

A Regular Meeting of the Town of Avon was held on Thursday, May 24, 2012 at 7:00 P.M. at the Avon Opera Block/Town Hall with the following members present:

PRESENT: Supervisor David LeFeber, Councilmen Robert Ayers, James Blye and Richard Steen

ABSENT: Deputy Supervisor Thomas Mairs

OTHERS: Water Superintendent Daniel McKeown, Code Enforcement Officer Anthony Cappello, and Town Clerk Sharon Knight, CMC/RMC

VISITORS: Mike Carroll, Ann Jenson, John Holko, Lesa Sobolewski-Mulligan, Clara Mulligan, Holly Watson, Steve Phillips, Pat Brede, Judy Falzoi, Mike Froome, Eric Hite, Rich Hite, Charles Froome, Scot Rosebrough, Deirdre Phillips, Cindy Carestio, Mary Ann Thompson, Bob Thompson, Mike Bernard, Miriam Lerner, Reny Lerner, Richard Sisson, Wendy Sisson, Bruce Clarke, Bill LaBine, and Bill Christiano.

Supervisor LeFeber called the meeting to order at 7:00 P.M.

Pledge of Allegiance

DISCUSSION – VISITOR MIKE CARROLL

Supervisor LeFeber asked for any public comments and Mike Carroll addressed the Board sharing information on an event entitled Western New York Pottery Festival brought to you by Studio Sales Pottery that he is hosting on June 23, 2012. There will be a silent auction that will benefit Chances and Changes. Traffic control has been addressed.

DISCUSSION – OPEN PUBLIC HEARING LOCAL LAW T-5A-2012

Supervisor LeFeber read the following legal notice to open the Public Hearing:

LEGAL NOTICE NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of the Town of Avon, and pursuant to Town Law §130 and §264, that a public hearing shall be held by the Town Board of the Town of Avon at the Town Hall, located at 23 Genesee Street, Avon, New York at 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 24, 2012 for the purpose of considering public opinion and comment about or concerning a proposed local law relating to the following:

A One Year Moratorium and Prohibition within the Town of Avon, Livingston County, New York, of Natural Gas and Petroleum Exploration and Extraction Activities, Underground Storage of Natural Gas, and Disposal of Natural Gas or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration and Production Wastes.

A copy of the proposed local law is available for review by the public at the office of the Town

DISCUSSION – OPEN PUBLIC HEARING LOCAL LAW T-5A-2012-continued

Clerk during regular Town Clerk hours, or by visiting the Town Government page of the Town and Village web site at www.avon-ny.org.

All interested persons are invited to appear and be heard at the aforesaid time and place.

Dated: April 26, 2012

Publish: May 10, 2012

By Order of the Town Board of the Town of Avon

Sharon Knight, CMC/RMC Town Clerk

Attorney Campbell explained the Public Hearing process that allows the public to share with the Board if they are in favor or against the Local Law. The Board then deliberates and decides if they would like to

1. Keep the hearing open if additional comments are needed
2. Adopt the moratorium to seriously investigate the issues with a specific plan to formulate a response on how to move forward.
3. Close the hearing and take no further action.

Supervisor LeFeber welcomed those in attendance and provided an update of history of the Board reviewing Local Law T-5A-2012 and asked for public comments and they follow:

Rich Hite, 117 Clinton Street, Avon, Against

Six months have gone by with no plan of action.

Merian Lerner, Support

Landowner rights affect other people, number of people would take to build it properly, and concerned of the chemicals being used.

Ann Jenson, 2056 Sackett Road, Avon, Support

A letter was provided and follows.

Wendy Sisson, 2505 Avon Geneseo Road, Avon Support

A letter was provided and follows.

William Wadsworth Lloyd, 3468 Nations Road, Geneseo, Support

A letter was provided and follows.

Kenny Lerner, Triphammer Road

Michael Froome, 23 Fisk Place, Avon, Support

Would like to have a plan to move forward and volunteered to be involved, understands from others that they were in favor and then afterwards were sorry they supported.

William Wadsworth Lloyd – Geneseo, Avon landowner, Support

A letter was read by an attendee and follows.

Deirdre M. Phillips, 55 Temple Street, Avon – Support

A letter was provided and follows:

Richard Sisson, 2505 Avon Geneseo Road, Avon, Support

DISCUSSION – OPEN PUBLIC HEARING LOCAL LAW T-5A-2012-continued

A letter was provided and follows.
Judy Falzoi, 1739 Athena Drive, Avon Support

There are a lot of ifs and absolutes, regarding the wells over the last forty years, the central distributors are extremely noisy,
Clara Mulligan, 5325 Barber Road, Avon, Support

A thank you was extended to the Board for taking on this issue. A letter was provided and follows.
Michael Barnard, Support

This is an issue that needs government assistance.
Patricia Brede, 70 Temple Street, Against

Pat has been serving on a task force in Yates County with other representatives throughout State including Thompson and Yates Counties, Penn State, and Cornell University. They have been meeting for over three years and have had numerous speakers. We have several current leases. This issue is best handled at the County level.
William LaBine, 290 Genesee Street, Avon, Support

Asked the Board to step back and look at clean renewable jobs, yearly heating costs can be \$200.00 to \$300.00.
Holly Watson, 5325 Barber Road, Avon, Support

A letter was provided and follows.
Cindy Carestio, Livonia, Support

We stand to lose what our State is known for. A letter from Harry Wadsworth was read for the record and follows.
John Holko, Chambers Street, Spencerport, Against

The statements of facts – were not available. The document reads as if the Town owns the property.
Visitors shared making money, versus quality of life.

Supervisor LeFeber asked if there were any other first time speakers and there were none. Additional visitor comments follow:

A portion of a proposed local law was read.
Making money versus quality of life,
Prior petitions that were submitted to the Board regarding this issue.
This is good for the community and environment. We cannot regulate the gas industry,
The history of the use of energy including the growth of the need for fuel determines that fuel will not be available in eighty-three years.

Regulating at the town level as every town has different needs, complete their own research.

State or County regulations can be erroneous and broad. Salt water and adding chemicals.

2056 Sackett Rd.
Avon
226-2081
a.jenson@hotmail.com

May 22, 2012

Hello Town Board Members – I thought you might be interested in the attached transcripts of an excellent series on hydrofracking last week on National Public Radio, during the "All Things Considered" and "Morning Edition" radio shows (WXXI-AM, 1370 in Rochester).

This looks like a lot of reading, but the print is large and there is a lot of white space! If you'd prefer to listen to the series (recommended) the links to each story appear below. Listening time varies from five to eight minutes.

<http://www.npr.org/2012/05/16/152204584/towns-effort-to-link-fracking-and-illness-falls-short>

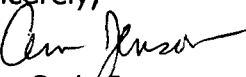
<http://www.npr.org/2012/05/15/152268475/sick-from-fracking-doctors-patients-seek-answers>

<http://www.npr.org/2012/05/17/151545578/frackings-methane-trail-a-detective-story>

<http://www.npr.org/2012/05/17/152268501/pennsylvania-doctors-worry-over-fracking-gag-rule>

Thank you!

