

Legislative & Rules

AGENDA

March 9, 2015

Committee Members: Monroe, Girard, Sokol, Wood, Frasier, Westcott, Strough

- I. Committee meeting called to order by Chairman
- II. Motion to approve minutes of prior Committee meeting
- III. Action Agenda/New Business

Request for Support:

- 1. Information from NYSAC regarding Chapter 477 of the Laws of 2014 S.7888 Nozzolio/A.10141, that was signed into law by the Governor on November 21, 2014. This law clarified and recognized that certain other fireworks should not be labeled dangerous, when they pose little or no danger to the public . As a result the state statute provides an opt-in for counties to enact a local law to authorize the sale and use of smaller fireworks, such as sparklers or sparkler devices.

Rationale:

As per Unshackle Upstate, a non-partisan, pro-taxpayer, pro-economic growth, education and advocacy coalition made up of business and trade organizations from Upstate New York, opting into the law would benefit retailers who sell the sparkling devices, as well as generate additional sales tax that could assist the struggling localities.

Request for Support

- 2a) Attached resolution calling on the State Legislature to discontinue the implementation of the Common Core State Standards and participation in the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers Consortium in favor of an independent state-based approach to the improvement of the education system in New York.
- 2b) Supporting the Amendment to New York State's Social Studies Learning Standard No. 5 Civics, Citizenship and Government.

Rationale:

Robert Schulz , resident of the Town of Queensbury, has asked that the Committee consider these requests and he plans to attend the meeting to answer any questions.

New Business:

- 3. Referral from the Support Services Committee requesting to redefine Section 60 of the General Construction Law as it pertains to the exception of the designation of Official Newspapers for the County.

Rationale:

To redefine the section to include an additional exception for Rural Counties that may not have a paper that meets the definition as presented in the Law.

New Business:

4. Discussion regarding the Governor's proposal in the 2015-16 State Budget to create the Upstate Revitalization Account in the amount of \$1.5 billion. The account would be a one-time special initiative in which seven regional economic development areas compete for one of the three \$500 million dollar upstate revitalization grants.

Rationale:

The InterCounty Legislative Committee of the Adirondacks believes it would be more equitable and beneficial for all counties within Upstate Revitalization regions to share the \$1.5 billion dollar grant funds by population rather than by competing for same.

New Business:

5. Request from John Salvador, Resident of the Town of Queensbury, that Committee support the affirmation of boundary locations in the Warren County towns of Bolton/Queensbury as well as Bolton/Lake George fixed by the State's 1858/59 Act.

Rationale:

John Salvador, Resident of the Town of Queensbury, is requesting a resolution affirming the boundary locations fixed by the State Legislature's 1858/59 Act unless more recent creditable evidence is forthcoming to the contrary.

New Business:

6. Referral from the December 19, 2014 Board Meeting that the Committee discuss and consider possible legislation aimed at introducing mandated reporting and staffing levels for nursing homes.

New Business:

7. Request for a resolution opposing the Governor's new proposal regarding restrictions and new requirements for Industrial Development agencies.

Rationale:

Bud Taylor, Chairman of the Counties of Warren and Washington Industrial Development Agency will be in attendance to discuss the matter.

New Business:

8. Referral from the Criminal Justice Committee for support of a resolution urging New York State to fund Probation Departments 100% for costs related to raising the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years of age.

Rationale:

Probation Director is in support of this proposal providing that the costs are 100% reimbursed by New York State.

IV. Referral/Pending Items

1. Committee tabled discussion on the request from Assemblyman Stec for review of AB.9650, an act to amend the environmental conservation law in relation to abolishing the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District and devolving such

powers to the power authority of the State of New York. Mr. Auffredou to provide a summary report regarding the history of the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District, its powers and duties for discussion at a future Committee meeting. (06.09.14)

- V. Privilege of the Floor to discuss any additional items to come before the Committee
- VI. Motion to adjourn

A LOCAL LAW OF THE COUNTY OF _____, NEW YORK, ALLOWING FOR COMMON, SAFE ITEMS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE DANGEROUS FIREWORKS DEFINITION AS PERMITTED BY NEW YORK STATE PENAL LAW SECTION 405 (b)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY BOARD OF THE COUNTY OF _____,
as follows:

Section 1. Legislative Intent

- A. Whereas on November 21, 2014 Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 477 of the Laws of 2014 (S.7888/A10141).
- B. Whereas this state law amended the State Penal Law, the Executive Law and the General Business Law placing further restrictions on dangerous fireworks while at the same time recognizing that certain fireworks should not be labeled dangerous when they pose little to no danger to the public and by labeling them dangerous only restricts business and personal enjoyment.
- C. Whereas the Governor signed this version of the bill into law in part due to its strong home rule authority, only allowing for certain fireworks to be sold and used in municipalities that affirmatively enact a local law authorizing such action.
- D. In keeping with Chapter 477 of the Laws of 2014, and Penal Code Section 405 this Board further finds and determines that “sparkler devices” may be sold and enjoyed, only in the manner described below, within _____ County.
- E. This Board finds that allowing our residents the use of safe “sparkler devices” will benefit them and our local businesses.
- F. The National Fire Protection Association adopted a recommended safety code (NFPA 1124) for the manufacture, transportation, storage and retail sales of fireworks.
- G. Whereas this local law and State Chapter 477 of the Laws of 2014 are compliant with the safety standards established in NFPA 1124.
- H. This Board further finds that the sale and use of “sparkler devices” is permitted with the following restrictions:
 - 1) Sales will only be permitted on or between June 1st through July 5th and December 26th and January 2nd of each calendar year.
 - 2) All distributors, manufacturers, and retailers must comply with any and all state laws and regulations regarding registration requirements.
 - 3) Only those 18 years of age or older may purchase said products.

Definitions :

“Sparkling Devices” are defined as follows:

“Sparkling Devices” which are ground-based or hand-held devices that produce a shower of white, gold, or colored sparks as their primary pyrotechnic effect. Additional effects may include a colored flame, an audible crackling effect, an audible whistle effect, and smoke. These devices do not rise into the air, do not fire inserts or projectiles into

the air, and do not explode or produce a report (an audible crackling-type effect is not considered to be a report). Ground-based or hand-held devices that produce a cloud of smoke as their sole pyrotechnic effect are also included in this category. Types of devices in this category include:

(1) cylindrical fountain: cylindrical tube containing not more than seventy-five grams of pyrotechnic composition that may be contained in a different shaped exterior such as a square, rectangle, cylinder or other shape but the interior tubes are cylindrical in shape. Upon ignition, a shower of colored sparks, and sometimes a whistling effect or smoke, is produced. This device may be provided with a spike for insertion into the ground (spike fountain), a wood or plastic base for placing on the ground (base fountain), or a wood or cardboard handle to be hand held (handle fountain). When more than one tube is mounted on a common base, total pyrotechnic composition may not exceed two hundred grams, and when tubes are securely attached to a base and the tubes are separated from each other on the base by a distance of at least half an inch (12.7 millimeters), a maximum total weight of five hundred grams of pyrotechnic composition shall be allowed.

