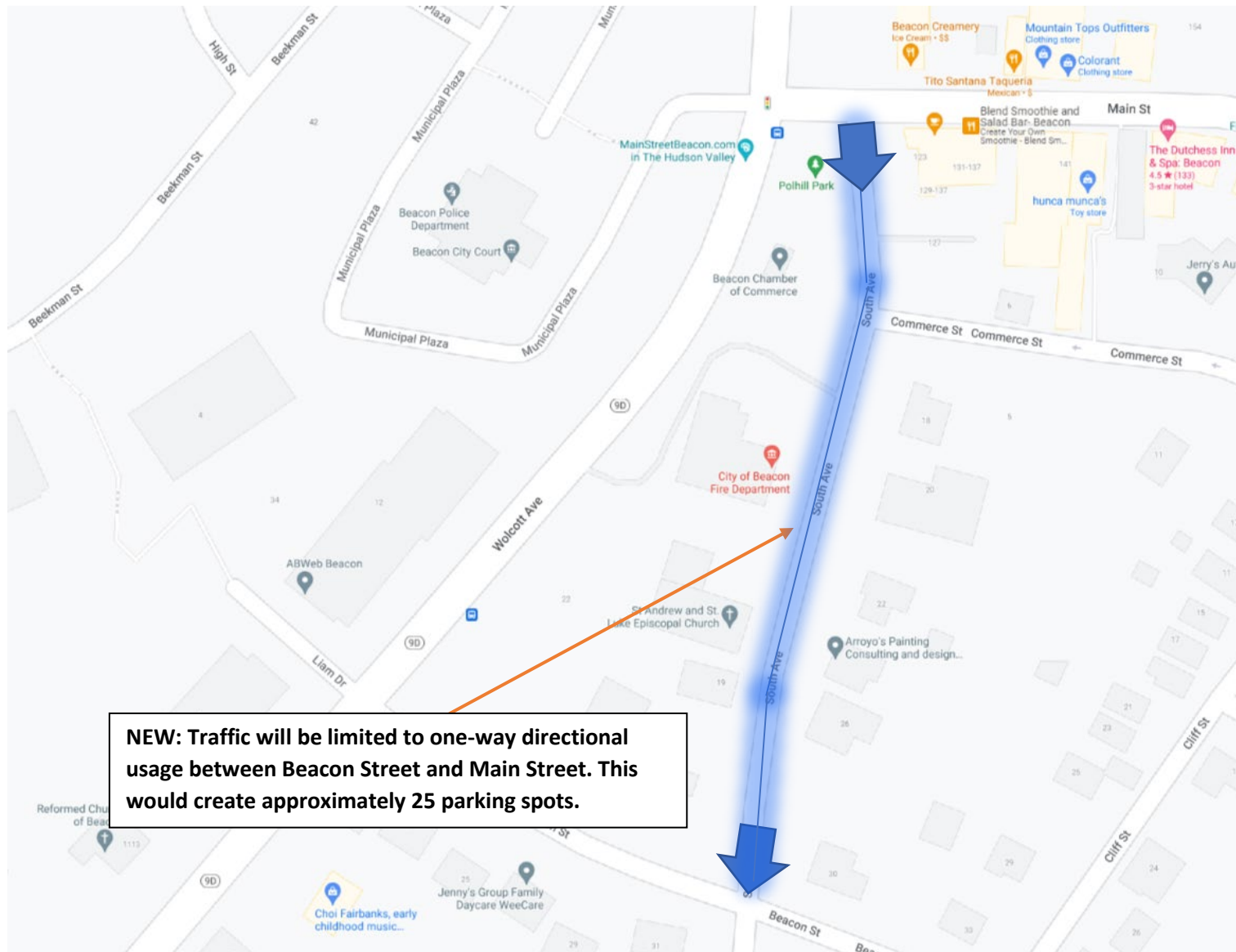
TO: Mayor Kyriacou and City Council

FROM: Benjamin Swanson

RE: Proposed Changes to the City Code Chapter 211, Vehicles and Traffic

DATE: May 16, 2023

Pursuant to the City Council Workshop discussion on May 15, 2023, I have drafted a short memorandum regarding the potential amendments to City Vehicle and Traffic law.



1. Making South Avenue one-way between Beacon Street and Main Street.

DRAFT LOCAL LAW NO. 3 OF 2023

**CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF BEACON**

**LOCAL LAW TO AMEND CHAPTER 211 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY
OF BEACON CONCERNING ONE-WAY STREETS AND PARKING**

A LOCAL LAW to amend Chapter 211 of the Code of the City of Beacon concerning the temporary conversion of South Avenue to a one-way street of traffic at the intersection of Main Street and ending at the intersection of Beacon Street and to temporarily repeal certain parking restrictions along South Avenue.

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Beacon as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 211, Article II, Section 7, Subsection B of the Code of the City of Beacon is hereby amended to provide for the temporary conversion of South Avenue to a one-way street beginning at the intersection of Main Street and ending at the intersection of Beacon Street thereby allowing for the southernly one-way direction of traffic:

§ 211-10. Stop intersections.

...

B. Schedule IV: One-Way Streets. In accordance with the provisions of Subsection **A**, the following described streets or parts of streets are hereby designated as one-way streets in the direction indicated:

Name of Street	Direction of Travel	Limits
<u>South Avenue</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>From Main Street to Beacon Street</u>

Section 2. Chapter 211, Article III, Section 15, Subsection B of the Code of the City of Beacon is hereby amended to temporarily REPEAL parking restrictions on South Avenue between Main Street and Beacon Street as follows:

§ 211-15. Parking, stopping and standing prohibited at all times.

...

B. Schedule X: Parking, Stopping and Standing Prohibited at All Times. In accordance with the provisions of Subsection A, no person shall park, stop or stand at any time upon any of the following described streets or parts of streets:

Name of Street	Side	Location
South Avenue	East	From Commerce Street to a point 215 south
South Avenue	East	From a point 215 feet south of Commerce Street to Beacon Street
South Avenue	East	From Main Street south to Commerce Street
South Avenue	West	From Main Street south to the north line of Saint Andrew's Church property

Section 3. Ratification, Readoption and Confirmation

Except as specifically modified by the amendments contained herein, Chapter 211 of the Code of the City of Beacon is otherwise to remain in full force and effect and are otherwise ratified, readopted and confirmed.