Sincerely,


Ann Cady Jenson

NPR Series To Examine Fracking, Monday May 14

All this week, NPR is taking a deeper look at the natural gas boom in the United States. It's supplying America with cheap, abundant energy and pumping billions of dollars into the economy. But there are questions about what the gas boom is doing to our air and our water. Tomorrow on MORNING EDITION, we'll hear from sick patients living near gas wells and the doctors searching for answers.

Monday, May 14 Story, heard on NPR's "All Things Considered" news show:

With Gas Boom, Pennsylvania Fears New Toxic Legacy

MELISSA BLOCK, HOST: This is ALL THINGS CONSIDERED from NPR News. I'm Melissa Block.

ROBERT SIEGEL, HOST: And I'm Robert Siegel.

This week, we're taking a closer look at the natural gas industry and its impact on human health and the environment. In just under a decade, some 200,000 gas wells have been drilled in the U.S. The boom is largely the product of an engineering technique that allows drillers to tap gas reserves that were once unreachable. The technique is called hydraulic fracturing.

BLOCK: Fracking has generated much-needed jobs - about 600,000 of them - and billions of dollars for the U.S. economy. But scientists warn very little is known about how much pollution it's causing. We begin our series in one of the nation's biggest gas hot spots, the vast Marcellus shale that runs through Western Pennsylvania.

NPR's Christopher Joyce reports on the struggle to prevent the region's water from being polluted by the gas industry.

(SOUNDBITE OF FLOWING WATER)

CHRISTOPHER JOYCE, BYLINE: Water is a big deal in Pennsylvania. It's got great trout streams, beautiful rivers. But industry has ruined a lot of Pennsylvania's water. Coal companies hammered this place. Mining left behind acidic water that's killed thousands of miles of streams. I stood on a bridge over a patch of the Lockawanna River and every rock I could see was bright orange.

And now, Pennsylvanians fear a new toxic legacy, this time from shale gas. David Yoxtheimer is a hydrologist at Penn State University.

DAVID YOXTHEIMER: Are we going to let this happen to Pennsylvania again? Are we going to make sure that we have enough money and that these companies' feet are held in the fire to make sure that

once their operations are done, they put everything back together, tidy it up, and make it look like nothing happened there in the first place.

JOYCE: New gas drilling companies in the state want Pennsylvania's water to bust open shale. That means, first of all, water trucks. Everybody complains about these, even people in the industry. I visited a truck staging area run by Chesapeake Energy and I talked to...

DAN LOPATA: Dan Lopata, L-o-p-a-t-a.

JOYCE: And you're in charge of the water?

DAN LOPATO: I'm the field superintendent with Chesapeake, in charge of all our water infrastructure, that's correct.

JOYCE: For the Marcellus?

LOPATO: For the whole Marcellus.

JOYCE: That's a lot of water.

LOPATO: That's a lot of water, a lot of trucks. The transportation of all the fluids is probably our biggest expense and that's our highest exposure to the local community. That's what they see driving up and down the road are the trucks.

JOYCE: And that's what they're annoyed with.

LOPATO: I would say yes to that question.

(SOUNDBITE OF WATER TRUCKS)

JOYCE: The water trucks roll up to a Chesapeake frack site, a drilling pad about half the size of a football field on a leveled hilltop. There's machinery and workers everywhere, all surrounded by forest - deer in the woods, and John Deere on the pad. Workers here drill about a mile down, then out sideways into a layer of shale that holds natural gas.

They detonate charges to crack the shale, then they pump millions of gallons of water, mixed with sand and chemicals, down at high pressure to pry open those cracks and release the gas. When the gas comes to the surface, it brings up a lot of that water. And it's pretty nasty.

Brian Grove is a Chesapeake senior director. He explains that the water has been exposed to what was once a seabed.

BRIAN GROVE: When you expose freshwater to it, that water absorbs the salts. That is something that you don't want to spill on the surface.

JOYCE: Besides salt, the water picks up the minerals from the shale, some of them toxic, some radioactive. About a third of that polluted brine comes right back up. But more salty liquid will spew out of the well over a period of years. This wastewater is what makes people really twitchy. That's because industry used to dump the water straight into rivers. And pools holding the waste sometimes leaked. Brian Grove says the industry should have warned people how messy fracking is.

GROVE: I think the biggest mistake the industry made early on in Marcellus development was just remaining silent. I think the industry, as a whole, has for 50, 60 years operated largely in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana. The folks that moved east were people that were not used to having to explain themselves, they were used to being understood.

JOYCE: But explaining what fracking looks like may not have satisfied people in the face of this onslaught. Over 5,000 new wells just since 2008 in the Marcellus shale, and there have been close to 700 violations involving water. And those violations have cost the industry a little over a million and a half dollars.

So, under a lot of public pressure, the state Department of Environmental Protection has cracked down. They said no more dumping frack water straight into rivers. So, some companies ran it through public water treatment plants. But the state stopped that, too. It came out just too salty and too dirty. So the industry was forced to find another way to deal with frack water. And that's how the recycling business got started.

(SOUNDBITE OF MACHINERY)

JOYCE: Eureka Resources in Williamsport is in an old brick factory next to the Susquehanna River. I put on a hard hat and went into the plant to talk with owner Dan Ertel about this recycling business.

DAN ERTEL: Oh, you can smell that. That's flowback water. This is where all the flowback (unintelligible) come.

JOYCE: When Eureka started in 2008, the state wasn't ready for all this frack water from the wells.

ERTEL: We saw an absolute lack of any water treatment businesses or companies here.

JOYCE: So, Eureka modified off-the-shelf technology to clean up this peculiar mix of gunk in frack wastewater. There's solid material like dirt, minerals like calcium, barium, sulfur compounds and other pollutants. Then drillers take the cleaned up water back and use it again to break shale in a new well.

All of this is an improvement. But at some point, companies will stop drilling news wells and leave. And the state will have to find a way to get rid of the wastewater that's left behind. And in the meantime, there will be more spills. They tend to take place out of sight, in places people don't go to - a frack site, out in the woods, or on a deserted country road. And people worry about what they can't see. So there are scientists who are out there trying to see for them.

(SOUNDBITE OF STREAM)

JOYCE: I met hydrologist Andrew Gavin at a very nice trout stream called Gray's Run. He works for the Susquehanna Basin River Commission. We pulled on some waders and Gavin explained what he was up to.

ANDREW GAVIN: What we're doing in this monitoring project is really establishing what the general health of the streams so then we can measure, you know, if there any changes in the quality of the water.

JOYCE: Scientists have to know the chemistry of a clean stream now so they'll know if frack water gets into one.

GAVIN: You just keep going until you fill up the sampling container.

JOYCE: The commission Gavin works for has planted battery-powered monitors in over 50 streams. If something unusual gets in the stream, their computers in Harrisburg alert them. So, overall, there has been improvement in the way frack water is handled. But scientists say they need to be vigilant. Frack water chemistry, for example, can be surprising. I heard that from a water engineer, Jeanne VanBriesen at Carnegie Mellon University.

JEANNE VANBRIESEN: We're not omniscient. We can't see everything. And sometimes there are downstream effects, particularly ones that involve the way systems interact with each other.

