

A Worksession of the Town Board of the Town of Williamson, County of Wayne and State of New York was held in the Town Court Room at 7:00 PM on November 28, 2006. The following were

PRESENT: Supervisor James D. Hoffman
Councilman G. Elliott Warren
Councilman Gary Orbaker
Councilman Anthony Verno
Councilman Charles R. Monsees

ABSENT: None

The Board reviewed bills for payment.

The Regular Meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Williamson was held in the Town Court Room following the Worksession and was called to order at 7:30 PM on November 28, 2006 by Supervisor Hoffman with the Pledge of Allegiance. The following were

PRESENT: Supervisor James D. Hoffman
Councilman G. Elliott Warren
Councilman Gary Orbaker
Councilman Anthony Verno
Councilman Charles R. Monsees

ABSENT: None

Paul & Karen Forget, Fedele and Phyllis Noto, Dave Mantell, Wayne Kieper, Phil Dean, Ray Walvoord, James S. Harding, Jay Peters, John Ferrante, Donald Hoffman, George Ehresman, John & Sandra Miller, Michael Bixby, David Frohlich, Chip Bailey, Randy Peck, Thomas VanDeWalle, Kelly VanDeWalle, Elaine J. Gruet, Rick Vos and Eileen Loveman; Sun & Record, and the undersigned Town Clerk were also present.

Christine Bilynski, R.N. with the Wayne Co. Public Health Department, did a video presentation on Pandemic Flu Planning.

Public Comment: No one wished to comment

The Board discussed participating in sharing with the school the expense of doing a survey on whether or not to build a Community Center. The cost will be approximately \$2,100.00. More information was needed before they could make a decision.

The Board discussed the opening on the Town Board effective January 1, 2007. The consensus was not to fill the position but they did not want to make the decision at this time.

Supervisor Hoffman made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to accept the Consent Agenda containing the following items:

- a. previous minutes: November 14, 2006
- b. pay the Library bills as audited by the Library Board of Trustees:
vouchers 284 – 294, total \$5,325.74
- c. to accept the following budgetary transfers:

| From | Amount | To |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>General Fund:</u> | | |
| A1990.900 Conting. Acct | \$3957.03 | A1340.400 Budget Cont. |
| | \$25.01 | A1460.400 Sara/Records Cont. |
| | \$3000.00 | A1650.400 Central Comm. Cont |
| | \$216.05 | A3510.400 Animal Control Cont |
| <u>Highway Fund:</u> | | |
| DA5142.400 Snow Removal Cont. | \$25,000.00 | DA5110.400 General Reprs Cont. |
| DA5130.200 Machinery Equip | \$5431.59 | DA5130.400 Machinery Cont |
| DA5142.400 Machinery Equip | \$3774.94 | DA5140.400 Misc. Cont. |
| <u>Water Fund:</u> | | |
| F8310.421 Admin. Heating/Gas | \$2000.00 | F8340.415 Trans. Dist. SS |
| <u>Sewer Fund:</u> | | |
| SS-Sewage Treatment Plant Elect | \$500.00 | SS-Sewage Treatment Plant Other Chem |

The motion was carried.

Councilman Orbaker made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to advertise in the Sun & Record issue of December 7, 2006 to receive applications for an Economic Development Coordinator. Applications can be obtained from the Town Clerk's office. Completed applications will be accepted at the Town Clerk's office until December 28, 2006 at 4:00 PM. The motion was carried.

Kieth Pitman with a company called Empire State Wind Energy founded by Thomas Golisano presented the Board with information regarding wind energy. He explained he was a community base developer out of Oneida, New York and focuses on what the community is interested in having. The company focuses on public utilities and being able to control it. They look for communities who want to host wind power and work with the Town to take control of it staying in the community. He gave an example from another area in New York where there are 20 wind turbines and they generate approximately two million dollars gain, net benefit. Mr. Pitman is working with Steve LeRoy in the Town of Sodus on one of these projects.

Councilman Monsees made a motion, seconded by Councilman Warren, to authorize up to five Town of Williamson town officers, to attend the Association of Town's Annual Meeting in New York City to be held February 18-21, 2007. The pre-registration fee is \$100.00 per person. All other actual and necessary expenses are to be a Town charge. The motion was carried.

Councilman Monsees made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to authorize the Town Clerk to advertise that the Town Offices will be closed on December 25, 26, 2006 and January 1, 2007 for Holidays. The motion was carried.