(2) cone fountain: cardboard or heavy paper cone containing not more than fifty grams of pyrotechnic composition. The effect is the same as that of a cylindrical fountain. When more than one cone is mounted on a common base, total pyrotechnic composition may not exceed two hundred grams, as is outlined in this subparagraph.

(3) wooden sparkler/dipped stick: these devices consist of a wood dowel that has been coated with pyrotechnic composition. Upon ignition of the tip of the device, a shower of sparks is produced. Sparklers may contain up to one hundred grams of pyrotechnic composition per item.

(4) novelties which do not require approval from the United States department of transportation and are not regulated as explosives, provided that they are manufactured and packaged as described below:

(A) party popper: small devices with paper or plastic exteriors that are actuated by means of friction (a string or trigger is typically pulled to actuate the device). They frequently resemble champagne bottles or toy pistols in shape. Upon activation, the device expels flame-resistant paper streamers, confetti, or other novelties and produces a small report. Devices may contain not more than sixteen milligrams (0.25 grains) of explosive composition, which is limited to potassium chlorate and red phosphorus. These devices must be packaged in an inner packaging which contains a maximum of seventy-two devices.

(B) snapper: small, paper-wrapped devices containing not more than one milligram of silver fulminate coated on small bits of sand or gravel. When dropped, the device explodes, producing a small report. Snappers must be in inner packages not to exceed fifty devices each, and the inner packages must contain sawdust or a similar, impact-absorbing material.

Section 3. Separability

If any part of or provisions of this law, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall be adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the part of or provision of, or application directly involved in the controversy in which such the remainder of this law, or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances.

Section 4. Effective Date.

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

DATED: _____

New York County Fireworks/Sparkling Device Fact Sheet

- Currently, 47 states and The District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico allow the use of some form of Consumer Fireworks/Sparkling Devices. In other words, almost 95% of the U.S. population can legally use some form of Consumer Fireworks, including the recently legalized Sparkling Devices in the State of New York.
- On November 21, 2014, Governor Andrew Cuomo signed legislation making New York the 47th state to allow the sales and use of some form of Consumer Fireworks. The new items which are now excluded from the state definition of fireworks and dangerous fireworks in New York are Sparkling Devices. These devices which are ground-based or hand-held include Cylindrical Fountains up to 500 grams of pyrotechnic composition, Cone Fountains up to 200 grams of pyrotechnic composition, Wooden Sparklers/Dipped Sticks up to 100 grams of pyrotechnic composition and Novelties, which include Party Poppers and Snappers.
- These Sparkling Devices are meant for backyard family celebrations. Additionally, they may bring an economic benefit to retailers in New York with additional sales, as well as providing localities an additional tax base. No longer will citizens of New York have to travel to neighboring states to purchase these devices to celebrate holidays and special occasions.
- Surrounding states such as Connecticut, Vermont and Pennsylvania allow for the sale of sparkling devices. Rhode Island in 2010 became the 46th state to allow the sale of these items. History has shown, when a state's citizens have the opportunity to purchase sparkling devices, as now allowed in New York, fireworks related injuries actually go down. In 2000, Connecticut legalized the use of Sparkling Devices. Afterwards, the Connecticut Department of Public Safety showed a 58% decrease in fireworks related injuries in 2000 compared to the 14 years prior to the legalization of the Sparkling Devices.
- Consumer Fireworks and the recently legalized New York Sparkling Devices have been offered in thousands of retail locations annually for over two decades with no significant fire or life safety issues. This translates into billions and billions of customer contacts throughout the country with zero significant fire or life safety instances.
- The public consumption of fireworks continues to increase annually, while injuries attributed to these devices have continually and dramatically declined each year. In the past 20 years there have been 188,500 total fireworks related injuries nationwide for every age group.
- Recent studies conducted by State Forrest Commissions of prominently fire prone states show that fireworks have NOT been identified as a significant cause of wildfires. Florida, Georgia, Texas and California have all identified careless burning of debris to be the leading cause of wildfires. In 2000 thru 2010 in California and Florida there have been over 4 million total acres burned by wildfire. Fireworks are listed as a cause in only 1059 acres of the over 4 million acres of those wildfires or less than 2/100th of a percent. Additionally, according to the most recent NFPA Fire Data, fireworks related fires are almost non-existent. In 2011, 99.9% of fires recorded by NFPA in the United States were attributed to something other than fireworks.
- This stellar safety record can be contributed to by the Firework Industries continual pursuit of safety and education along with the proven regulatory guidelines of documents like the New York adopted 2006 Edition of NFPA 1124, which gives regulatory officials tested and proven safety protocols for the retail and storage of Consumer Fireworks/Sparkling Devices.

Robert L. Schulz
2458 Ridge Road
Queensbury, NY 12804

February 3, 2015

Chairman and Members of the
Warren County Board of Supervisors
1340 State Route 9
Lake George, NY 12845

Attn: Joan Sady - Clerk, Board of Supervisors

Dear Mr. Geraghty and Members of the Board:

With respect, please take notice the government of, by and for the People of Warren County has an element that is operating outside the Law.

Public schools in the County are applying the Common Core State Standards and participating in a multi-state assessment system based on the Common Core Standards in violation of the Constitution for the United States of America.

In addition, Civic Education in the public schools does not comply with Sections 801 and 802 of the State Education Law.

Attached is a draft of a Resolution that would have the Board call on the State Legislature to discontinue the implementation of the Common Core State Standards and participation in the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers Consortium in favor of an independent state-based approach to the improvement of the education system in New York.

Also attached is a draft of a County Resolution that would have the County Board of Supervisors call on the State Board of Regents to amend Social Studies Learning Standard No. 5 – *Civics, Citizenship and Government*- to bring it into compliance with the State Education Law.