JOYCE: In fact, that happened in Pennsylvania. Bromide in frack water reacted with disinfectants at water treatments plants and created new compounds that could be hazardous to peoples' health. VanBriesen says she also wonders about what happens to all the frack water that's left underground. Pennsylvania is a pin cushion. Oil and gas drilling has gone on for over a century here. She worries that frack water could seep up to the surface.

VANBRIESEN: There are lots of holes in Pennsylvania. Knowing where the old wells are is very important when you're putting in a new one.

JOYCE: And people don't know where all those old wells are. Pennsylvania's struggle with this new industry is being repeated in other states, where there is gas-bearing rock. Penn State's David Yoxtheimer, the hydrologist who follows the frack water, says this issue has really galvanized people.

YOXTHEIMER: The natural gas industry and fracking has sort have been a lightning rod for America's environmental consciousness.

JOYCE: And although each state with natural gas is unique, one thing is common to all of them - the need for water, lots of it.

Christopher Joyce, NPR News.

SIEGEL: Our series on America's fracking boom continues tomorrow on MORNING EDITION. We'll hear from sick patients living near gas wells in Pennsylvania and from the doctors who are searching for answers.

Tuesday, May 15 Story:

Sick From Fracking? Doctors, Patients Seek Answers

The natural gas boom that's underway in the country is creating a lot of excitement. It's providing jobs and injecting cash often into areas that were hit hard by the economic downturn. It's also providing an abundant and cheap source of energy. But there are concerns about the impact on health and the environment.

All this week, we'll be hearing from people living on the frontlines of the gas drilling industry, and we'll look into just how safe it is to live and work so close to this fast-growing sector.

Today, NPR's Rob Stein takes us to a health clinic in rural Pennsylvania.

ROB STEIN, BYLINE: Everything seemed pretty quiet when Kay Allen started work that day. She's a nurse at a community clinic in southwestern Pennsylvania. But things didn't stay quiet for long.

KAY ALLEN: All the girls, they were yelling at me in the back: You've got to come out here, quick. You got to come out here, quick.

STEIN: Kay rushed out front and knew right away what all the yelling was about. The whole place reeked, like someone had spilled a giant bottle of nail polisher remover.

ALLEN: So I told everybody to get outside and get fresh air. So we went outside. And Aggie said, Kay, I'm going to be sick. But before I could get in to get something for her to throw up in, she had to go over the railing.

STEIN: Nothing like this had ever happened in the 20 years Kay's been at the clinic. After about 45 minutes, she thought the coast was clear and took everyone back inside.

ALLEN: It was fine. But the next thing you know, they're calling me again. There was another gust. Well, the one girl, Miranda, she was sitting at the registration place, and you could tell she had had too much of it. And Miranda got overcome by that, and she passed out.

STEIN: This sort of thing has been happening for weeks at the Cornerstone Care clinic in Burgettstown, Pennsylvania. Mysterious gusts of fumes keep wafting through the clinic.

The day before our visit, Kay suddenly felt like she'd been engulfed by one of these big, invisible bubbles.

ALLEN: And all of a sudden, your tongue gets this metal taste on it. And it feels like it's enlarging, and it just feels like you're not getting enough air in because your throat gets real burney. And the next I know I was...

(SOUNDBITE OF TONGUE CLICK)

ALLEN: ...wow.

STEIN: You passed out.

ALLEN: Yeah, I passed out.

STEIN: Half a dozen of Kay's co-workers stopped coming in. One old-timer quit. No one can figure out what's going on. For doctors and nurses used to taking care of sick people, it's unnerving to suddenly be the patients.

ALLEN: It's the unknown, I think, that is the scariest thing.

STEIN: So they're doing what doctors usually do in this kind of situation: look for the cause.

Rich Rinehart runs Cornerstone. It's surrounded by valleys and rolling green hills. And on one of those hills, he just noticed a tower. That means there's a new gas well there. He can't help but wonder whether the natural gas drilling going on all around them may have something to do with it.

RICH RINEHART: I lay at bed at night thinking all kinds of theories. So, is something coming through the air from some process that they're using? I know they use a lot of chemicals, and so forth. Certainly, that could be a culprit. We're wondering: Is something coming through the ground?

STEIN: Now, no one knows whether the gas drilling has anything to do with what's happening. It could easily turn out to be something completely unrelated. There's a smelting plant down the road, old coal mines everywhere.

RINEHART: Anything could be possible, and we just are trying to get to the root of it.

STEIN: This mystery isn't just happening at the Cornerstone clinic. People living near gas well drilling all around the country are reporting similar symptoms, plus terrible headaches, nasty rashes, wheezing, weird aches and pains. And some of the doctors in places where drilling's booming say they don't know how to help these patients.

Dr. Julie DeRosa works at Cornerstone.

DR. JULIE DEROSA: I don't want to ignore symptoms that may be clues to a serious condition. I also don't want to order a lot of unnecessary tests. I don't want to feed any kind of hysteria.

STEIN: To try to figure out what's going on, the clinic called in some experts. They called Pennsylvania's version of the EPA, which is investigating. They also started testing the air for chemicals and keeping diaries of everyone's symptoms. And they called Raina Rippel.

RAINA RIPPEL: We just wanted to do a couple of quick water samples...

STEIN: Rippel just started a non-profit to help people in Southwestern Pennsylvania struggling with this kind of medical mystery. Her team's at the clinic today to take samples of tap water from inside a men's room and from a stream out back.

RIPPEL: Tip the water down a little bit before you do it.

STEIN: She knows people in the area have lot of questions.

RIPPEL: Is my water safe to drink? Is the air fit to breathe? Am I going to suffer long-term health impacts from this?

STEIN: To try to answer these questions, her project's connecting doctors and patients with experts who might be able to sort things out. These are toxicologists, occupational health doctors, environmental scientists.

David Brown helped set up the program because he knows people are frustrated.

DAVID BROWN: People go from physician to physician because nobody seemed to be able to treat this awful rash that I have. Or nobody seemed to be able to deal with my gastrointestinal pain that I have. And so they go from place to place, trying to find someone that can do that.

STEIN: So the project's starting to educate doctors about what kinds of tests they can try and what kind of advice to give, and they also have a nurse practitioner. She visits and counsels people who are sick.

Dr. Sean Porbin's one of the project's doctors. But Porbin's skeptical many people are getting sick from the drilling, which is commonly called fracking. There are 5,000 new wells in Pennsylvania. Given those numbers, he says...

SEAN PORBIN: You'd expect people dropping all over the place based on the amount of fracking that's going on here. You would look around and see people dropping like flies. It's not the case. I don't see anybody affected. And it's not for a lack of looking.

STEIN: Porbin, who like a lot of people in the area has leased some of his land for drilling, wants to make sure no one's missing more mundane explanations.

PORBIN: We have an old saying in medicine: When you hear hoof beats, you don't, you know, think Zebras. You think horses.

STEIN: The cause could be something a lot more common: Lyme disease, some kind of virus, allergies. The natural gas industry says there's no evidence the drilling is causing health problems. Health experts say there's only really way to know whether the drilling is making people sick or not: do some big studies.

Christopher Portier heads the National Center for Environmental Health.