Councilman Warren made a motion, seconded by Councilman Orbaker, to reject the quote from Leo Spezio, Rochester Equipment in the amount of \$158.00 per trip using calcium chloride or \$137.00 per trip using rock salt for snow removal from the sidewalks at the Town Complex. The motion was carried.

Councilman Monsees made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to hire Bill Lamb and Michael Scoville, as seasonal workers for snow removal and salting of sidewalks at the Town Complex at the rate of \$9.00 per hour. The motion was carried.

Councilman Orbaker made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to authorize the Town Clerk to advertise in the November 30, 2006 issue of The Williamson Sun and Record to hold a Public Hearing for proposed Local Law #3-2006, to amend Town Law 68, Administration and Enforcement of the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. The public hearing will be at 7:30 PM on December 12, 2006 as part of the regular Town Board meeting. The motion was carried.

Councilman Orbaker made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to adopt the Drainage Council funding assistance criteria as follows:

Criteria for obtaining funding assistance for drainage improvements to private properties within the Town of Williamson.

1. Two or more property owners will be directly impacted by the project.
2. There shall be evidence that the Town of Williamson had not properly provided for easements, maintenance or repair of drainage systems critical to providing for the health, safety, or welfare of persons or property.
3. Flooding of property has been documented to occur on an annual basis or more frequently.
4. Flood waters have been documented to back up into basements, garages, homes, or other buildings on the property, or across public roadways adjoining the property, or otherwise have threatened the structural integrity of such structures or facilities.
5. The property owners shall provide plans to correct the problem, which have been properly designed as determined by the Town of Williamson Watershed Management Advisory Council.

The Town of Williamson Watershed Management Advisory Council shall review plans and specifications for any proposals submitted by the property owners. After review and approval the Town of Williamson Watershed Management Advisory Council shall make recommendations to the Town Board for appropriate action if they deem it to be proper and necessary to protect the health, safety or welfare of the Town. The motion was carried.

Supervisor Hoffman made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to adopt the Watershed Management Drainage Plan & Policy:

***Town of Williamson
Drainage Plan***

BACKGROUND

The Town of Williamson is located on the South Shore of Lake Ontario with the bulk of its land drained by three major tributaries, Jack Creek to the West, Salmon Creek in the center, and Mink Creek to the East. These three tributaries all drain into Lake Ontario and contain a total of approximately 25 miles of streambed including their tributaries. There are also two small areas in the South East corner of the Town that drain into the adjacent Towns of Marion and Sodus through several unnamed creeks or ditches.

In the past most of the drainage ways were maintained by the farmers that owned the land through which they passed, but more recently economic pressures have caused a significant portion of the property to be converted to residential use. As this development has progressed many portions of the streambeds have been neglected and have become blocked by fallen trees and allowed to be overgrown with bushes and trees along their banks. This has caused flooding of some of the upstream areas from time to time, has slowed the flow of water and caused some of the land to be too wet to use for extended periods of time. The slower velocity of the streams has also allowed silt to accumulate and further reduce their ability to properly drain property.

Beginning in the early 1990's Wayne County implemented a plan to clear and maintain approximately 4.5 mile of the lower portion of Salmon Creek, and in the past three years has added approximately 5 miles of the lower portion of Mink Creek to its program. This program referred to as "snag and drag" was developed to provide for drainage of agricultural lands with limited funding, and is beginning to be overtaxed by the ongoing maintenance program throughout the rest of the county. The County program has shown that costs for their program average between \$8000 and \$10,000 per mile of streambed at current values. While the bulk of the remaining stream beds would qualify for inclusion in this program, it is clear that it is necessary to supplement it with a local program which can also address present and future development pressures as the land continues to be converted from agricultural to residential and commercial use.

The Town of Williamson is planning to adopt a local law to be known as the "Town of Williamson Drainage Control Law" and is also planning to adopt a "Watershed Management Drainage Policy" with "Watershed Management Advisory Council" to oversee issues concerning drainage in and about the Town of Williamson. While the new law will help to prevent future drainage problems in the Town ship, there are existing problems that will need to be corrected to benefit the Town as a whole so as not to create a hardship to individual property owners.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT:

There are approximately 15 miles of streambeds to be maintained by a "snag and drag" program similar to the existing County program. There is a substantial drainage problem in the North West corner of the Hamlet of Williamson which will require ditching and piping through the residential area bounded by Bennett Street on the West, Main Street on the South, Lake Avenue on the East, and Route 104 on the North. There are numerous other smaller drainage concerns, which have been identified by the existing Drainage Committee, located throughout the Township. It is highly desirable that these additional problem areas, while not severe now, be addressed soon before additional development takes place that could greatly increase the cost of corrective action. The priority must be to perform the work which will impact the greatest area at the least cost first, beginning at the down stream end of the drainage ways.