Section 4. Numbering for Codification

It is the intention of the City of Beacon and it is hereby enacted that the provisions of this Local Law shall be included in the Code of the City of Beacon; that the sections and subsections of this Local Law may be re-numbered or re-lettered by the Codifier to accomplish such intention; that the Codifier shall make no substantive changes to this Local Law; that the word "Local Law" shall be changed to "Chapter," "Section" or other appropriate word as required for codification; and that any such rearranging of the numbering and editing shall not affect the validity of this Local Law or the provisions of the Code affected thereby.

Section 5. Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or part of this chapter or the application thereof to any person, individual, corporation, firm, partnership, entity, or circumstance shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or

unconstitutional, such order or judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or part of this chapter, or in its application to the person, individual, corporation, firm, partnership, entity, or circumstance directly involved in the controversy in which such order or judgment shall be rendered.

Section 6. Effective date.

This local law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York and shall expire and be deemed repealed in its entirety on October 01, 2024.

CITY OF BEACON

Traffic Safety Committee
One Municipal Plaza
Beacon, New York 12508
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MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Kyriacou and City of Beacon City Council
From: Benjamin Swanson, Secretary to the Traffic and Safety Planning Committee
Date: May 30, 2023
Re: Proposed Local Law No. 3

I am writing this memorandum on behalf of the Traffic and Safety Committee (“Committee”), which met on May 25, 2023. At the request of the City Council, the Committee reviewed in detail and discussed Proposed Local Law No. 3 of 2023 Concerning the Temporary Conversion of South Avenue to a One-Way Street of Traffic Between Main Street and Beacon Street and to Temporarily Repeal Certain Parking Restrictions Along South Avenue, including traffic and parking concerns.

The Committee issues the following findings:

- The Committee reviewed the proposed local law and was in favor of the City Council enacting it. They recommended that the law should be considered as a potential permanent change after the sunset provision of the proposed law has passed.
- The Committee also acknowledged that the newly designed firehouse features ambulance bays that exit onto South Avenue, which may be an impediment to making the proposed law permanent. This issue would need to be resolved before doing so.
- Regarding parking, the Committee recommended that the Highway and Fire Departments coordinate to measure apparatus turning radius from Main Street onto South Avenue to make sure new parking stalls do not interfere with such. Further, the Committee noted that South Avenue does narrow at certain portions, which would likely prohibit parking along both sides for the entire length of the roadway between Main and Beacon Streets. However, the Committee did find that sufficient parking stalls would still be added with the proposed changes to mitigate the temporary closure of the municipal lot at Main and Beacon Streets while construction is completed.

In sum, the Committee is in support of the proposed local law, recommends considering ambulance access before extending the law after the sunset provision has lapsed, and recommends considering fire apparatus turn radius and road width in determining the final parking stall lining.

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

Leaf Blower Regulation

ATTACHMENTS

Conservation Advisory Committee Memorandum Regarding Leaf Blower Regulations

Keane & Beane, P.C. Memorandum Regarding Legislation to Establish Seasonal Limitations on Leaf Blowers (March 15, 2023)

Draft Local Law to Establish Seasonal Limitations for Leaf Blowers

MEMO

TO: Christopher White, City Administrator
FROM: Sergei Krasikov, Chair, Conservation Advisory Committee (CAC)
RE: Possible Local Laws Restricting Use of Gas Leaf Blowers
DATE: November 14, 2022, updated April 13, 2023

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INTRODUCTION

This memo was created in response to a request from Beacon City Council, who are exploring adopting additional provisions in the City Code to regulate the use of leaf blowers in the City of Beacon. The Council requested the CAC consider the pros and cons of regulating gasoline-powered leaf blowers in

the City and report back its findings and recommendations. Below, we provide answers to each of the seven questions that the Council asked us to investigate. As part of our research, four CAC members (Sergei Krasikov [chair], Esther Jackson, Eleanor Peck, and Thomas Wright) reached out to 19 contacts in 18 municipalities, receiving email or phone responses from 13 of the contacts. We have provided summaries of the responses in this document, and include the raw data as an enclosure, as well as a longer narrative opinion on this topic.

In summary, the CAC is supportive of the Council taking steps to regulate gas-powered lawn equipment, starting with gas-powered leaf blower regulation. We were cautioned not to use the word “ban,” as it may alienate residents and commercial entities. We recommend that any regulatory changes presented during several public sessions over the next year, allowing Beacon residents, business owners, and landscape companies to contribute to the discussion and be well-informed of any upcoming changes. We recommend that the Council first restrict times when leaf blowers can be used and implement a seasonal restriction on gas-powered leaf blowers, and consider developing a timeline to restrict other gas-powered lawn equipment over time. Several municipalities in NYS have restricted the use of all the gas powered landscape equipment, e.g. Larchmont, Croton-on-Hudson, Pelham. Any regulation should clearly define what is meant by a “gas leaf blower,” and we offer [legislation](#) from Maplewood, NJ¹² as a model. We will also note that commercial landscaping companies and property owners should have the same restrictions, with an exemption (at least to start) for larger properties (proposed: 1 acre or larger) and cleanups following extreme weather events. Many municipalities also limit how many gas powered leaf blowers can be used simultaneously on lots of a certain size.

We also strongly encourage the Council to explore a buy-back program for gas-powered equipment, as the initial costs needed to switch to electric devices can be significant for those with fewer financial resources. We believe that there may be opportunities to work with New York State or Dutchess County on incentive and buy-back programs, although there is not a clear funding stream for such a program at this time.

Finally, we will note that some municipalities maintain databases of commercial landscaping companies for the purpose of communication, education, and in some cases collect a compulsory registration fee. We recommend that the Council consider the feasibility of creating and maintaining such a database for the City, primarily so that it can be used as a tool for communication and education.