CHRISTOPHER PORTIER: There's a lot of anecdotal evidence out there. And so a well-conducted study looking at a number of communities could help us better understand if there's an impact, what's its magnitude, how we should avoid having that impact, if there is one.

STEIN: Problem is, no one's done that yet. So in the meantime, patients and doctors don't have a lot of options. In western Pennsylvania, a lot of them are being referred to Dr. Charles Werntz. He's just across the border in Morgantown, at West Virginia University. He's used to dealing with chemical exposures. He usually treats workers who get sick on the job. Lately, he's seeing more people who live near the drilling. For now, he can't really do much more than offer basic advice: drink bottled water, air out the house, leave your shoes outside. And, Werntz says, if it's still bad, move, if you can.

CHARLES WERNTZ: It is frustrating. As a physician I like it when somebody can come to me with a problem and I can help them solve the problem, whether it's through, you know, a specific treatment or, you know, whatever. And this is frustrating, because the treatment is really to get away from the exposure, and that's hard to do.

STEIN: Back at the Cornerstone clinic, things got so bad, they decided they had to close down. They're moving to temporary offices until someone hopefully figures out what's going on.

Rob Stein, NPR News.

(SOUNDBITE OF MUSIC)

GREENE: Tomorrow here on MORNING EDITION, we'll hear about an intensive study that's trying to provide concrete answers to the questions surrounding natural gas production and health.

Wednesday, May 16, Story:



Maggie Starbard/NPR

William Reigle has fibrosis, a disease that may be aggravated by nearby fracking. He's one of more than 2 million Pennsylvanians who get their health care from Geisinger Health System. The system wants to use its extensive database of patient records to study the health impact of natural gas production.

A proposed study of people in northern Pennsylvania could help resolve a national debate about whether the natural gas boom is making people sick.

The study would look at detailed health histories on hundreds of thousands of people who live near the Marcellus Shale, a rock formation in which energy companies have already drilled about 5,000 natural gas wells.

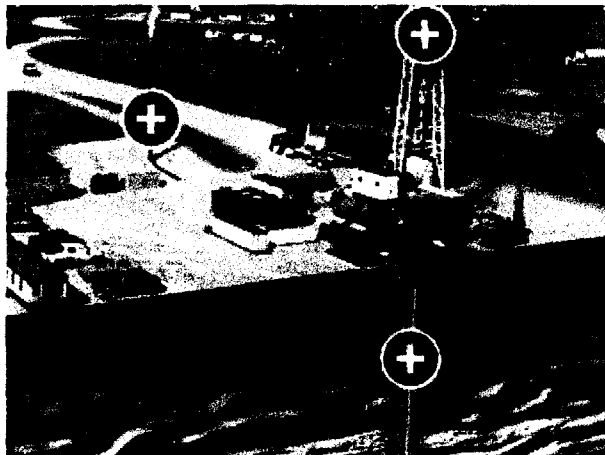
If the study goes forward, it would be the first large-scale, scientifically rigorous assessment of the health effects of gas production.

Secret Weapon: A Very Large Database

In recent years, there have been lots of anecdotal reports about people who say they have been harmed by the chemicals associated with gas wells and the drilling technique known as hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Science And The Fracking Boom: Missing Answers

Explore key components of the natural gas production process — and the questions scientists are asking.



NPR

[View Interactive](#)

But "there doesn't seem to be a lot of hard data to either support or refute those claims," says David Carey, associate chief research officer of the Geisinger Health System, which provides care to more than 2 million Pennsylvanians.

So the Geisinger system wants to use its huge database of electronic health records to help researchers get definitive answers, Carey says.

The long-term goal is to learn whether gas operations increase the incidence of diseases such as diabetes and cancer, Carey says. But first, he says, researchers want to take a quick look at whether air pollutants associated with gas drilling are affecting people with asthma and other lung problems.

The asthma study is possible because Geisinger's database includes tens of thousands of people with asthma, says Dr. Paul Simonelli, the system's director of thoracic medicine.

From his office in Geisinger's gleaming medical center in Danville, Pa., Simonelli demonstrates why the database is so valuable. With just a few computer keystrokes, he brings up the record for an asthma patient.

"This patient's been seen in our system well over a dozen times," he says, scrolling through the record. "And this dates back to 2001."

Looking For Clues In Asthma And Ozone

Researchers want to start with asthma patients because they are very sensitive to ground-level ozone, a pollutant that often forms near gas wells, Simonelli says.

When ozone levels rise, he says, many asthma patients begin to have trouble breathing and seek help.



Maggie Starbard/NPR

Dr. Paul Simonelli is the director of thoracic medicine for the Geisinger system. Geisinger researchers want to find out whether air pollutants associated with gas drilling are affecting people with asthma and other lung problems.

Primary care physicians are usually the first people patients call, Simonelli says. Then, he says, "we see it in the specialty clinics such as my own, where we'll be messaged by lots of patients that [say,] 'I'm getting worse, what should I do?' "

When ozone levels get really high, he says, asthma patients start showing up in emergency rooms.

About 6 percent of people in the United States have asthma, Simonelli says, "so we're talking about an enormous number of people who are potentially at risk to have their conditions worsened by these exposures."

And the Geisinger database contains such detailed information that it's possible to figure out things like precisely how far each asthma patient lives from a gas well, says Brian Schwartz, an environmental epidemiologist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Schwartz, who is working with Geisinger on the project, says the plan is to use air quality data from the Environmental Protection Agency to identify days when ozone levels are high, then use the database to answer a series of questions about asthma patients. Questions such as: "Are they being admitted to the hospital? Are they requiring emergency department visits? Are they using more inhalers?"

'We Just Want The Facts To Lead Us'

Northern Pennsylvania is a particularly good place to ask those questions because gas operations are the primary source of ozone and only began a few years ago, Schwartz says.

"Because we have 10 years of health data, but the drilling has mainly been for the past five years, we have a period with information on asthma patients and controls before drilling, [as well as] a period after drilling," he says.

There's one big hitch, though, Schwartz says. The asthma study alone is likely to cost nearly a million dollars — and no one has offered to pay for it yet.

Even so, Schwartz is optimistic. One reason, he says, is that the research has strong support at Geisinger — from the CEO on down.