FUNDING:

The fee structure to be adopted would contain approximately 175,000 units town wide for all properties. With the first year fee established at \$.25 per unit, a total of \$43,750.00 would be raised. The "Watershed Management Advisory Council" of the Town of Williamson shall submit a budget for work to be completed and a recommended per unit fee to the Town Board each subsequent year to maintain the annual funding at the initial level in the amount of approximately \$43,750.00.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF ACTION:

Each year approximately three of the fifteen miles of major streambed shall be scheduled for the “snag and drag” program. Work shall begin at the North end of Jack Creek, then to the portion of Salmon Creek passing through the existing Town Park between Ridge and Eddy Roads, and then the balance of the stream beds on the basis of greatest benefit at least cost. It is expected that this part of the program will need to be repeated every seven to ten years. The annual cost of this part of the program will be approximately \$30,000.00.

Each year property owners will be encouraged to submit proposals to correct existing problems to the “Watershed Management Advisory Council.” Some of these proposals may entitle property owners to obtain an exemption from the Drainage Tax, and/or may be eligible to obtain funding from the Town for these projects. The “Watershed Management Advisory Council” shall review such proposals and determine the eligibility for the exemption and/or if Town funding is warranted.

Each year the “Watershed Management Advisory Council” shall identify additional work to be completed at Town expense, based upon obtaining the greatest benefit for the least cost. The annual cost for this portion of the program shall be approximately \$10,000.00

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DRAINAGE POLICY

1. STATEMENT OF POLICY

This policy shall be used to develop and implement drainage planning and construction in the Town of Williamson.

The Town of Williamson’s philosophy concerning drainage is that drainage planning is an integral part of the land planning process. It shall be initiated early on in the development process and will concern itself not only with specific site considerations but also watershed wide aspects of planning. Drainage should not be thought of as a site specific problem to be locally solved but requires a thoughtful review of community concerns which include protection of property and health, effects on the environment, recreation, and other physical systems such as transportation.

In general, land development has the effect of increasing rates and volumes of storm runoff. The solutions to addressing these realities must protect the rights of existing properties while balancing economics with the ever-present environmental concerns.

The Town of Williamson has within its borders a variety of conditions that effect drainage; including soils, slopes, land formations, land uses. The variety of variables necessitates an approach that will consider various solutions to the problems of increased runoff.

This policy shall be used to develop and implement drainage planning construction in the Town of Williamson for proposed facilities and to provide guidance for the evaluation and repair of existing conditions that constitute a concern for health, safety, or welfare of the residents. The Town of Williamson’s policy concerning drainage is that drainage planning is an integral part of the land planning process.

Drainage planning is to be initiated early on in the development process and will concern itself not only with specific site considerations but shall also consider and follow the recommendations of the Drainage Studies on file at the Town Building Dept. Office.

2. BASIC PRINCIPLES

2.1 Drainage: A Service Sub-System

Drainage is a sub-system for the general urban development in any area, very much like water or sanitary sewer. Therefore, the planning of the drainage facilities should be in general conformance with the general development plan, which includes land use designations.

2.2 Space Allocation

The volume of water present at a given point in time in an area cannot be diminished. It has demand for space, which must be considered in the planning process. The choice of space is really only limited to location considerations. If it is not absorbed in the soil, it will either run off downstream or must be temporarily stored.

2.3 Effect on Other Sub-Systems

The provision of adequate drainage becomes a competing use for space along with other land uses. If adequate provision is not made in a land-use plan for the drainage demand, storm water runoff will conflict with other land uses, will result in water damages and will impair or even disrupt the functioning of other urban systems, for instance, if a development is too intense for the site, inadequate drainage could be the result.

2.4 Drainage Space Allocation Can Utilize Multi-Purposes

Drainage facilities can fulfill a number of purposes. In addition, facilities not designed primarily for drainage frequently can be designed to provide drainage benefits; e.g., a parking lot that provides detention storage. Another aspect of a drainage strategy is that it must consider multiple means of accomplishing its objectives. In general, there is not one single all-encompassing method of handling storm water. What is required is a combination of conveyance, storage methods and system types.