We ask each of you, as a member of the Board of Supervisors, true to your Oath of Office, to defend the Constitution by introducing the attached Resolutions at the next meeting of the Warren County Board of Supervisors.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours,



Resolution No. _____

**Supporting The Adoption of a New York State Law That Would Amend
The Education Law, In Relation To The Common Core State Standards Initiative,
The Race To The Top Program and the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for
College and Careers Consortium**

WHEREAS, **Article VI, Paragraph 2** of the U.S. Constitution reads, "*This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding*"; and

WHEREAS, **Article VI, paragraph 2**, commonly referred to as the Supremacy Clause, establishes that the federal Constitution, and federal law take precedence over state laws, and even state constitutions; and

WHEREAS, the action of the NYS government agreeing to accept approximately \$800 million in federal taxpayer funds to implement the Common Core education system is contrary to various provisions of the U.S. Constitution and is therefore null and void, *ab initio*; and

WHEREAS, **The Tenth Amendment** of the U.S. Constitution reads, "*The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people*"; and

WHEREAS, the **Tenth Amendment** expresses the principle of federalism, which undergirds the entire plan of the Constitution, by stating that the federal government possesses only those powers delegated to it by the States or the People; and

WHEREAS, **Article I, Section 8** of the U.S. Constitution enumerates the powers of Congress – that is, the authoritative capacity of Congress; and

WHEREAS, **Article I, Section 8** does not mention education, meaning matters regarding education, such as the Common Core educational system, are the purview of the States or the People, not the federal government; and

WHEREAS, **Article I, Section 10, Clause 3** of the U.S. Constitution reads, "No State shall, without the Consent of Congress ... enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State"; and

WHEREAS, **Article I, Section 10, Clause 3**, which is known as the Compact Clause, prohibited New York State from entering into the Common Core related Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortia (SBAC) and the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers Consortia (PARCC), which are interstate compacts to which Congress has never consented and are thus unconstitutional; and

WHEREAS, in violation of the Constitution, New York State submitted its Race to the Top Application for Phase 1 in January 2010 and for Phase 2 in May 2010 (the CCSSI were not released until June of 2010 meaning that New York State committed to the CCSSI before they were written); and

WHEREAS, in violation of the Constitution, local education officials, school leaders, teachers, and parents were not included in the discussion, evaluation and preparation of the CCSSI standards that would affect students in this State; and

WHEREAS, the National Assessment of Educational Progress national test already exists and allows comparisons of academic achievement to be made across the states, without the necessity of imposing national standards, curricula, or assessments; and

WHEREAS, in violation of the Constitution, the imposition of a set of national standards could lead to the imposition of a national curriculum and national assessment upon the various states; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Warren County Board of Supervisors emphatically urges New York State Legislature and the Governor to adopt a law that would bring New York State into compliance with the U.S. Constitution by discontinuing the Common Core State Standards and ending New York State's involvement with the Race To The Top Program and the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers Consortium; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that the Warren County Board of Supervisors urges the New York State Legislature to call for and fund an independent state-based approach and PLAN to improve the education system in New York; and, be it further

RESOLVED, the Clerk of the Warren County Board of Supervisors shall forward copies of this resolution to Governor Andrew Cuomo, Assembly and Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, Assembly and Senate Education Committee Chairmen, and the Warren County elected Assemblyman and Senator.

ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: NOES:

Resolution No. _____

**Supporting An Amendment to New York State's Social Studies
Learning Standard No. 5,
Civics, Citizenship and Government**

WHEREAS, the People are entitled, by Right, to a constitutionally valid system of education, which prepares each citizen to meet the obligations of citizenship in America, to understand America's constitutional form of governance and each one's own unalienable Rights and the responsibility to preserve and protect the blessings of individual liberty for future generations; and

WHEREAS, Section 801 of the New York State Education Law reads, in relevant part, with emphasis added:

§ 801. Courses of instruction in patriotism and citizenship and in certain historic documents.

1. In order to promote a spirit of patriotic and civic service and obligation and to foster in the children of the state moral and intellectual qualities which are essential in preparing to meet the obligations of citizenship in peace or in war, the regents of The University of the State of New York **shall** prescribe courses of instruction in **patriotism, citizenship, and human rights issues ...**

2. The regents **shall** prescribe courses of instruction in the **history, meaning, significance and effect of the provisions of the constitution of the United States, the amendments thereto, the declaration of independence, the constitution of the state of New York and the amendments thereto**, to be maintained and followed in **all** of the schools of the state. The boards of education and trustees of the several cities and school districts of the state **shall** require instruction to be given in such courses, by the teachers employed in the schools therein. All pupils attending such schools, in the **eighth and higher grades, shall** attend upon such instruction.

Similar courses of instruction **shall** be prescribed and maintained in private schools in the state, and all pupils in such schools in grades or classes corresponding to the instruction in the eighth and higher grades of the public schools **shall** attend upon such courses; and

WHEREAS, Section 802 of the New York State Education Law reads, in relevant part, with emphasis added:

§ 802. Instruction relating to the flag; holidays.

1. It **shall** be the duty of the commissioner to prepare, for the use of the public schools of the state, a program providing for a salute to the flag and a daily pledge of allegiance to the flag, **and instruction in its correct use and display which shall include, as a minimum, specific instruction regarding respect for the flag of the United States of**

America, its display and use as provided by federal statute and regulation and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed by him to be expedient, under such regulations and instructions as may best meet the varied requirements of the different grades in such schools. However, such instruction shall include, as a minimum, the provisions of sections one hundred seventy through one hundred seventy-seven of title thirty-six of the United States Code; and

WHEREAS, the learning standard for *Civics, Citizenship and Government*, which is the fifth learning standard for Social Studies in New York State, currently reads in its entirety:

“Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of the necessity for establishing governments; the governmental systems of the United States and other nations; the United States Constitution; the basic civic values of American constitutional democracy; and the roles, rights, and responsibilities of citizenship, including avenues of participation.”; and

WHEREAS, the current New York State learning standard for *Civics, Citizenship and Government* fails to Comply with Sections 801 and 802 of the New York State Education Law; and

WHEREAS, the current system of public education violates the principle of the “frequent recurrence to fundamental principles” that emerges from our State Constitution and from the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Warren County Board of Supervisors does hereby emphatically urge the Board of Regents to amend the learning standard for *Civics, Citizenship and Government* to comply with Sections 801 and 802, to read as follows:

Social Studies Standard 5: *Civics, Citizenship, and Government.*

“Students will use a variety of intellectual skills to demonstrate their understanding of the necessity for establishing governments, with particular attention to the need to secure the individual’s Creator-endowed, unalienable Rights; the history, meaning, significance and effect of the provisions of the United States Declaration of Independence, the Constitution for the State of New York, as amended, and the Constitution for the United States of America, as amended; the basic civic values of the American democratic Republic; the roles, rights, and responsibilities of citizenship, including avenues of participation and respect for the flag of the United States of America, its display and use as provided by sections one hundred seventy through one hundred seventy-seven of title thirty-six of the United States Code; and the governmental systems of the United States and other nations; and be it further

RESOLVED, the Clerk of the Warren County Board of Supervisors shall forward copies of this resolution to Governor Andrew Cuomo, Assembly and Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, Assembly and Senate Education Committee Chairmen, and to the State Assemblyman and Senator serving the County.

ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: NOES:

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION LAW

§ 60. Newspapers

a. In any case in which notice of any fact is required by law to be published or advertised in a newspaper, the term "newspaper" shall mean a paper of general circulation which is printed and distributed ordinarily not less frequently than once a week, and has been so for at least one year immediately preceding such publication or advertisement, and which contains news, articles of opinion (as editorials), features, advertising, or other matter regarded as of current interest, has a paid circulation and (except for such a paper which has been printed and distributed not less frequently than once a week for a period of ten years prior to January one, nineteen hundred seventy-five) has been entered at United States post-office as second-class matter. A publication which is distributed or made available primarily for advertising purposes to the public generally without consideration being paid therefor shall not be deemed to be a "newspaper" for the purpose of publication or advertisement of such notice required by law. Notwithstanding any provision of this subdivision to the contrary, a publication which was designated and publishing notice as an official newspaper prior to the year nineteen hundred forty and continued to be so designated and publishing for at least thirty years after such year shall be deemed to be a newspaper within the meaning of this subdivision.

b. The terms "daily newspaper" and "newspaper published each business day" in a statute, contract, or any public or private instrument, mean, respectively, a newspaper customarily published on each business day of the year, whether or not such newspaper is published on any other day. The term "business day" when used herein does not include Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays.

(As amended L.1958, c. 639; L.1973, c. 586, § 1; L.1975, c. 724, § 1; L.1975, c. 725, § 1.)

Historical and Statutory Notes

1975 Amendments. Subd. a. L.1975, c. 725, § 1, eff. Aug. 9, 1975, provided that a publication which was designated and publishing notices as an official newspaper prior to 1940 and continued to be so designated and publishing for at least 30 years after 1940, shall be deemed a newspaper within this subdivision.

Subd. a. L.1975, c. 724, § 1, eff. Aug. 9, 1975, inserted "(except for such a paper which has been printed and distributed not less frequently than once a

week for a period of ten years prior to January one, nineteen hundred seventy-five)."

1973 Amendment. L.1973, c. 586, § 1, eff. June 11, 1973, designated existing provisions as subd. b and added subd. a.

1958 Amendment. L.1958, c. 639, eff. April 11, 1958, among other changes, inserted catchline and definition of "newspaper published each business day" and added definition of "business day".

RESOLUTION OF THE INTERCOUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ADIRONDACKS OPPOSING EXECUTIVE 2015-16 STATE BUDGET PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE UPSTATE REVITALIZATION ACCOUNT

WHEREAS, the Governor has outlined the Executive 2015-16 State Budget Proposal which would create the Upstate Revitalization Account in the amount of \$1.5 billion dollars; and

WHEREAS, this Account would be a one-time special initiative in which seven regional economic development areas compete for one of three \$500 million dollar upstate revitalization grants; and

WHEREAS, the initiative would be open to the Mid-Hudson, Capital Region, Mohawk Valley, Central New York, North Country, Southern Tier and Finger Lakes and would resemble the current Regional Economic Development Council; and

WHEREAS, the Upstate Revitalization Account's goal is to provide a regional economic plan that focuses on strengthening critical infrastructure, revitalization of communities, bolstering workforce development, growing tourism and improving quality of life; and

WHEREAS, the Intercounty Legislative Committee of the Adirondacks applauds the Governor for recognizing the economic needs of Upstate New York; however, believes it would be more equitable and beneficial for all counties within the Upstate Revitalization regions to share the \$1.5 billion dollar grant funds by population rather than competing for the same; Now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, the Intercounty Legislative Committee of the Adirondacks urges the Governor to restructure his plan for the Upstate Revitalization Account grant program so that all Upstate Counties share equitably by population in this funding; and be it further

RESOLVED, that certified copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, Senator James L. Seward, Senator Hugh T. Farley, Senator Joseph Griffo, Senator Elizabeth O'C. Little, Assemblyman Kenneth Blankenbush, Assemblyman Marc W. Butler, Assemblyman Anthony J. Brindisi, Assemblywoman Janet Duprey, Assemblyman Daniel Stec, Assemblywoman Claudia Tenney and New York State Association of Counties.

Dated: February 4, 2015

CLINTON COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
FRANKLIN COUNTY
FULTON COUNTY
HAMILTON COUNTY
HERKIMER COUNTY
LEWIS COUNTY
SARATOGA COUNTY
ST. LAWRENCE
WARREN COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY

 COPY

JOHN SALVADOR, JR.

**37 ALEX Y LANE
LAKE GEORGE, NY 12845**

February 2, 2015

Mr. Frederick H. Monroe, Chairman
Warren County Board of Supervisor's
Legislative and Rules Committee
c/o P.O. Box 423
Chestertown, NY 12817

RE: County & Town Boundaries
on
Lake George

Dear Mr. Monroe,

As you are undoubtedly aware, for more years than anyone can count, a deviation of no minor insignificance has existed from what was defined in 1858/59 as the statutory boundary common to Warren and Washington Counties. As a result, several of the Warren County towns and a few of the Washington County towns are recognizing boundaries having uncertain locations.

Of particular significance is the current erroneous call for the location of the town boundaries of the Warren towns of Bolton/Queensbury as well as Bolton/Lake George. These calls are shown on a reproduction taken from the "Warren County Highway Map" labeled "Exhibit 1" and attached.

There are those Warren County Agencies and/or Departments which have come to recognize the validity of the 1858/59 State Statute because there does not seem to be anything more current to support the calls being used by the Warren County towns of Queensbury and Bolton and sometimes the Town of Lake George.

Town boundaries defined pursuant to the 1858 Statute are shown on the attached Exhibit 2.

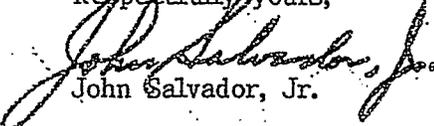
Several Warren County Officials do agree with your suggestion that this matter might best be aired in the Board of Supervisor's Legislative and Rules Committee.

Ultimately, what is required is a Warren County Board of Supervisor's resolution affirming the boundary locations fixed by the State Legislature's 1858/59 Act unless more recent creditable evidence is forthcoming to the contrary.

It would be gratifying if you could bring this issue before your forthcoming Supervisor's Legislative & Rules Committee for a hearing where all can be invited to produce what might be considered essentially unassailable and unambiguous evidence of undisputed authenticity to the contrary.