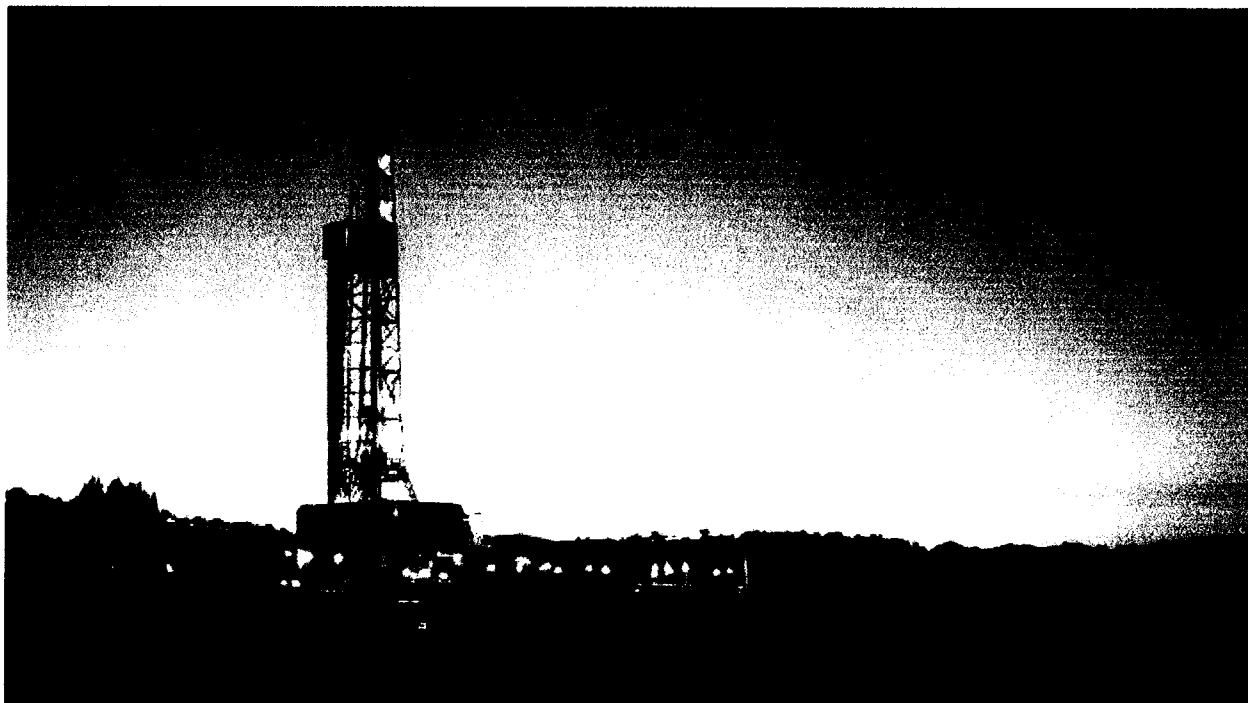
There's a good reason for Geisinger's commitment, Carey says. "If you look at the map, the geographic footprint of our patient catchment area, this is literally going on in our backyard."

So Carey and other Geisinger officials have been working to build support for the study among scientists, and capture the interest of funding agencies.

And so far the response has been positive, Carey says, in part because Geisinger is seen as a neutral party in the national debate about fracking and shale gas production.

"We're not out to get anybody," he says. "We just want to let the facts lead us wherever they will. So if we do find that there are environmental exposures that are harming people's health, we'll say it. If we find evidence that there's nothing to worry about, we'll say that, too."

Thursday, May 17, Story



David Gilkey/NPR

A natural gas drilling rig's lights shimmer in the evening light near Silt, Colo.

The United States is seeing a natural gas boom, and that trend has plenty of cheerleaders. One reason for all the support is a belief that natural gas is a much cleaner source of energy than coal.

But NPR's Elizabeth Shogren reports that it is still not clear how much air pollution is created when companies drill for natural gas.

ELIZABETH SHOGREN: It's pretty well researched, power plants that burn coal pump out far more greenhouse gases than power plants that run on natural gas. But what people don't know is how much greenhouse gases are being released here.

(SOUNDBITE OF MACHINERY)

SHOGREN: In sprawling gas fields like this one in Colorado, well heads, storage tanks and pipelines all leak methane.

Energy consultant Sue Tierney says, wait a minute.

SUE TIERNEY: We need to know a lot about methane itself, which is natural gas, if we're worried about climate change, so that we don't automatically think that gas is so much cleaner than coal.

SHOGREN: Methane is a very potent greenhouse gas. It's very effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere.

TIERNEY: So, 50 years from now, are we really going to be wondering if we really screwed up because we went on this big gas boom? You really wouldn't want to be messing that up.

SHOGREN: She says that's why it's so important to study air pollution from natural gas production now. Sue Tierney was on an Energy Department advisory panel that recommended gas companies start measuring and reporting their air emissions. The way it is now, the government doesn't really know how much methane comes from gas production.

GREG FROST: What the official estimates are based on generally are not so many measurements, but rather estimates.

SHOGREN: Greg Frost is an air pollution expert for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

FROST: You know, they really are based on maybe a measurement here or there, but then they're largely based on extrapolation.

SHOGREN: To nail down how much methane is being leaked, many scientists say you have to take lots of direct measurements: how much methane is coming off a well or a pipeline or a whole gas field. And at the foot of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, there's a tower that tipped off scientists that estimates are poor substitutes for measuring. And here's how that happened.

Imagine an open metal structure as tall as the Eiffel Tower, and in the shape of a Toblerone chocolate box.

(SOUNDBITE OF ELEVATOR)

SHOGREN: A tiny elevator runs up the middle. For the past few years, this tower has been Gaby Petron's muse, spewing out numbers about air pollution.

GABY PETRON: I look for a story in the data. OK, so, you give me a data set, I will study it back and forth and left and right for weeks.



Elizabeth Shogren/NPR

Gaby Petron, an atmospheric scientist with NOAA, stands in front of a natural gas well. Several years ago, Petron stumbled upon data suggesting northern Colorado's natural gas production fields were leaking surprisingly high levels of methane into the air.

SHOGREN: Four years ago, tubes at the top of the tower started sucking in samples of air every day. Gaby noticed that data from the tower showed surprising levels of methane.

PETRON: Oh, my God. Whatever was in the air here was really different than anywhere else.

SHOGREN: Gaby works for NOAA's lab in Boulder. Her next step was to try to find out what was creating that methane. She talked a colleague into turning his Prius into a mobile lab for taking air samples.

PETRON: You want to see the invisible. You want to see what's in the air, and you want to know exactly where the air is coming from.

SHOGREN: She got into the Prius and headed east, in the direction of the tower. She took a good look around for potential sources of all that methane.

PETRON: Every time we would drive east, the methane would go up. And I'm, like, why is that? And then you come here and you see cows. You're like, OK, maybe it's the cows.

SHOGREN: Cows burp methane. But they weren't a match. They didn't have the right chemical fingerprint. Rotting garbage produces methane, too. But a nearby landfill wasn't a match either.

Next on her list: the gas and oil fields northeast of the tower. As she drove near, methane levels on her computer screen in the Prius spiked.

PETRON: Ta-da.

SHOGREN: She had her match.

PETRON: So that's when you have your moment. You're like, all right. The story is right there. It's really not the landfill. It's really not the cows. It's really all the oil and gas equipment and activities that are going on in the region. And it's not new. It's always been there. We were just not measuring it.

SHOGREN: Gaby's measurements show the gas and oil fields in northern Colorado are probably leaking twice as much methane into the air as the industry says they are.

PETRON: I think the atmosphere, it's not lying.

SHOGREN: She published her work in the Journal of Geophysical Research a couple months ago. But why don't gas companies measure their methane emissions?

(SOUNDBITE OF ENCANA WELL SITE)

SHOGREN: At a well pad in Western Colorado, Cindy Allen tells me it's not doable.

CINDY ALLEN: We've driven around these fields. You've seen production sites all over.

SHOGREN: Some of these gas fields sprawl over hundreds of square miles. Allen heads the environment team for a drilling company called Encana. She says it would take too much work for companies to maintain air pollution monitors near each well site.