Attachments: Leaf Blower Municipal Contacts - CC copy.xlsx
Maplewood NJ - Leaf Blowers, Gas-Powered.pdf

¹ “Township of Maplewood, NJ: Leaf Blowers, Gas-Powered.”

² This is suggested as a model because Maplewood, NJ was challenged in court for their original legislation and amended the law based on that challenge.

NOISE AND LEAF BLOWERS

Acknowledging that the leaf blower regulation process started with noise complaints, we want to explain several fundamentals about sound and noise for better understanding issues at hand.

Loud noise greatly impacts our hearing and non-hearing health³, can lead to cardiovascular issues, psychological distress, and disrupt people from studies or work. Vulnerable populations include municipal employees, landscapers, children, seniors, and people with hearing and neurological disorders, such as autism. According to NIH, more than 100 million people⁴ in the US are estimated to be exposed to harmful levels of environmental noise. Hearing loss can result from a single loud sound (like firecrackers) near your ear. Or, more often, hearing loss can result over time from damage caused by repeated exposures to loud sounds. The louder the sound, the shorter the amount of time it takes for hearing loss to occur. CDC's hearing loss web page⁵ lists gasoline powered leaf blowers as a common cause of hearing damage. According to the CDC, any noise above 70 decibels begins to cause hearing damage, while any noise above 120 dBs causes immediate hearing damage. Commercial gas-powered leaf blower noise at close range is up to 115 dBA.

Noise is measured in decibels, or dBs. Refrigerator hums at 40dB, normal conversation is 60dB, an approaching subway train - 100dB. It is very important to understand that an increase of 10dB on the decibel scale is equal to a 10-fold increase in sound pressure level. So when we evaluate a 60dB leaf blower model it is not 16% louder than 50dB, but 10 times louder.

The broad impact of gas leaf blower noise on communities is explained by a strong low frequency component. NIH pilot study⁶ shows that low frequency noise from commercial gas leaf blowers exceed WHO outdoor daytime standards (55 dB) up to 800 feet from the source. Low frequency sound travels over long distances and penetrates walls and windows. Electric leaf blowers operate at higher frequencies and their noise has a harder time penetrating walls/windows, dissipates much faster and within a much smaller radius. Please see APPENDIX at the end of this document for quick comparison of noise ratings among some available gas and electric leaf blowers.

AIR-BORNE PARTICULATE MATTER

According to The University of California School of Engineering study leaf blowers are a major source of air-borne particulate matters⁷. 2018 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)⁸ found that

³ [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(13\)61613-X.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(13)61613-X.pdf)

⁴ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3915267/>

⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/hearing_loss/what_noises_cause_hearing_loss.html

⁶ [NIH Characteristics of Lawn and Garden Equipment Sound: A Community Pilot Study](#)

⁷ <http://www.valleyair.org/news/leafblowers/leafblower.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.abf4491>

ambient fine particulate matter air pollution is responsible for 85,000-200,000 excess deaths per year in the US. According to the American Lung Association, those most at risk are infants, children, teens, individuals with asthma, and people of color. Leaf blower legislation is supported by the Medical Society of the State of NY, the American Cancer Society, the Asthma Coalition, and the Breast Cancer Coalition.

LEAF BLOWER ALTERNATIVES

There are a number of alternatives for leaf blowers for dealing with grass cuttings and leaves. It is much better for soil health to leave cuttings in place to decay and mulch leaves with a lawn mower as it provides needed nutrients for the plants. Additionally, it is a good land stewardship practice to leave last fall leaves on the ground as they provide insulation and shelter for bugs and critters. Raking certain areas and composting the leaves is another alternative. CAC can prepare a short presentation on non-leaf blower management of lawns and yards.

QUESTIONS

1. *Are there effective alternatives to gasoline-powered leaf blowers such as battery and plug-in models (or operational changes such as mowing leaves instead of collecting them) that meet the demands for various users, including homeowners, businesses, commercial landscapers, etc.? Are these alternatives significantly less noisy and prone to create dust and public health issues?*

- Battery-powered and plug-in leaf blowers provide the same functionality on all but most demanding jobs. One drawback is the weight of the commercial battery pack.
- Some battery-powered leaf blowers are significantly quieter than gas-powered machines. However, with ever increasing power battery powered blowers are also becoming louder. A study conducted by CAC from the City of Greenburgh found that out of 150 electric blower models they compared only 5 performed below 55 decibels allowed by their Town Code⁹. Beacon allows up to 60 decibel for residential / 65 decibel for commercial.
- Blowing dust is still a major concern.
- From committee members' professional experience with One Nature (ON) and Atlas Studios electric blowers provide adequate substitution even in commercial applications, especially when in use with a battery backpack.
- ON, a commercial landscaping company, uses [STIHL Battery KombiSystem](#), with one powerhead driving an assortment of landscaping attachments. Stihl also has a line of stand alone battery powered blowers called [BGA](#).

⁹ <https://ecode360.com/35275661?highlight=decibel.decibels&searchId=28223039627796729#35275661>

- In general, it is advisable to “buy into” a battery system and build your electric tool library around a battery system. This allows you to power multiple tools using the same set of batteries. The same equipment would be appropriate for all but the very largest properties, including residential and business properties, and could be used by both property owners and commercial landscapers.
- Because it can take time to charge electric equipment, one of the tactics advocated by other communities is for homeowners to ask their landscapers to use homeowners’ battery powered leaf blowers on their property.