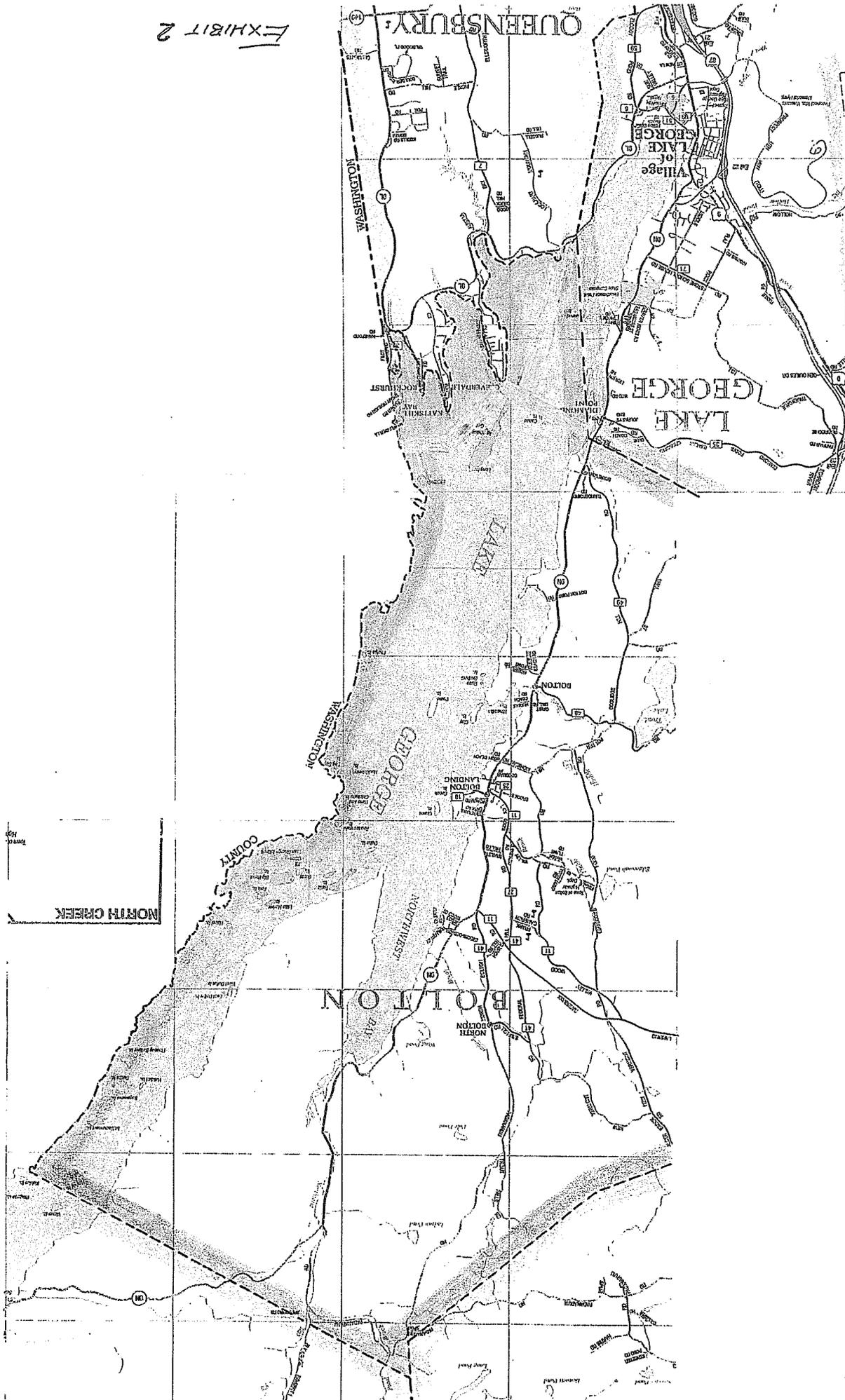
Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this request, as I remain -

Respectfully yours,


John Salvador, Jr.

CC: Mr. Kevin B. Geraghty
Mr. Paul B. Dusek
Mr. Martin D. Auffredou

Enc.



RESOLUTION OPPOSING PART W OF GOVERNOR'S PROPOSED 2015 BUDGET

WHEREAS, Governor Cuomo has submitted a budget for New York State for 2015 for the Legislature's consideration; and

WHEREAS, Part W of this budget severely restricts the ability of Industrial Development Agencies to respond to the needs of businesses by removing home rule decisions and placing certain incentive decisions with the Regional Economic Development Council and Empire State Development; and

WHEREAS, Part W of this budget also grants the Authorities Budget Office greater power over local Industrial Development Agencies, inhibits County's ability to build industry clusters, and significantly slows Industrial Development Agencies ability to respond to "at the speed of business;" now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Ontario County Board of Supervisors authorizes Chairman Marren to send the attached letter in opposition to Part W of the proposed 2015 New York State Budget; and

RESOLVED, this letter should be sent to Assembly Minority Leader Brian Kolb, Senator Richard Funke, Senator Micheal Nozzolio with copies to:

Senate Majority Leader Dean Skelos
NYS Senate
Room 330 Capitol
Albany, NY 12247

Senator John DeFransisco
NYS Senate
416 State Capitol Bldg.
Albany, NY 12247

Senator Kathleen Marchione
NYS Senate
Room 918 LOB
Albany, NY 12247

Senator Michael Ranzenhofer
NYS Senate
Room 609 LOB
Albany, NY 12247

Honorable Carl Heastie

NYS Assembly
Room 931 LOB
Albany, NY 12248

Honorable Joseph Morelle
NYS Assembly
Room 926 LOB
Albany, NY 12248

Honorable William Magnarelli
NYS Assembly
Room 837 LOB
Albany, NY 12248

Honorable James Brennan
NYS Assembly
Room 422 LOB
Albany, NY 12248

Honorable Herman Farrell
NYS Assembly
Room 923 LOB
Albany, NY 12248

Mr. Howard Zemsky
President & CEO
Empire state Development Corporation
633 Third Avenue – 36th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Mr. Brian McMahon, Executive Director
NYS Economic Development Council
111 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12210

Mr. Michael Manikowski, Executive Director
Ontario County Industrial Development Agency
20 Ontario St., Suite 106B
Canandaigua, NY 14424

WARREN COUNTY

Resolution Urging New York State to Fund Probation Departments 100% for Costs Related to Raising the Age of Criminal Responsibility to 18 Years of Age

WHEREAS, Governor Cuomo signed Executive Order 131 on April 9, 2014 to establish the Commission on Youth, Public Safety and Justice instructing the Commission to develop a concrete plan to raise the age of criminal responsibility in New York State and make specific recommendations on how the juvenile and criminal justice systems can better serve youth, improve outcomes and protect communities; and

WHEREAS, the Commission completed its report on December 31, 2014 recommending raising the age of criminal responsibility from age 16 to age 18 over a two year period to be completed in a phased in approach; and

WHEREAS, Warren County supports the Commission's report and believes that youth will be better served by raising the age of criminal responsibility to age 18 and that the diversion services provided by Probation will provide positive benefit; and