3. *BASIC INFORMATION REQUIRED*

3.1 Drainage Planning

Drainage design does not lend itself to a piecemeal approach and, therefore, master plans for drainage shall be prepared on a watershed basis. Such plans shall initially cover only the major drainage facilities to ensure preservation of outfalls to receiving streams.

3.2 Data Collection

The first step in implementation of a drainage program is to get the pertinent facts for drainage planning. The utilization of available storm runoff, flood data, soils, information, etc. in order that an intelligent and orderly planning may be undertaken in regard to storm drainage facilities is essential.

3.3 Flood Plan Data

A program should be instituted to delineate flood hazard areas along waterways in the Town that are prone to flooding and where flooding could cause drainage problems. This information shall be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes due to urbanization, changed channel conditions and the occurrence of extraordinary hydrologic events. Flood plain information shall be shown on preliminary and final subdivision plots, including the area inundated by the major storm runoff, which should be indicated as a drainage and/or flooding easement.

3.4 Small Waterways

Small waterways such as backyard swales, etc. are often overlooked; however, they can also have damage potential. These waterways shall receive attention in areas subject to urbanization.

4. *PLANNING*

4.1 Total System Planning

Storm drainage is a part of the total environmental system. Drainage planning should be developed and kept up to date for each drainage watershed in the Town.

Planning for drainage facilities should be related to the master plan of the Town, should be looked upon as a sub-system of the total land-use system and should not proceed independently of these considerations.

4.2 Drainage Planning

Early drainage planning should include planning of major drainage ways from the point of outfall and in an upstream direction. The major drainage ways are generally well defined and will dictate the design of the initial drainage system, including major structures and larger storm sewers. Drainage planning shall be in sufficient detail to provide a drainage development guide for the future in that particular basin.

Drainage planning will also of necessity relate to and respond to development pressure within a watershed.

4.3 Planning Process Ingredients

- a. Major Drainage Planning – Planning for major storm systems draining upland areas will be designed for 25 – 100 year return interval storms. This will include all natural

- watercourses and enclosed systems with drainage areas of over four (4) square miles.
- b. Local Drainage Planning – Planning for local storm systems is usually designed for 10 -25-year interval storms. Local systems will include swales, pipe systems, etc., within or adjacent to a development that does not convey upland drainage of a significant quantity.
 - c. Economic Consideration – In addition to the initial cost of drainage facilities and the enhancement of property values which improved drainage may bring about, the cost onto the Town of operating and maintaining dedicated facilities should be an integral part of the early planning stages.

4.4 Site Planning

All land development proposals will receive full site planning and engineering analysis. Where potential flood hazards are involved, the Planning Board shall take into consideration proposed land use so that it is compatible with the flood hazard risks involved with the property, and appropriate easements shall be provided by the developer to preclude encroachment upon waterways or flood storage areas. The effect of solid type and landform shall also be considered in the planning process.

4.5 Water Quality

Better quality of the waters in our streams is an important objective of drainage planning. Sediment and debris collection and removal from storm runoff should be taken into account if at all possible by using detention storage, sediment settling basins, manholes or other means. Planning shall include appropriate means to prevent inflow to sanitary sewers away from drainage facilities.

4.6 Multiple Use

The planning for drainage facilities shall be coordinated with planning for open space, recreation area, forever wild space, buffer strips, etc. Combining these needs of a community with major drainage ways is a desirable multiple use which reduces land costs.

4.7 Natural Channels

Natural drainage ways shall be used for storm runoff waterways wherever possible.

Artificially channelizing a natural waterway usually speeds up the flow, causing greater downstream peaks and higher drainage costs downstream, and does little to enhance the environment.

Drainage ways having slow flow, grassy bottoms and sides and wide water surfaces provide significant storage capacity. This storage is beneficial in that it reduces downstream runoff peaks and provides the opportunity for groundwater recharge.

4.8 Transfer of Problem

Planning and design of storm water drainage systems shall not be based on the premise that problems can be transferred from one location to another.

Channel modifications that create unnecessary problems downstream should be avoided, both for the benefit of the public and to obviate damage to private parties. Problems to avoid include erosion and downstream sediment deposition, increase of velocity and peak flow rates, debris transportation and changing the water table levels. Where feasible, the recharge of runoff should be explored as a volume reduction technique. Master planning must be based upon potential future upstream development, taking into consideration both upstream and downstream future detention and retention storage within the entire drainage basin.