2. *If the City restricts the time and/or season in which gasoline-powered leaf blowers can be utilized, how has that worked in other communities in terms of compliance with the policy and enforcement? Is there a case that these devices should be prohibited during certain times of the year?*

- Most if not all communities have seasonal restrictions. Generally, gas leaf blowers are not permitted after “spring cleanup” until leaves begin to fall in autumn. Most communities also restrict time of day when leaf blowers can be used.
- Municipalities vary in the dates they have restrictions. An example of a common restriction: *Prohibited May 16 – Oct 14, Allowed Oct 15 - May 15*. A stricter season restriction: *Prohibited May 2 – Oct 14 & Dec 16 – Mar 14; Allowed Mar 15 – May 1, and Oct 15 – Dec 15*. Examples of seasonal restrictions can be found [here](#).
- For enforcement, some communities use the police, some use their building department or code enforcement officer, some use the combination, but seems most effective when it is enforced by the police department. Some municipalities ticket both the landscaping company and the property owner, if the violation is by a landscaping company.
- Some cities including Princeton NJ and Bedford NY allow time stamped pictures and videos from community members documenting the use of regulated equipment, license plates, landscape company names and residence addresses to be sent to the police/building department/code enforcement¹⁰. Many require the police to witness the infraction. In most communities both the landscaper and the homeowner would first get a warning, and then both would get escalating fines for repeated offenses. However, some municipalities, including Pelham Manor, have a zero tolerance policy with no warnings.
- Communities that restricted leaf blower use by setting a permitted noise decibel level have struggled to enforce the regulations as a police officer has to be present during usage and be in

¹⁰ <https://planetprinceton.com/2021/12/06/what-you-can-do-to-help-enforce-the-gas-leaf-blower-ban-in-princeton/>

possession of an approved noise level meter. Other communities that chose “blanket” restrictions on season/time of leaf blower usage had much easier time with enforcement.

- In towns with landscaper registries certain number of offenses can lead to banning the company from doing business in the municipality. In general, very few tickets are issued in practice in most places. Feedback we received indicates that within a year or two of implementing restrictions people and businesses change their practices. Some communities opted to have a very high fine and possible imprisonment attached to the restrictions to facilitate compliance.
- Seasonal restrictions can be a way to roll out broader regulations in stages and not alienate residents with an immediate “total ban” on leaf blowers. They are also a good place to start public conversations about this topic, by inviting comments on the seasonal windows.

3. *When municipalities have implemented restrictions, how have they educated the public on such legislation?*

- Had public hearings and used public feedback to craft legislation
- Sent emails from the municipal government
- Put information on municipal websites
- Posted on municipal social media
- Sent out press releases
- Posted information on electronic signs within municipalities
- Tabled at the farmer’s market and other events
- Created an electric equipment rebate (highly effective) associated in part with a gas-powered equipment trade-in
- Worked with the police department hands out flyers in English and Spanish in the weeks before the restrictions go into effect
- Put door-hangers on every door
- Collaborated with vendors and manufacturers to organize equipment presentations / try-outs
- Created a database of landscapers by visually cataloging companies working in towns. The city sends a letter to them at the beginning of each season to remind them about rules and regulations.
- Relatedly, several municipalities have created landscape business registries. Companies wanting to do business in these towns must register and pay a small fee. This gives the government contact info to update/remind landscapers about regulations.

4. *Are there any exemptions that would be appropriate for the City of Beacon, such as for use by municipal public works, on residential and commercial properties over a certain size?*

- Most towns have exemptions for municipal workforce, school districts and large landowners (usually 1 acre and more). However, we would strongly encourage the city and BCSD to set examples of respectful land management and minimize the use of leaf blowers as much as possible. As per the City's [Green Purchasing Policy](#)¹¹ we would encourage the city to replace aging landscaping equipment with battery powered alternatives.
- Several towns have exemptions for cleanups following extreme weather events.
- Maplewood NJ allows an exemption to clean up leaves and yard debris based for people with certain documented medical conditions.
- In some towns and villages, including Scarsdale, the Village parks department, department of public works, and school district are all using electric leaf blowers to lead by example.

5. *If the City restricts or bans gas leaf blowers, should it also restrict or ban non-gas leaf blowers?*

- As noted earlier, electric powered leaf blowers operate at higher frequencies that do not travel as far or penetrate walls as well as low frequency noise generated by gas powered leaf blowers, especially powerful commercial models. Additionally, many of the electric leaf blowers available at big box stores tend to be quieter than many of the gas powered ones.
- While electric leaf blowers would still cause concern over airborne dust particles, to minimize pushback and maximize general adoption of battery powered lawn care equipment, we would advise to allow battery powered leaf blowers. Coupled with a robust education campaign on benefits of alternative approaches to leaf management this should lead to much quieter streets in our town. Perhaps the council can set a timeframe to revisit total leaf blower ban 5-7 years down the road if there is public support for this.
- CAC recommends conducting an electric comparison blower study similar to the quoted above study by Town of Greenburgh¹² a year or two after the roll out of gas-powered regulations to analyze stated decibel levels of commercially available electric blowers. The study can be used as a base for electric blower regulations should the trend of noise level increase continue.

¹¹ City of Beacon, "CITY OF BEACON PROCUREMENT POLICY."

¹² <https://www.greenburghny.com/666/Appendix-I---Leaf-Blowers>

6. *What impact have restrictions in other local areas had on the community? Have the results been positive and/or have there been unanticipated adverse consequences of restrictions/bans?*

- By and large, municipalities reported positive feedback once restrictions were in place. Many also reported compliance, at least in terms of actual tickets or warnings written.
- That said, some communities implementing partial restrictions have seen some negative feedback. There are calls about landscapers not being in compliance, although after a few years that seems to dissipate as landscapers understand the restrictions better.
- Communities closer to Beacon demographically have seen more pushback, particularly as a low-moderate income community with people making their living in the landscaping business. Enforcement is challenging for many communities.

7. *Overall, what are the benefits of restricting/banning gasoline powered leaf blowers? What are the potential detriments?*

- The main benefits are public health benefits. A reduction in gas-powered leaf blowers means that fewer people - equipment operators and community members - will be exposed to dangerous noise levels, airborne particles & pollutants from burning gasoline including highly dangerous ground level ozone.
- Electric leaf blowers create less noise pollution than gas-powered leaf blowers, although they do create noise and dust.
- Both gas and electric leaf blowers have negative impacts on local wildlife, undermine the health of plants, and increase rainwater run-off and erosion.
- The primary barrier to restricting gas-powered leaf blowers is the up-front cost for residents. This can be remedied through buy-back programs, rebate programs, or other financial incentives and a gradual phase-in of any restrictions.
- The other large barrier to restriction is public opinion, including that of commercial landscaping companies. This can be managed through community engagement, including gathering feedback on the creation of any restrictions, providing educational materials to the public, and developing and maintaining communication channels with commercial landscaping businesses.
- We provide a longer, more nuanced narrative below.

CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE OPINION

The Conservation Advisory Committee (CAC) has sought comments and recommendations from neighboring communities that have implemented leaf-blower restrictions. After review of this

information, and discussion among CAC members, we encourage the City of Beacon (COB) to take the necessary steps toward planning and implementation of such a restriction in Beacon.

As with any regulation, the goals must be made clear. In this case, the primary goal is one of improved health and well-being of the members of the communities of Beacon. This is true for both the operators of the machines, and for the persons living in proximity to their use.

Reduction of gas powered lawn care equipment use is one of the CLCPA goals. Gas-powered outdoor equipment negatively affects equipment operators, communities and the environment. We advocate for the state of New York to phase out sale of such equipment and recommend pursuing local education and buy-back/rebate programs to mitigate noise, contribution to climate change and a seldom discussed issue of spilled gas/oil during refueling¹³ of existing equipment. Equipment with older 2-stroke engines should be targeted first, as they are extremely polluting, due to burning both gasoline and oil, as well as being loud.¹⁴ While the City of Beacon is preempted to regulate air pollution, we recommend you to learn more about detrimental health impacts for the users of gas-powered yard equipment in EPA National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment report¹⁵. The exhaust is filled with noxious fumes¹⁶, to which the operators are directly exposed.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In considering the commercial use group, it is important to evaluate the environmental justice benefit. Many landscape maintenance companies employ members of communities that as a whole bear a more direct impact from both workplace hazards, and increasingly, the impacts of climate heating.¹⁷ A transition to electric-powered leaf blowers would eliminate the toxic exhaust created by gas-powered leaf blowers, and greatly reduce noise levels endured by the equipment user, thereby creating an environmental justice benefit.

WIDER BENEFITS

Beyond the direct health impacts is a potential co-benefit to global climate heating mitigation efforts. While leaf blowers might seem not an important contributor to global warming, they are in fact extremely polluting. According to a study conducted by Edmunds¹⁸, “the hydrocarbon emissions from a

¹³ <https://psci.princeton.edu/tips/2020/5/11/law-maintenance-and-climate-change>

¹⁴ Steyer, Clara, “Electric or Gas Leaf Blowers...Neither?”

¹⁵ [National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment](#), EPA

¹⁶

¹⁷ The White House, “FACT SHEET: Biden Administration Mobilizes to Protect Workers and Communities from Extreme Heat.”

¹⁸

<https://www.edmunds.com/about/press/leaf-blowers-emissions-dirtier-than-high-performance-pick-up-trucks-says-edmunds-insidelinecom.html>

half-hour of yard work with the two-stroke leaf blower are about the same as a 3,900-mile drive from Texas to Alaska in a Raptor pickup truck.” Collectively, all gas powered landscape equipment is a major contributor to pollution¹⁹ and climate change

While there may be reluctance among city officials to enter into a program which is seen as dictating the purchasing decisions of its residents, it should instead see this as a way to communicate the stated values of the city in regards to its electrification and decarbonization efforts. Restrictions can be presented not as a way to punish those who already own gas-powered leaf blowers, but as a way to communicate to its residents a low-cost way to make a transition to electric-powered machines.

This exposure may result in more rapid adoption of other electric-powered machines. As an illustration, a resident who may be skeptical about electric vehicles, could be persuaded of their benefits by trying smaller equipment first. In this way, these smaller machines can serve as a gateway to larger machines such as battery powered electric vehicles, and electric heat pumps for home heating.

Another benefit is that electric-powered equipment has lower operating costs over time as well,²⁰ which should be emphasized during a public education and engagement phase. This should be welcome news at a time when inflation concerns run high.

BROADER SCOPE FOR RESTRICTIONS

We have referred to gas-powered leaf blowers above. It is important to consider expanding restrictions to include all gas-powered lawn equipment where leaf blowers are seen as a first phase, and machines such as lawnmowers a later phase. If lawnmowers were included as part of future restrictions, it may be necessary to distinguish between push mowers and ride on lawnmowers and the users of each, with the former being used more by consumer users, and the latter by commercial users. In many ways, lawnmowers are a lighter lift since there seem to be more models available, and the costs are probably lower as a result.

CAC would further recommend that all commercial entity workers using gas-powered leaf blowers must be provided with and must wear safety equipment for hearing and breathing. Such regulations are on the books in several communities, including Maplewood NJ.

We also recommend exploring whether leaf blower use on hard surfaces (roads, driveways, etc) can be restricted as this is a major cause of dust pollution.

¹⁹ [National Emissions from Lawn and Garden Equipment](#), EPA

²⁰ [“Will a Battery-Powered Mower Save You Money Over a Gas Mower?”](#)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Restrictions would not be implemented overnight. The CAC recommends a carefully planned community education and engagement phase, which includes a timeline for community feedback, modifications to any restrictions, as needed, and the restriction implementation itself.

Community engagement sessions would need to be held to both educate impacted users about the health and well-being benefits of restrictions, and to serve as a forum for hearing concerns and feedback from these users. The positive aspects of restrictions should always be emphasized over what may be seen by some as negative, or overreaching. Electrification has been used by some as a politically divisive issue.

The COB should investigate incentives including rebates or buy-back programs for gas-powered equipment. Funding sources would need to be identified and secured, and should be part of the overall planning of the ban. Examples of rebate programs include the [City of Yonkers](#), Town of Bedford, Village of Pleasantville, and Town of Lewisboro.

The electric battery-powered product offerings, and capacity of the batteries themselves, are increasing every year.²¹ An effective educational campaign would communicate these offerings to those impacted by new restrictions. As a way of connecting community members with affordable electric battery-powered options, retailers and/or manufacturers could be invited to present and offer trials on equipment. The financial impacts of the regulations on lower-income communities need to be considered. If buy-back, rebate, or discounting efforts are embraced, a sliding-scale structure based on annual household income could be one way to address this concern.