WHEREAS, Division of Criminal Justice Statistics reveal the number of arrests among 16 and 17 year olds statewide in calendar year 2013 was 33,347 and that under the proposed change these youth will now be shifted from the criminal courts to local Probation Departments for Intake and Diversion services; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's proposal recommends that the violation level offenses of Harassment 2nd and Disorderly Conduct shall also be diverted to Probation Departments for Intake and Diversion services, thus adding a previously unseen population to the workload of Probation staff; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's proposal recommends Probation Departments hire Family Engagement Specialists and provide a continuum of diversion services that range from minimal intervention for low risk youth and evidence based service for high risk youth; and

WHEREAS, Warren County will not be able to absorb the influx of youth requiring Intake and Diversion services at current staffing levels and will require additional staff to perform these duties; and

WHEREAS, Warren County cannot absorb the financial cost associated with raising the age without 100% funding of the additional staff and services required by the Governor's proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's proposed language in his 30 Day Amendment cites; commencing January 1, 2016, such additional state aid shall be made in an amount necessary to pay one hundred percent of the expenditures for evidence-based practices

and juvenile risk and evidence based intervention services provided to youth aged sixteen years of age or older when such services would not otherwise have been provided absent the provisions of a chapter of the laws of 2015 that increased the age of juvenile jurisdiction.

WHEREAS, the New York State Council of Probation Administrators has been assured by Terence J. O'Leary, Deputy Secretary for Public Safety and Michael Green, NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Commissioner, that the language put forth in the 30 Day Amendment reflects the Governor's commitment to cover 100% of any and all expenditures incurred by probation for intake, adjustment service provisions, and supervision of 16 and 17 year olds that will result as a part of the Raise the Age legislation implementation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Warren County calls on the State Legislature to support the Governor's legislation and to use State resources to cover 100% of all new costs associated with changing the age of criminal responsibility to avoid financial burden on counties; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be delivered to the Governor, the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders and the Assembly Majority and Minority Leaders, NYSAC, and County Chairs.

P R E S E N T A T I O N

by

JOHN SALVADOR, JR.

BEFORE THE WARREN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S LEGISLATIVE AND
RULES COMMITTEE ON MARCH 9, 2015 (MONDAY) @ 10:00 AM

A discovery was made some 15 years ago of a State Statute enacted in 1858 and published soon thereafter in 1859 which described all of the boundaries of the various municipalities through-out the State. The discovery showed that the Counties of Warren and Washington including several of those County's Towns interfacing in and along the East Shore of Lake George were currently recognizing modern day boundaries inconsistent with those boundaries described in the 1858 Statute.

There is no evidence to support a notion that the 1858 Statute has ever been amended and no record can be found of any State Legislative activity leading to the legitimacy of the current town boundaries,

Specifically, in recent years the boundaries of the Warren County Towns of Lake George, Bolton and Queensbury as these town interface with the Washington County Towns of Fort Ann and Dresden have been out of phase with the clear and unambiguous dictates of the 1858 Statute.

Where to go with these findings? What to do with the realization that if the 1858 Statute was still valid then "the waters of Lake George were in fact foreign to the Towns of Queensbury, Fort Ann and Dresden".

Knowing that what is now Part 189.6 of the State's Department of Taxation and Finance Official Compilation of its Codes, Rules and Regulations requires that the County Director of Real Property Tax Services is responsible to show on each and every tax map -

"All those city, town, village, school and special district boundary lines with their appropriate designations"

I brought the text of the 1858 Statute to the attention of the County Director of Real Property Tax Services, Mr. Swan at the time. Shortly thereafter the Warren County Tax Maps were brought into conformance with the 1858 Statute.

However, the three Warren County Towns and the two Washington County Towns have failed to comply with the dictates of the Real Property Tax Law in relation to their respect for the use of tax maps. Section 503 of the Real Property Tax Law requires that after all counties have prepared and maintained in current condition tax maps approved by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment that said tax maps be supplied to each town. It then becomes the duty of the Town Assessor to utilize such maps in their assessment work.

The work of the Town Assessor includes the compilation of all legally erected improvements within the boundaries of a well defined parcel of land.

Practically every Lake George waterfront land owner exercises his or her littoral rights to access the navigable waters of the Lake by constructing an accessory structure frequently referred to as a "boat dock".

If the 1858 Statute remains determinative, these accessory structures lining the east shore of Lake George are neither within the boundary of the Town of Queensbury in Warren County nor within the boundaries of the Towns of Fort Ann and Dresden in Washington County.

The Assessor of the Town of Queensbury is without authority to include on the assessment rolls accessory structures which fall outside its town boundaries - in this case the east shore of Lake George.

THE

REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

AS ALTERED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION;

TOGETHER WITH

THE UNREPEALED STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE, PASSED FROM THE TIME OF THE REVISION
TO THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1854,

ARRANGED IN THE MANNER OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

REFERENCES TO JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN RELATION TO THEIR PROVISIONS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

PREPARED BY

AMASA J. PARKER, GEORGE WOLFORD AND EDWARD WADE,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING THE FIRST THIRTEEN CHAPTERS OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES, AND THE GENERAL
LAWS CONNECTED WITH THEM, FROM THE REVISION TO THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF 1854.

FIFTH EDITION.

ALBANY:
BANKS & BROTHERS, LAW BOOKSELLERS,
144 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK,
475 BROADWAY, ALBANY.
1859.

§ 157. The land which may be acquired by the United States; ^{TITLE 1.} under the provisions of this act, shall be and continue forever thereafter exempted and discharged from all taxes, assessments and other charges which may be levied or imposed under the authority of this state; but the jurisdiction hereby ceded and the exemption from taxation hereby granted shall continue in respect to said lands, and to each portion thereof, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States and be used for public purposes, and no longer. [1857, ch. 762, § 5.] ^{Land to be exempt from taxes.}

CHAPTER II.

Of the Civil Divisions of the State.

- TITLE 1.—Of the several counties of the state.
 TITLE 2.—Of the senate districts.
 TITLE 3.—Of the congress districts.
 [TITLE 4.—Of the judicial districts.]
 TITLE 5.—Of the several towns of this state.
 TITLE 6.—Of the several cities in this state.
 TITLE 7.—General provisions concerning the erection and alteration of counties, &c.

TITLE I.

Of the several Counties of the State.

- Sec. 1. Names of the different counties.
 2. Their boundaries.
 3. Lines to be taken as the magnetic needle pointed at the time of their establishment.
 4. Rights of persons not to be affected by the description of boundaries.
 5. Division line between counties separated by a river or creek.
 6. In what county an island is to be deemed, which is crossed by the boundary line of two counties.
 7. Concurrent jurisdiction in Kings, Richmond and New York over certain waters.
 8. By officers of what counties process may be served on Seneca lake.