Wherever reasonably acceptable from a social standpoint, parks can be used for short-term detention of storm runoff to create drainage benefits.

- a. Down stream storage – The detention and retention of storm runoff in slow flow channels, in storage reservoirs in the channels, in off stream reservoirs, and by using planned channel overflow ponding in park and greenbelt areas can be desirable. Downstream facilities in general, require more land area and, because they hold larger amounts of water, will require more extensive planning and design to safeguard against potential problems.

In general, detention storage will be preferred over retention storage for safety and maintenance reasons. Should retention storage (with a mean year around water level) be considered, the storage capacity shall not include capacity below the mean water level. Detention and retention areas shall be designed for ease of access and maintenance by private and/or town forces. Emergency spillway provisions, including erosion control, shall be designed into all facilities. Facilities without raised berm structures are to be preferred in all cases.

The Town reserves the right to make the final decision as to whether temporary storage will be allowed on a site or not. The Town's general policy is to combine storage facilities in lieu of a proliferation of smaller facilities.

4.9 Detention and Retention Storage

Storm water runoff can be stored in detention and retention reservoirs. Such storage reduces the downstream drainage capacity required, thereby reducing the land area and expenditures required downstream. Such storage can be defined further by its location, as in:

- a. Upstream Storage – Storage of storm runoff close to the points of rainfall occurrence includes use of roof tops, parking lots, ball fields, property line swales, parks, road embankments, borrow pits and on-site ponds. Large parking lots, such as at shopping centers, create rapid runoff with high discharge rates. The same is true for many small parking lots. Parking lots often can provide for storage of runoff except where shown that such storage is impractical.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Design Criteria

Storm drainage planning and design shall adhere to the development criteria enacted by the Town of Williamson. These criteria represent the rules within which the planner and designer must work; they are intended to establish guidelines, standards and methods for sound planning and design. The design criteria shall be revised and updated as necessary to reflect advances in the field of drainage engineering and water resources management.

Prospective developers and their engineers should consult the “guidelines for Erosion and Sediment Control in Urban Areas of New York State” by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service as a publication that contains many resources for handling and controlling storm water.

5.2 Local and Major Drainage

Every area has two separate and distinct drainage systems, whether or not they are actually planned for and designed. One is the local system and the other is the major system. The local system handles runoff from frequent storms of lesser severity (10 to 25 year events) and includes the on site storm facilities. The major system is the drainage system, which conducts the runoff from major storms (25 to 100 year events generally) draining upland areas. To provide for orderly growth, to reduce costs to future generations and to prevent loss of life and major property damage, both systems must be planned and properly engineered.

5.3 Design Storm Frequencies

Storm drainage planning and design shall fully recognize the need for considering two separate and distinct storm drainage systems, that is, the local drainage system and the major drainage system. The Town's Development Specifications will outline the proper level of storm to be designed for in each case.

5.4 Local Storm Provisions

The local storm drainage system is necessary to reduce street maintenance costs, to provide protection against regularly recurring damage from storm runoff, to help create an orderly urban system and to provide convenience to the urban residents. The local drainage system is designed to carry the smaller storm events and usually will not economically carry major runoffs.

5.5 Major Storm Provisions

In addition to providing the storm drainage facilities for the local storm runoff, provisions shall be made to obviate major property damage and loss of life for the storm runoff expected to occur once each 25 – 100 years for the major drainage that includes not only on site flows but also upland flows from off site. Such provisions are known as the major drainage system.

Open channels for transportation of major storm runoff are desirable in urban areas and use of such channels is encouraged because of the economics of construction and maintenance of open channels vs. enclosed systems for these flows. Open channel planning and design objectives are best met by using natural, or natural-type channels.

Optimum benefits from open channels can best be obtained by incorporating open space with the channel layout to increase storage capacity and reduce hazard to private property. Effort must be made to reduce flood peaks and control erosion so that the natural channel regime is preserved as much as possible. Backwater computations shall be considered and calculated for either the local or major storm runoff whenever appropriate.

5.6 Runoff Computation

The determination of runoff magnitude shall be by either rational formula, the Soil Conservation Service procedure or statistical analysis based on actual measured flood occurrences. Good engineering judgment shall be exercised in determining which method to utilize. Using two methods as a crosscheck shall be encouraged wherever practical. The peak discharges determined by any of the methods are, at best, approximations. Rarely will the drainage works operate at the design discharge. Flow will always be more or less in actual practice merely passing through the design flows as it rises and falls. Design of a practical and hydraulically balanced works based on sound logic and engineering as well as dependable hydrology should be emphasized.