ALLEN: Direct emission measurement is extremely expensive. It's not realistic to install such devices on every single emission source that there is.

SHOGREN: Howard Feldman, from American Petroleum Institute, says companies are trying to improve their estimates. His trade group is working on a new survey of methane emissions from tens of thousands of wells. But Feldman says more measurements like the ones that came from that NOAA tower are needed, too.

HOWARD FELDMAN: Both are valid, and both add to the information that we have.

SHOGREN: Feldman says it's in the industry's interest to find leaks and capture methane. That way, they can sell it instead of losing it to the atmosphere.

Thursday, May 17, Story, heard on NPR's "All Things Considered" news show:

Pennsylvania Doctors Worry Over Fracking 'Gag Rule'

by Susan Phillips

A new law in Pennsylvania has doctors nervous.

The law grants physicians access to information about trade-secret chemicals used in natural gas drilling. Doctors say they need to know what's in those formulas in order to treat patients who may have been exposed to the chemicals.

But the new law also says that doctors can't tell anyone else — not even other doctors — what's in those formulas. It's being called the "doctor gag rule."

'I Don't Know If It's Due To Exposure'

Plastic surgeon Amy Pare practices in suburban Pittsburgh where she does reconstructive surgeries and deals with a lot of skin issues. She tells me about one case, a family who brought in a boy with strange skin lesions.

"Their son is quite ill — has had lethargy, nosebleeds," Pare says. "He's had liver damage. I don't know if it's due to exposure."

The family lived near natural gas drilling activity, and there was some concern that the boy may have been exposed to some of the chemicals being used. Producing natural gas is a pretty industrial process and gives off a lot of fumes. It uses a lot of chemicals to open wells to get the gas flowing.

Pare's first step was to figure out what chemicals the drillers were using. But that information isn't easy to get. In this case, Pare says, the patient's family had a good lawyer who helped them find out what kind of chemicals the gas company was using.

"If I don't know what [patients] have been exposed to, how do I find the antidote? We're definitely not clairvoyant," she says.

Revealing Trade Secrets ... Sort Of



Enlarge Susan Philips/WHYY

Plastic surgeon Amy Pare says it's important for doctors to know what kind of substances patients she's treating might have been exposed to.

Pennsylvania's new law was supposed to make things easier for doctors and patients. The law, which is similar to those in Texas and Colorado, requires drillers to list the chemicals used to produce oil or gas on a public website that doctors like Pare can access.

But the website doesn't list all the chemicals used; it leaves off those considered to be trade secrets. These are ingredients that a company says it has to keep secret in order to maintain an edge over its competitors. Before the law, doctors couldn't find out what those trade-secret chemicals were. Now, they can.

But there's a catch: Doctors can get the chemical names only if they sign a confidentiality agreement and agree not to share that information. That's a move that makes doctors like Pare nervous.

"As I understand it, it's legally binding, so if 20 years from now I hiccup that someone was exposed to zippity doo dah, I'm legally liable for that," she says.

It's not even clear whether the doctor can share the trade-secret ingredient with the patient or the patient's neighbors, co-workers or primary care doctor.

'A Mountain Out Of A Molehill'?

Ever since the law was signed earlier this year, doctors have been asking lots of questions. But authors of the law say doctors are overreacting.

"It's not to discredit those who are sincerely looking out for the health of others, but I think a mountain has been made out of a molehill," says Drew Crompton, a legislative staffer and one of the primary drafters of

the law. "It's important to have disclosure, and that's what we tried to do. And I think this is coming from people who oppose the industry."

The law was modeled after a Colorado initiative, which was modeled after a federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation. At a recent talk for local officials, Michael Krancer, the head of Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Protection, defended what some are calling the "doctor gag rule."

"The 'gag order on physicians' — nothing could be further from the truth or more nonsensical than this," Krancer said. "The provisions of Act 13 are exactly like what we have already and had had in the federal system since the '70s. There's nothing new there."

But there are some differences. The federal law was designed for workers, while the new state laws cover everyone. And critics say some important parts of the federal law are missing in these state laws.

Balancing Trade Secrets And Public Health

Barry Furrow, the director of the health law program at Drexel University in Philadelphia, says writers of Pennsylvania's law made it vague.

"They've lacked definition. They haven't defined the boundaries of disclosure, so doctors are properly nervous," Furrow says. "What can they disclose to the state? What can they disclose to the community? It's just the patient and the doctor only. And this is a public health problem with toxic chemicals. It's much larger than one patient. It's going to be a community."

Pennsylvania's Department of Public Health recently issued a statement assuring doctors that they would be able to share information with their patients and public health officials. But Furrow wonders how well that statement would hold up in court.

"If Halliburton decides to sue a doctor, that's quite terrifying," he says. "You have a very large, probably rather aggressive company, given its history."

Howard Frumkin, dean of the School of Public Health at the University of Washington, is an expert in treating workers who have been exposed to chemicals on the job.

"In more than two decades of practicing occupational medicine, I'll tell you how often I was able to make the right diagnosis and plan the right treatment when I didn't know what the patients were exposed to — zero times," he says.

Frumkin says companies have a legitimate right to protect trade secrets. But he says there is also a legitimate public need to know about what they may have been exposed to.

"You need to balance off those two rights," he says. "In this case, it seems the law tried to make the balance but didn't quite get it right. There are very chilling statements there that would inhibit physicians and public health officials from getting information that they need."

Some Pennsylvania lawmakers are responding to doctors' confusion. A bill has been introduced to remove the need for doctors to agree to a confidentiality agreement.

May 23, 2012

Avon Town Board
23 Genesee Street
Avon NY 14414

Avon Town Board Members,

I strongly support a moratorium on fracking for natural gas.

This heavy industry could reduce our property values, result in costly road damage, cause environmental pollution, and permanently change the rural character of Avon.

Please impose a 12-month moratorium so the town can take the time to carefully consider the risks of fracking.

Sincerely,

Peter Watson
5325 BARBER RD
AVON, NY 14414

Peter N.D. Watson

State of New York

§ 2:

County of Livingston

On the 23 day of May in the year 2012,
undersigned, a notary public in and for said state, personally known to me or
Peter Watson, personally known to me or
ba factory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name
wif and acknowledged to me that he/she/they
car and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the
person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument.

Sharon M. Knight
SHARON M. KNIGHT
No. 01KN6075134
Notary Public, State of New York
Qualified in Livingston County
My Commission Expires June 30, 2014

Sharon Knight

From: Gael Orr <gorr@onceagainnutbutter.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2012 8:15 AM
To: 'sknight@avon-ny.org'
Subject: Public Hearing this Thursday

Hi Sharon! How are you? Well I trust? I would like to formally request an opportunity to speak at this week's town hearing on the issue of hydrofracking. I will be representing our company, Once Again Nut Butter (we are an organic food company located in Nunda, NY yet employ people from Avon, as well as, other parts of Livingston County). I thank you in advance for this opportunity. Kindest regards, Gael Orr

Gael J. B. Orr
Communications Manager

12 S. STATE STREET P.O. BOX 429 NUNDA, NY 14517-0429

Tel: 585-468-2535

Fax: 585-468-5995

Web: <http://www.onceagainnutbutter.com>



Manufacturing organic and natural nut butters, seed butters and honey since 1976.