The COB would help-to jump start the engagement and education process by leading the way in a transition away from fossil-fuel powered landscape equipment. Ideally, education efforts would include information about all landscape care equipment. By doing so, the COB would not only make its intentions regarding the restrictions clear, but it would serve as a case study for how residents and commercial users can make the transition, and a showcase for the type of equipment currently available.

Existing commercial users of electric landscaping equipment offer a good resource for feedback on equipment, and also serve as useful case studies for other commercial users. These users would need to be engaged to fully utilize this resource. Perhaps a user registry for companies and/or municipalities

²¹ Burrows, “Researchers Design Long-Lasting, Solid-State Lithium Battery.”

who use only battery electric leaf blowers and other equipment could be created to facilitate the implementation of the restrictions among these users.

CONCLUSION

Recently, the state of California passed legislation that bans the sale of gas-powered vehicles by 2035.²² The stated goal is a reduction of carbon-dioxide emissions, but viewed more generally, the state is acting to protect the well-being of its residents by implementing a ban on machines powered by health and climate-harming fossil fuels.

Creating restrictions on the use of gas-powered leaf blowers is directly analogous, in that it serves to protect the health and well-being of Beacon's residents. Not only does this service align with the responsibilities of the COB, it aligns with its stated goals for electrification and decarbonization.

The CAC advises the COB to take the necessary steps to implement restrictions on gas leaf blowers, and other gas-powered outdoor equipment over time. We look forward to actively assisting in this process.

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Mitigating the Health, Environmental, and Quality of Life Impacts of Gas-Powered Leaf Blowers
Bronxville Green Committee, Bronxville, NY June 14, 2021
https://www.villageofbronxville.com/sites/g/files/vyhlif336/f/pages/cody_bronxville_leaf_blower_report_june14_2021_2_2.pdf

Leaf Blowers, Town of Greenburgh CAC presentation at Town Board Public Hearing
<https://www.greenburghny.com/666/Appendix-I---Leaf-Blowers>

We compared the first 4 electric and gas leaf blowers HomeDepot website showed, homeowner electric leaf blower models still tend to be quieter than gas.

NOISE RATING (dB):

75.4

NOISE RATING (dB):

61

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor Kyriacou and Members of the City Council
of the City of Beacon

FROM: Keane & Beane, P.C.

RE: Legislation to Establish Seasonal Limitations on Leaf Blowers
Updated Decision Tree Memo Responses

DATE: March 15, 2023

At the February 21, 2023 City Council workshop meeting, the City Council discussed amendments to the City Code to establish seasonal limitations on leaf blower use in the City of Beacon. This memorandum outlines the questions the City Council considered, and the decisions rendered concerning such legislation. The City Council's decisions pertaining to each question are incorporated into the attached proposed local law.

1. Does the City Council want to further limit the times permitted to operate leaf blowers? (i.e., to permit the use of leaf blowers only between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., compared to permitting the use of leaf blowers between 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. as is currently the case pursuant to City Code § 149-9.A).
 - **Answer:** At the City Council's recommendation, during the period of October 1 through and including May 14 of each year, the use of all leaf blowers shall be permitted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Saturdays and holidays; and 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., Sundays, prevailing time.
2. Does the City Council want to adopt different weekend and weekday hours to permit the operation of leaf blowers? (i.e., to permit use of leaf blowers only between the hours of 10 a.m.- 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays).
 - **Answer:** The proposed local law permits the operation of leaf blowers at different hours on weekends and weekdays.
3. Does the City Council want to regulate gasoline-powered and electric leaf blowers differently?
 - **Answer:** The proposed local law regulates gasoline-powered and electric leaf blowers the same.

4. Does the City Council want to adopt seasonal limits on gasoline-powered leaf blowers? (i.e., to prohibit the use of gasoline powered leaf blowers from June 1 to September 30 each year). The City Council should consider what seasonal limitation would be most appropriate.

➤ **Answer:** The proposed local law establishes seasonal limits on the use of both gasoline-powered and electric leaf blowers. Under the proposed local law using or operating or permitting to be used or operated any leaf blower at any time, including any fuel-powered motorized leaf blower and/or electric-powered motorized leaf blower, shall be unlawful in the City of Beacon during the period from May 15 through and including September 30 of each year.

5. Does the City Council want to ban gasoline-powered leaf blowers permanently?

➤ **Answer:** The City Council decided it did not want to ban gasoline-powered leaf blowers permanently.

6. Would the City Council consider any exceptions to a gasoline-powered leaf blower ban? (There are some instances where use of gasoline-powered leaf blowers may be necessary such as after a significant storm event. The City Council should consider what other situations may require use of gasoline-powered leaf blowers, such as certain municipal operations.)

➤ **Answer:** The seasonal limitations on leaf blower use set forth in the proposed local law do not apply to the use or operation of leaf blowers by the City of Beacon or on lots greater than one acre in size.

7. Would the City Council consider an exemption for larger properties (i.e., 1 acre or larger)?

➤ **Answer:** The proposed local law includes an exemption for properties over 1 acre.

8. How much of a penalty should be imposed? Will a warning be issued first?

➤ **Answer:** The restrictions set forth in the proposed local law apply equally to any person, individually or on behalf of a business, operating a leaf blower and/or any tenant or owner of property where a leaf blower is being operated. The proposed local law requires that a warning be issued prior to the issuance of any violation. After receiving a warning, all violators shall be penalized as set forth in § 149-13. For a first offense, a fine of \$500 shall be imposed. For a second offense occurring within one year of the first offense, a fine of up to \$750 may be imposed for each such additional violation. For a third or further offense, a fine of no more than \$1,000, and/or a Class B misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for up to 30 days.