5.7 Streets

Streets are significant and important in urban drainage and full use shall be made of streets for storm runoff up to reasonable limits, recognizing that the primary purpose of streets is for traffic. Reasonable limits for the use of streets for transportation of storm runoff shall be governed by the below listed design criteria.

*ALLOWABLE USE OF STREETS FOR LOCAL STORM RUNOFF
IN TERMS OF PAVEMENT ENCROACHMENT*

| <u>Street Classification</u> | <u>Maximum Encroachment</u> |
|------------------------------|--|
| Local | No curb or gutter overtopping. Flow may spread to crown of street. |
| Collector | No curb overtopping. Flow spread must leave at least one lane free of water. |
| Arterial | No curb overtopping. Flow spread must leave at least one lane free of water in each direction. |

While it is the intent of this policy to have major storm runoff removed from public streets at frequent and regular intervals into major drainage ways, it is recognized that water will often tend to follow streets and roadways and that streets and roadways often provide a runoff conveyance function.

5.8 Irrigation Ditches

Irrigation ditches shall not be used as outfall points for local or major drainage systems, unless such use is shown to be without unreasonable hazard substantiated by adequate hydraulic engineering analysis. Irrigation ditches should not, as a general rule, be used as an outfall point for the local storm drainage system because of physical limitations. Exceptions include when the capacity of the irrigation ditch is adequate to carry the normal ditch flows plus the local storm runoff with adequate freeboard.

5.9 Detention and Retention Basin Maintenance

The significant cost of handling storm runoff water, coupled with the benefits to be derived from proper storm drainage facilities, points toward the use of detention and retention basins for storage of storm runoff water.

Maintenance of storage reservoirs entails the removal of debris and the removal of sediment. Without regular maintenance a storage reservoir will become unsightly, a potential health hazard and ineffective as a storage basin.

6.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

6.1 Introduction

It is the responsibility of all property owners to maintain existing drainage patterns within the limits of their land holdings. Property owners shall consider the impact of landscaping, grading, or construction of pools, sheds or building additions to the drainage patterns of their land and of the adjacent property owners. Property owners shall maintain a clear and unobstructed path within all existing drainage paths and easements.

6.2 Presentation of Existing Drainage Problems

All interested parties with drainage problems associated with operations in the Town of Williamson shall be presented to the Town for evaluation via correspondence to the Clerk of the Watershed Management Advisory Council for administrative distribution. Correspondence shall include all pertinent data regarding the problem, including a description of the problem, history of the problem, location, and frequency of occurrence.

6.3 Evaluation Procedures

Upon receipt of written request for evaluation of a drainage concern, the Clerk of the Watershed Management Advisory Council will distribute to the staff or committee for evaluation. All pertinent data will be assembled by the staff to better define and describe the existing conditions. Staff will contact the affected parties as needed to evaluate the conditions, including site inspections. Each problem will be evaluated based upon the following criteria:

- Health, safety, or welfare of owner or property
- Magnitude of problem
- Location of problem
- Cause of problem
- Frequency of problem

6.4 Response to Drainage Concerns

Upon review and evaluation of the problem by staff or other committee, recommendations will be presented to the Supervisor for discussion. Decisions regarding corrective measures will be at the discretion of the Town Board. Final recommendations will be addressed in writing to the affected parties.

Policy

Town of Williamson

Adopted: November 28, 2006

Public Comment: No one wished to comment.

Supervisor Hoffman made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to pay the following bills as audited:

| <u>Account:</u> | <u>Voucher No.:</u> | <u>Totals:</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| General Fund | 608 through 633 | \$ 14,926.70 |
| Youth | 110 | |
| Highway Fund | 400 through 420 | \$ 16,284.23 |
| Water Fund | 333 through 345 | \$ 37,085.12 |
| Sewer Fund | 206 through 213 | \$ 14,574.94 |
| Lighting Dist. | 11 | \$ 3,519.31 |
| Bus. Improv. Dist. | 3 | \$ 396.00 |
| <u>Drainage Fund</u> | 1 | \$ 11.60 |
| Total: | | \$ 86,797.90 |

The motion was carried.

Supervisor Hoffman made a motion, seconded by Councilman Verno, to adjourn the meeting at 9:00 PM. The motion was carried.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marlene A. Gulick
Town Clerk