May 22, 2012

Dr. Johannes A. Koomen
297 Spring Street
Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED

MAY 22 2012

SHARON M. KNIGHT
TOWN CLERK / TAX COLLECTOR

To: Town of Avon
c/o: Sharon Knight, Town Clerk
Town Hall Offices
Opera Block Building
23 Genesee Street
Avon, NY 14414

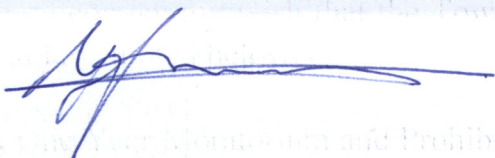
Dear Sharon,

Please convey my wish that the Town of Avon courageously uphold the proposed local law quoted below:

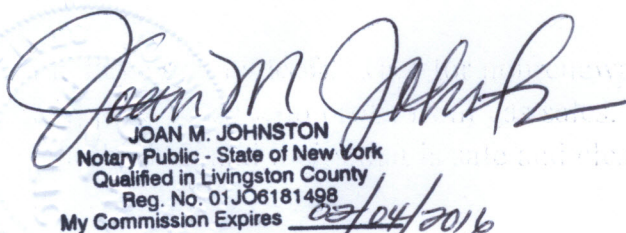
"A One Year Moratorium and Prohibition within the Town of Avon, Livingston County, New York, of Natural Gas and Petroleum Exploration and Extraction Activities, Underground Storage of Natural Gas, and Disposal of Natural Gas or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration and Production Wastes."

I believe that hydrofracking for nonrenewable energy will cause more harm than good except to those who profit from gas sales. We all, I believe, hope to pass on a world to our children and theirs that is safe and clean. This moratorium is a step in forming that future.

Respectfully signed:



Dr. Johannes A. Koomen



JOAN M. JOHNSTON
Notary Public - State of New York
Qualified in Livingston County
Reg. No. 01JO6181498
My Commission Expires 03/04/2016

NEW YORK 'ALL-PURPOSE' ACKNOWLEDGMENT

REAL PROPERTY LAW §309-a

State of New York

County of Monroe

} ss.

On the 19th day of May in the year 2012
Day Month Year

before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state,

personally appeared Patricia M Koomen, personally
Name of Signerknown to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence tobe the individual(s) whose name(s) is (are) subscribed to the withininstrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed thesame 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.

Eileen M Weaver

Signature of Notary Public



EILEEN M. WEAVER
Notary Public, State of New York
No 01WE5034318
Qualified in Monroe County
Commission Expires: December 12, 2014

OPTIONAL

Though the information in this section is not required by law, it may prove valuable to persons relying on the document and could prevent fraudulent removal and reattachment of this form to another document.

Description of Attached Document

Title or Type of Document: Town of Avon - Town ClerkDocument Date: 5/19/2012 Number of Pages: 1

Signer(s) Other Than Named Above: _____

RIGHT THUMBPRINT
OF SIGNER

Top of thumb here

May 19, 2012

From: Patricia M Koomen
297 Spring St.
Avon NY 14414

To: Town of Avon
c/o: Town Clerk
Sharon Knight
Town Hall Offices
Opera Block Building
23 Genesee Street
Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED

MAY 22 2012

SHARON M. KNIGHT
TOWN CLERK / TAX COLLECTOR

Dear Sharon,

Please convey my wish that the Town of Avon courageously uphold the proposed local law quoted below:

"A One Year Moratorium and Prohibition within the Town of Avon, Livingston County, New York, of Natural Gas and Petroleum Exploration and Extraction Activities, Underground Storage of Natural Gas, and Disposal of Natural Gas or Petroleum Extraction, Exploration and Production Wastes."

I believe that hydrofracking for nonrenewable energy will cause more harm than good except to those who profit from gas sales. We all, I believe, hope to pass on a world to our children and theirs that is safe and clean. This moratorium us a step in forming that future.

Dear Sharon,

Respectfully signed:

Patricia M Koomen

Respectfully signed:

DISCUSSION – OPEN PUBLIC HEARING LOCAL LAW T-5A-2012-continued

Supervisor LeFeber asked the Board if they would like to respond and their comments follow:

Councilman Steen: Took a tour in Pennsylvania including briefing for one hour, visited sites, preparation of the road, pad and drilling crew and then the fracking crew. Two billion dollars have been spent in the last three years, witnessed restaurant business, backed up traffic, a lot of people working, safety features on site along with 24/7 engineers. Did not see anything negative such as hazard waste disposal. He is inclined to take our time with this issue including hearing from 20/25 people here that want a moratorium, talked to a lot of people that are supporting not adopting law as the Marcellus shale is not here in Avon and it is one hundred miles away from the Utica shale. The cost of gas for heating. He recommends everyone becoming educated prior to this decision, join a group and at a minimum spend one day or even one week. In the end drilling maybe allowed even though the local board has a moratorium.

Councilman Ayers – Not supporting moving forward at this time, not in a high area of production gas or the Marcellus share. Hold onto what we are doing and take time before moving forward with any additional action. The Town of Dryden was written for an appeal and the lower court and Supreme Court have heard the case and it's known at the Appellate level.

Supervisor LeFeber: Supports, Visited Pennsylvania last September and attended other meeting. Believes it's a significant issue and would like to take the time to study and have volunteers to assist. He is not sure that drilling is a good or bad and would like to take the time to study. May find that the only things that the Town can control are the roads and traffic.

Councilman Blye: Questioned if the local law is adopted if there could be changes.

Attorney Campbell stated to change the local law process would be necessary. The Board could close the hearing, take a vote or table the decision.

Visitor Hite questioned if the Board had the funds to pay for a study.

Supervisor LeFeber responded there is money in our reserves and we have volunteers to assist in the study. The local law has been through three drafts and has been written to be defensible.

DISCUSSION SOUTH AVON CEMETERY

Visitor Molly Low asked the Board for an update on her request to purchase plots in the South Avon Cemetery. Supervisor LeFeber stated that there has not been any further information provided by our Engineer at this time, but will check with the Engineer.

RESOLUTION #103 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

On motion of Councilman Blye, seconded by Supervisor LeFeber the following resolution was ADOPTED AYES 4 NAYS 0 ABSENT 1 (Councilman Mairs)

RESOLUTION #103 APPROVAL OF MINUTES-continued

RESOLVE to approve the minutes of May 10, 2012 as presented.

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Aye, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

DISCUSSION – WATER REPORT

Water Superintendent McKeown reported on the following:

The lights at the highway barn have greatly improved with the installation of new lights.
It's like night and day.

Curb boxes continue to be replaced.

Spreading top soil

Normal mowing of properties and taking care of things.

DISCUSSION – HIGHWAY REPORT

Highway Superintendent Crye was not in attendance and Supervisor LeFeber reported on the following:

Working in Livonia paving for two days.

Working with the County on York Road

Rolling Ridge road work

Mowing cemeteries and road sides

DISCUSSION – CODE ENFORCEMENT REPORT

Code Enforcement Officer Cappello reported on the following:

There is a snag on the rebuilding of the Potter home and it will be handled on Tuesday.