LOCAL LAW NO. ____ OF 2023

**City Council
City of Beacon**

**PROPOSED LOCAL LAW TO AMEND CHAPTER 149 OF THE CODE OF THE
CITY OF BEACON**

A LOCAL LAW to amend Chapter 149 of the Code of the City of Beacon to establish seasonal limitations for leaf blowers.

BE IT ENACTED, by the City Council of the City of Beacon, as follows:

Section 1. Findings and Purpose.

The City of Beacon finds that the reduction of noise and blowing of dust particles and other airborne pollutants into the air and onto nearby properties from the use of leaf blowers is a public concern that affects the public health, welfare, and environment of the City of Beacon and its citizens. The City of Beacon has introduced this Local Law to establish seasonal limitations on the use of leaf blowers to minimize noise pollution, control dust pollution, and eliminate health hazards resulting from the use of leaf blowers.

Section 2. Chapter 149, Section 4 of the Code of the City of Beacon entitled “Definitions” is hereby amended to add the following definition:

§ 149-4 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings as indicated:

...

Leaf Blower

Commonly referred to as a leaf, garden or landscaping blower, and includes any stand-on, mounted, walk-behind, portable, handheld, or backpack style device that is powered by electricity or a gasoline, diesel or similar fuel engine which is used to produce a stream of air for the purpose of blowing, moving or distributing leaves, grass clippings, dust, dirt, trimmings from trees or shrubs, or any other litter or debris.

...

Section 3. Chapter 149, Section 7 of the Code of the City of Beacon entitled “Specific prohibited acts, restricted uses and activities” is hereby amended to modify Subsection G as follows:

§ 149-7 Specific prohibited acts, restricted uses and activities.

...

G. Power tools: operating power tools used for landscaping and yard maintenance, excluding emergency work and the use and operation of leaf blowers, within 200 feet of a residential property line shall not be permitted during nighttime hours, unless such activities can meet the limits set forth in Table I. All motorized equipment used in these activities shall be operated with a muffler. At all other times, the limits in Table 1 do not apply. - The use and operation of leaf blowers shall be regulated by § 149-7.K.

...

Section 4. Chapter 149, Section 7 of the Code of the City of Beacon entitled “Specific prohibited acts, restricted uses and activities” is hereby amended to add a new Subsection K as follows:

§ 149-7 Specific prohibited acts, restricted uses and activities.

...

K. Leaf blowers.

- (1) Using or operating, or permitting to be used or operated any leaf blower at any time, including any fuel-powered motorized leaf blower and/or electric-powered motorized leaf blower, shall be unlawful in the City of Beacon during the period from May 15 through and including September 30 of each year.
- (2) During the period of October 1 through and including May 14 of each year, the use of all leaf blowers shall be permitted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Saturdays and holidays; and 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., Sundays, prevailing time. The limits in Table 1 do not apply to the use of leaf blowers when operated during the times set forth herein.
- (3) The Highway Superintendent may authorize the use of leaf blowers during the period May 15 through September 30 for a period of time not to exceed seven days after significant storm events or during other emergency circumstances as determined by the Highway Superintendent. The Highway Superintendent may extend the seven-day period by issuing an official notification, if, in his or her sole discretion, such additional time is deemed necessary.
- (4) The seasonal limitations imposed by § 149-7.A shall not apply to the use or operation of leaf blowers by the City of Beacon or on lots greater than one acre in size.

(5) Violations.

- (a) Any person, individually or on behalf of a business, operating a leaf blower in contravention of this section and/or any tenant or owner of property where a leaf blower is being operated in contravention of this section may be deemed violators of this section and may be penalized as set forth herein.
- (b) Any person violating this section shall first be given a warning advising them of this section and the requirements set forth herein. After receiving a warning, for any subsequent violations of this section, the violator shall be penalized as set forth in § 149-13 of this chapter.

Section 5. Chapter 149, Section 8 of the Code of the City of Beacon entitled “Exemptions” is hereby amended to modify Subsection A as follows:

§ 149-8 Exemptions.

A. Sounds from power tools used for landscaping lawn mowers and garden equipment, excluding the use and operation of leaf blowers, when operated during daytime hours. All motorized equipment used in these activities shall be operated with a muffler.

...

Section 6. Numbering for Codification

It is the intention of the City of Beacon and it is hereby enacted that the provisions of this Local Law shall be included in the Code of the City of Beacon; that the sections and subsections of this Local Law may be re-numbered or re-lettered by the Codifier to accomplish such intention; that the Codifier shall make no substantive changes to this Local Law; that the word “Local Law” shall be changed to “Chapter,” “Section” or other appropriate word as required for codification; and that any such rearranging of the numbering and editing shall not affect the validity of this Local Law or the provisions of the Code affected thereby.

Section 7. Severability

The provisions of this Local Law are separable and if any provision, clause, sentence, subsection, word or part thereof is held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstance, such illegality, invalidity or unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, subsections, words or parts of this Local Law or their petition to other persons or circumstances. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that this Local law would have been adopted if such illegal, invalid or unconstitutional provision, clause, sentence, subsection, word or part had not been included therein, and if such person or circumstance to which the Local Law or part hereof is held inapplicable had been specifically exempt there from.

June 2, 2023

Section 8. Effective Date

This local law shall take effect immediately upon filing with the Office of the Secretary of State.