SECTION 1. The state shall be divided into fifty-six [sixty] ^{Names of counties.} counties, called Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware, Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, Steuben, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Yates, Wayne, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, [Chemung, Fulton, Wyoming and Schuyler.]

§ 2. The extent and limits of the several counties shall be as ^{Boundries of counties.} follows:

1. The county of SUFFOLK shall contain all that part of this ^{Suffolk} state bounded easterly and southerly by the Atlantic ocean; northerly by the Long Island sound; and westerly by Lloyd's neck, or Queen's village, Cold Spring harbor, and the east bounds of the township of Oyster Bay, and the same line continued due south to the Atlantic ocean; including the Isle of Wight, now called Gardiner's island, Fisher's island, Shelter island, Plumb island, Robin's island, Ram island, and the Gull islands. <sup>(3)
Vol 3.</sup>

TITLE 6. grees west, along a line of lots to the northwest corner of lot number four (No. 4) in the fifth range; thence south, eighty-one degrees west, on the range line to the west line of said Dartmouth patent; thence westerly in a straight line parallel with the south line of the said town of Athol to the easterly line of the county of Hamilton.] [See Laws 1853, ch. 657, § 1.]¹

Thurman. [1. All that part of the present town of Athol, in the county of Warren, lying north of the line described in section first of this act, is hereby erected into a separate town, to be known and distinguished by the name of "Thurman."] [Same ch. § 2.]²

Stony Creek. [2. All that part of the present town of Athol, in the county of Warren, lying south of the line described in section first of this act, is hereby erected into a separate town, to be known and distinguished by the name of "Stony Creek."] [Same ch. § 3.]²

Bolton
[altered by
erection of
Horicon,
see sub. 11]. 3. [2.] The town of Bolton shall contain all that part of said county beginning at the northeast corner of Caldwell, and running thence westerly along the north bounds of Caldwell to Schroon river; then northerly on the east bank of Schroon river and lake to the south bounds of Hague; then easterly along the south bounds of Hague to the east side of Lake George; then southerly on the east bank of Lake George to the northeast corner of Houghton's patent; and then along the east bounds of Caldwell to the place of beginning.

Caldwell. 4. [a.] The town of Caldwell shall contain all that part of said county beginning at the northeast corner of the patent commonly called Shonnard's patent, and running thence westerly to the northeast corner of Moses and Levy's patent; then along the north line of said patent to the Schroon river; then down the said river to a point five rods above where it is crossed by the road that leads from Lake George; then south to an easterly continuation of the north bounds of Luzerne; then west to the northeast corner of Luzerne; then south along the east bounds thereof to a westerly continuation of the north bounds of the patent of Queensbury; then easterly along the same and along said north bounds to the southeast corner of Houghton's patent; then northerly along the east line of said patent to the northeast corner thereof; and then crossing Lake George to the place of beginning.

[SP]
Vol. 2. Chester. 5. [4.] The town of Chester shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by the north bounds of the county; easterly by the east side of Schroon lake and the Schroon branch of Hudson's river; southerly by the north bounds of the township of Hyde; and westerly by the east bank of the north branch of Hudson's river.

Hague
[altered by
erection of
Horicon,
see sub. 11]. 6. [5.] The town of Hague shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly and easterly by the bounds of the county; southerly by a line beginning at a hemlock tree on the west shore of Lake George, nearly opposite the south end of Vicar's island, and running thence north fifty-eight degrees west to the Schroon lake, and the same line continued southeasterly to the

¹ See note 1, ante, p. 221. ² See note 2, ante, p. 221.

nds of the county, and westerly by the east shore of Schroon TIT. 11. 5.

7. [6.] The town of Johnsb^{urgh} shall contain all that part of said ^{Johnsb^{urgh}} county beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Chester, and running thence along the line of Hyde township, to the most westerly corner thereof; then west to the bounds of the county; then northerly and easterly along the bounds of the county to the northwest corner of Chester; and then along the west bounds of Chester to the place of beginning.

8. [7.] The town of Luzerne shall contain all that part of said ^{Luzerne.} county bounded on the east by a line running parallel with the west bounds of the township of Queensbury, at the distance of one mile west of said west bounds, and the same continued north; on the north by an easterly continuation of the north bounds of the county of Saratoga, and on the west and south by the bounds of the county.

9. [8.] The town of Queensbury shall contain all that part of ^{Queensbury} said county bounded southerly and easterly by the bounds of the county; westerly by Luzerne, and northerly by a line beginning at the southwest corner of Caldwell and running thence easterly and northerly along the bounds of Caldwell to Lake George: and then along the east shore of Lake George to the bounds of the county.

10. [9.] The town of Warrensb^{urgh} shall contain all that part of ^{Warrensb^{urgh}} said county bounded northerly by Chester, easterly by Bolton and Caldwell, southerly by Queensbury and Luzerne, and westerly by Athol.

[11. From and after the first Monday of April next, all those parts ^{Horicon.} of the towns of Bolton and Hagne comprised within the following limits, viz.: Beginning on the east bank of the Schroon river, in the center of the Neil McDonald patent, and running thence northerly to the northeast corner of lot number one, Porter's patent; thence northeasterly to the southwest corner of lot number twenty, Brant Lake tract; thence north to the north line of said county of Warren; thence west on said line to the Schroon lake; thence down the same and Schroon river to the place of beginning, shall be a separate town, and shall be called and known by the name of Horicon.]¹

§ 25. [Sec. 24.] The county of Essex shall be divided into the ^{Essex.} towns of Chesterfield, Crown Point, Essex, Elizabethtown, Jay, Keene, [North Elba,²] Lewis, Minerva, Moriah, Newcomb, Schroon, Ticonderoga, Westport, Willsborough, Wilmington, [St. Armand and North Hudson;] the extent and limits of which said several towns shall be as follows:

1. The town of Chesterfield shall contain all that part of said ^{Chesterfield} county bounded northerly and easterly by the bounds of the county; southerly by a line beginning in the east bounds of the county and running thence with a straight line through the mouth of Howell's brook, to the twelve mile tree in the east bounds of the old Military tract; and westerly by a line commencing in the last men-

¹ Laws 1838, ch. 132. ² North Elba. Erected from a part of Keene, by the board of supervisors on the 13th December, 1849. See Laws 1852, ch. 410.

PART II

A close examination of a section of a Warren County Highway Map referred to as "Exhibit 1" shows the erroneous intersection of the Towns of Lake George, Bolton and Queensbury somewhere in the southern basin of Lake George.

There does not appear to be any foundation in the law to support that the location in Lake George of the common boundaries of the Warren County Towns of Bolton/Lake George, Bolton/Queensbury and the Warren/Washington County Towns of Bolton/Fort Ann and Bolton/Dresden are as shown on Exhibit 1.