There has not been continued movement of the rebuilding of Janice White's home and forward movement is needed as there is a limit allowing the resident to live in the trailer on the property.

Discussion on the condemnation of property on East Main Street was discussed.

DISCUSSION – ATTORNEY REPORT

Attorney Campbell reported on the following:

Work continues on preparing the necessary documents for a zoning change on property located at 5611 East Avon Lima Road.

A time line is being developed for the annexation of property into the Village. Joint meetings, public hearing and notification of neighboring communities will be needed.

DISCUSSION – ATTORNEY REPORT-continued

A telephone conference call was held with Helga Heen and his Attorney. Additional information of neighbor complaints is being requested.

DISCUSSION – TOWN CLERK REPORT

Town Clerk Knight reported on the following:

A thank you was extended to Code Enforcement Cappello for replacing the flag and holder on the outside of our building. Also, I would like to thank, for the record, James Brewer for providing the materials and for getting the front windows cleaned.

Mr. Seeley continues to call and has requested a copy of approved Board minutes. Supervisor LeFeber reported he contacted the Rochester City Elevator Inspector and was told that the elevator is in compliance.

Councilman Steen stated that he has met with Mike Loomis and a proposal will be put together regarding the motion detectors. The key for the back storage and elevator key needs to be provided to the Town Clerk.

There was discussion on a proposal to purchase mailboxes. The proposal does not provide slots to allow for items to be placed in the Department's mailboxes. Further investigations will be completed.

In response to Supervisor LeFeber's concern of signing payroll regarding Deputy Town Clerk Stephanie Schweitzer's time sheet attendance, a meeting was held. The meeting was very productive and included discussions of the interests of the Town and the Employee. The long term interest of the employee that was shared was to work in the Court Department. One of the reasons was the stress that is caused by the lack of funding in the Town Clerk's Office. It's hard for an employee to work not knowing that in December dollars will be available for the position. I wish to thank Supervisor LeFeber for his time and personnel skills to have made our meeting successful. In the past budget transfers were done in December to reduce unnecessary stress of the Department. A request is being made to make the adjustment now. In response to the concerns of funding a spreadsheet has been developed to share the amount of funds requested to last through this year. If the Board has any questions I would be happy to answer them.

The County Highway Department has requested another resolution for State Roads Snow and Ice Control. The current one on file extends to June 30, 2013 and the request is for an extension to June 30, 2014. The Board took the following action.

RESOLUTION #104 STATE ROADS SNOW AND ICE CONTROL

On motion of Supervisor LeFeber, seconded by Councilman Ayers the following resolution was ADOPTED AYES 4 NAYS 0 ABSENT 1 (Councilman Mairs)

RESOLUTION #104 STATE ROADS SNOW AND ICE CONTROL-continued

RESOLVE that the agreement which became effective July 1, 1974, between the County of Livingston and this Town, relating to the control of snow and ice on the State Highways within this Town, and such adjacent territory within said County as might be agreed upon by the County and the Town Superintendent of Highways, and the changes and modifications of said agreement heretofore approved by this Town, be and the same hereby are extended for an additional period of one year, until June 30, 2014.

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Absent, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

RESOLUTION #105 PAYMENT OF BILLS

On motion of Councilman Blye, seconded by Supervisor LeFeber the following resolution was ADOPTED AYES 5 NAYS 0

RESOLVE to accept for payment Abstract 2012-10 in the following amounts:

Concerning ABSTRACT of Claims Number 2012-10 including claims as follows:

General Fund	Voucher #198 through #218 in amounts totaling \$7,160.57
Highway Fund	Voucher #79 through #86 in amounts totaling \$7,207.48
Water Fund	Voucher#62 through #64 in amounts totaling \$47,562.20
Cemetery Fund	No Voucher
Opera Block Capital Improvement	No Voucher
Royal Springs Lighting	No Voucher
Cross Roads Drainage District	No Voucher
Bruckel Drainage District	No Voucher
Royal Springs Drainage	No Voucher
Town Of Avon Fire Protection	No Voucher
Rte 39 Water SW2	No Voucher

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Aye, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

DISCUSSION – SUPERVISOR REPORT

Supervisor LeFeber reported on the following:

Tom Vonglis of Hurricane Technology could not come to tonight's meeting and he will be rescheduled.

Councilman Blye offered to head a committee to consider improving the efficiency of office hours within the Town Hall/Opera Block. Things to consider are budget, civil service, department heads involvement, and the need to identify lunch time in the Code and Assessor's Department.

**RESOLUTION #106 SET PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE ROYAL SPRINGS
SUBDIVISION LIGHTING AND DRAINAGE DISTRICTS AND THE BRUCKEL
DRAINAGE DISTRICT**

On motion of Councilman Ayers, seconded by Supervisor LeFeber the following resolution was
ADOPTED AYES 4 NAYS 0 ABSENT 1 (Deputy Supervisor Mairs)

**TOWN OF AVON
LEGAL NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

The tentative 2012 special assessment roll of the Route #39 Water Extension, Royal Springs Subdivision Lighting and the Bruckel Drainage Districts has been completed and is on file at the Avon Town Clerk's Office, 23 Genesee Street, Avon, New York 14414 for review during regular business hours. The special assessment rolls indicate how many units you will be charged for water extension, drainage and/or lighting on your property tax bill for 2013.

The Avon Town Board will hold a public hearing for owners of property located within the above-described districts on Thursday, June 28, 2012 at 7:15 P.M. in the Avon Town Hall/Opera Block, 23 Genesee Street, Avon, New York 14414 to hear objections to the special assessment roll.

Sharon M. Knight CMC/RMC, Avon Town Clerk

Dated: May 16, 2012

To be published: June 6, 2012

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Aye, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

RESOLUTION #107 ENTER INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION

On motion of Councilman Blye, seconded by Councilman Steen the following resolution was
ADOPTED AYES 4 NAYS 0 ABSENT 1 (Deputy Supervisor Mairs)

RESOLVE to enter into executive session for the purpose of the medical, financial, credit or employment history of a particular person or corporation, or matters leading to the appointment, employment, promotion, demotion, discipline, suspension, dismissal or removal of a particular person or corporation. TIME 9:42 P.M. inviting Town Clerk Knight and Attorney Campbell, Town Clerk left at 10:06 P.M.

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Aye, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

RESOLUTION #108 CLOSE EXECUTIVE SESSION

On motion of Supervisor LeFeber, seconded by Councilman Steen the following resolution was ADOPTED AYES 4 NAYS 0 ABSENT 1 (Deputy Supervisor Mairs)

RESOLVE that the Executive Session be closed and that this Board returns to the meeting with no action taken. Time 10:35 P.M.

Vote of the Board: Councilman Ayers - Aye, Councilman Steen- Aye, Councilman Blye - Aye, Deputy Supervisor Mairs - Absent, Supervisor LeFeber – Aye

Supervisor LeFeber asked for any public comments and there were none.

On motion of Supervisor LeFeber, seconded by Councilman Blye, the meeting adjourned at 10:36 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by, _____
Sharon M. Knight CMC/RMC Town Clerk