DRAFT

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

Proposed 2024-2028 Capital Program

ATTACHMENTS

[Proposed 2024-2028 Capital Program](#)

[2024 Capital Financing Plan](#)

[Proposed 2023 Milling and Paving List](#)

CITY OF BEACON

CAPITAL PROGRAM 2024-2028

	DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
GENERAL FUND						
FIRE DEPARTMENT						
	Addition and Renovation to the Beacon Fire Station	4,200,000				
ROAD RECONSTRUCTION						
	Milling & Paving Streets	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
CITY BUILDINGS & LOTS						
	Mill, Pave & Restripe Van Nydek Parking Lot		47,250			
	Mill, Pave & Restripe City Hall Lots			73,500		
SIDEWALKS						
	Main Street Sidewalk & Tree Replacement	180,000				
	South Avenue Sidewalks (Phase 2)	320,000				
	Sidewalk Improvement		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT						
	1-Ton Dump Truck with Plow	80,000				
	Dump Truck/Plow/Sander		383,250			
	Salt Brine Maker - Advantage		84,000			
	Front End Loader - John Deere			273,000		
	Dump Truck/Plow/Sander			340,000		
	Backhoe - John Deere				180,000	
	1-Ton Dump Truck with Plow				84,000	
	1-Ton Dump Truck with Plow				84,000	
	Skidsteer					94,500
	Street Sweeper					393,750
	Dump Truck/Plow/Sander					393,750

	DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT							
	Memorial Park- Wee Play Area Rehabilitation		100,000				
	South Avenue Park- Retaining Wall and Court Rehabilitation		120,000				
	Memorial Park- Hilltop Pavillion (increase in scope)			52,500			
	Riverfront Park- Court & Parking Reconstruction			1,575,000			
	USC- Pool Restoration - Fiberglass				210,000		
	Memorial Park- Walkway				525,000		
	Riverfront Park & Memorial Park- Splash Pads					210,000	
	Riverfront Park & Memorial Park- Playgrounds					420,000	
	Community Center						5,250,000
POLICE DEPARTMENT							
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)		75,100				
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)		75,100				
	Street Camera - Main Street - 9D		14,500				
	Locker Room Improvement			133,700			
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)				87,200		
	Unmarked Vehicle - Mach E (Electric)				79,100		
	Street Camera - Main Street and Tioronda Avenue				20,600		
	Street Camera - 285 Main Street					18,100	
	Unmarked Vehicle - Mach E (Electric)					85,400	
	Unmarked Vehicle - Mach E (Electric)					85,400	
	Unmarked Vehicle - Mach E (Electric)						91,400
	Street Camera - Main Street at Mase Hook & Ladder						17,400
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)						100,800
Subtotal General Fund			5,664,700	3,275,700	2,608,400	2,166,900	7,341,600

			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS						
	WATER FUND						
	EQUIPMENT						
	Helen Court Pump Station- Generator		100,000				
	Vacuum Truck				567,000		
	WATER SUPPLY						
	Mt. Beacon Water Storage Tank- Construction			1,365,000			
	Well # 1 Investigation			47,250			
	WATER PLANT						
	High Lift Pump # 4- Engineering			50,000			
	High Lift Pump # 4- Construction				241,500		
	Subtotal Water Fund		100,000	1,462,250	808,500	-	-
	SEWER FUND						
	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT						
	Aeration Tanks Repair/Air System Upgrade Engineering			65,000			
	Aeration Tanks Repair/Air System Upgrade Construction				1,300,000		
	SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM						
	Sanitary Sewer Replacement Fishkill Avenue - Design & Construction		1,200,000				
	West Main Pump Station (Additional Funds)		200,000				
	West Main Force Main (Additional Funds)		400,000				
	Monell Pump Station- Engineering		100,000				
	Monell Pump Station- Construction				400,000		
	Subtotal Sewer Fund		1,900,000	65,000	1,700,000	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL		7,664,700	4,802,950	5,116,900	2,166,900	7,341,600

CITY OF BEACON 2024 CAPITAL FINANCING PLAN											
	RED - General Fund				FUNDING SOURCES						
	BLUE - Water Fund	TOTAL	GENERAL	GENERAL	WATER	WATER	SEWER	SEWER	GRANT	REC	TOTAL
	GREEN- Sewer Fund	COST	FUND BALANCE	FUND DEBT	FUND BALANCE	FUND DEBT	FUND BALANCE	FUND DEBT	SOURCES	TRUST	COST
GENERAL FUND											
FIRE DEPARTMENT											
	Addition and Renovation to the Beacon Fire Station	4,200,000	4,200,000								4,200,000
											-
ROAD RECONSTRUCTION											-
	Milling & paving various roads	500,000							500,000		500,000
											-
SIDEWALKS											-
	Main Street Sidewalk & Tree Replacement	180,000	180,000								180,000
	South Avenue Sidewalks (Phase 2)	320,000	140,000						180,000		320,000
											-
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT											-
	1-Ton Dump Truck with Plow	80,000	80,000								80,000
											-
PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT											-
	Memorial Park- Wee Play Area Rehabilitation	100,000	50,000							50,000	100,000
	South Avenue Park- Retaining Wall and Court Rehabilitation	120,000							120,000		120,000
											-
POLICE DEPARTMENT											-
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)	75,100	75,100								75,100
	Patrol Vehicle - Interceptor (Hybrid)	75,100	75,100								75,100
	Street Camera - Main Street - 9D	14,500	14,500								14,500
Subtotal General Fund		5,664,700	4,814,700	-	-	-	-	-	800,000	50,000	5,664,700
WATER FUND											
	Helen Court Pump Station- Generator	100,000			100,000						100,000
Subtotal Water Fund		100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
SEWER FUND											
	Sanitary Sewer Replacement Fishkill Avenue - Design & Construction	1,200,000						1,200,000			1,200,000
	West Main Pump Station (Additional Funds)	200,000						200,000			200,000
	West Main Force Main (Additional Funds)	400,000						400,000			400,000
	Monell Pump Station- Engineering	100,000					100,000				100,000
Subtotal Sewer Fund		1,900,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	1,800,000	-	-	1,900,000
											-
GRAND TOTAL		7,664,700	4,814,700	-	100,000	-	100,000	1,800,000	800,000	50,000	7,664,700

2023 Mill and Pave List

South Side of Mountain Avenue:

Hillside Road

University Place

Alice Street

North Side of Mountain Avenue:

Robin Lane

Maddox Place

South Side of Main Street:

Davies Avenue

Harbor Hill Court

Wolcott Avenue (South Avenue to Tioronda Avenue)

Church Street

North Side/ West Side of Main Street:

Beekman Street

Eliza Street (Oak Street to Verplanck Avenue)

Willow Street (Verplanck Ave to Orchard Place)

City of Beacon City Council Agenda
06/05/2023

Title:

Executive Session: Personnel

ATTACHMENTS