On the other hand, Exhibit 2 shows the boundary locations around the Lake for the Towns of Bolton, Queensbury and Lake George according to the description specified in the 1858 Statute. Exhibit 2 also conforms to the boundary definition calls of the Warren County Tax Mapping Agency - the organization responsible for the mapping of the Town boundaries.

The Warren County Tax Mapping Agency has long since concluded that the 1858 Statute has validity since nothing by way of legislation can be found which might have amended the 1858 Statute.

Following Exhibits 1 & 2 is the product of the Warren County Planning Department showing that Department's agreement that the 1858 Statute is valid and that "the waters of Lake George are foreign to the Town of Queensbury".

Recently I have taken notice that the Town of Bolton, on inquiry from the U.S. Census Bureau has claimed its eastern most boundary to be "the east shore of Lake George". This of course puts 99% of the islands on Lake George in the Town of Bolton as they have been since at least 1858.

STATE OF NEW YORK

3558

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

January 27, 2015

Introduced by M. of A. STEC, WALTER, GRAF, DUPREY, FINCH -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. CORWIN -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary
AN ACT to amend the limited liability company law and the general construction law, in relation to the definition of "newspaper"
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

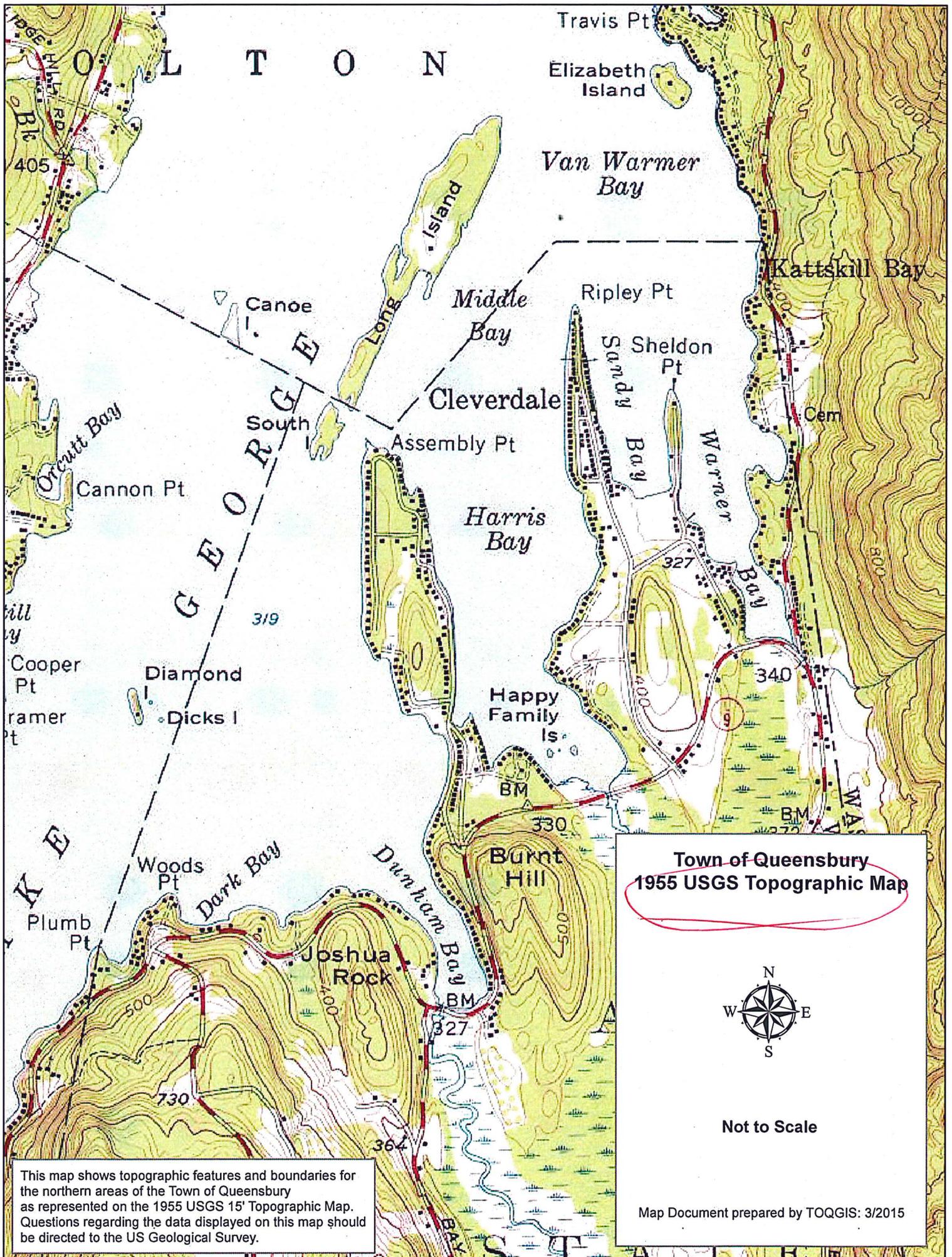
1 Section 1. Section 102 of the limited liability company law is amended
2 by adding a new subdivision (ii) to read as follows:
3 (ii) "Newspaper" means any newspaper of general circulation which is
4 printed and distributed on a daily or weekly basis and has been in busi-
5 ness for at least one year immediately preceding any publication adver-
6 tising, and which contains news, articles of opinion, features, adver-
7 tising and any other matter regarded as current interest.
8 § 2. Subdivision a of section 60 of the general construction law, as
9 separately amended by chapters 724 and 725 of the laws of 1975, is
10 amended to read as follows:
11 a. In any case in which notice of any fact is required by law to be
12 published or advertised in a newspaper, the term "newspaper" shall mean
13 a paper of general circulation which is printed and distributed ordinari-
14 ly not less frequently than once a week, and has been so for at least
15 one year immediately preceding such publication or advertisement, and
16 which contains news, articles of opinion (as editorials), features, and
17 advertising, or other matter regarded as of current interest, [~~has a~~
18 ~~paid circulation~~] and (except for such a paper which has been printed
19 and distributed not less frequently than once a week for a period of ten
20 years prior to January one, nineteen hundred seventy-five) has been
21 entered at United States post-office as second-class matter. A publica-
22 tion which is distributed or made available primarily for advertising
23 purposes to the public generally without consideration being paid there-
24 for shall not be deemed to be a "newspaper" for the purpose of publica-
EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 tion or advertisement of such notice required by law. Notwithstanding
2 any provision of this subdivision to the contrary, a publication which
3 was designated and publishing notice as an official newspaper prior to
4 the year nineteen hundred forty and continued to be so designated and
5 publishing for at least thirty years after such year shall be deemed to
6 be a newspaper within the meaning of this subdivision.
7 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately.



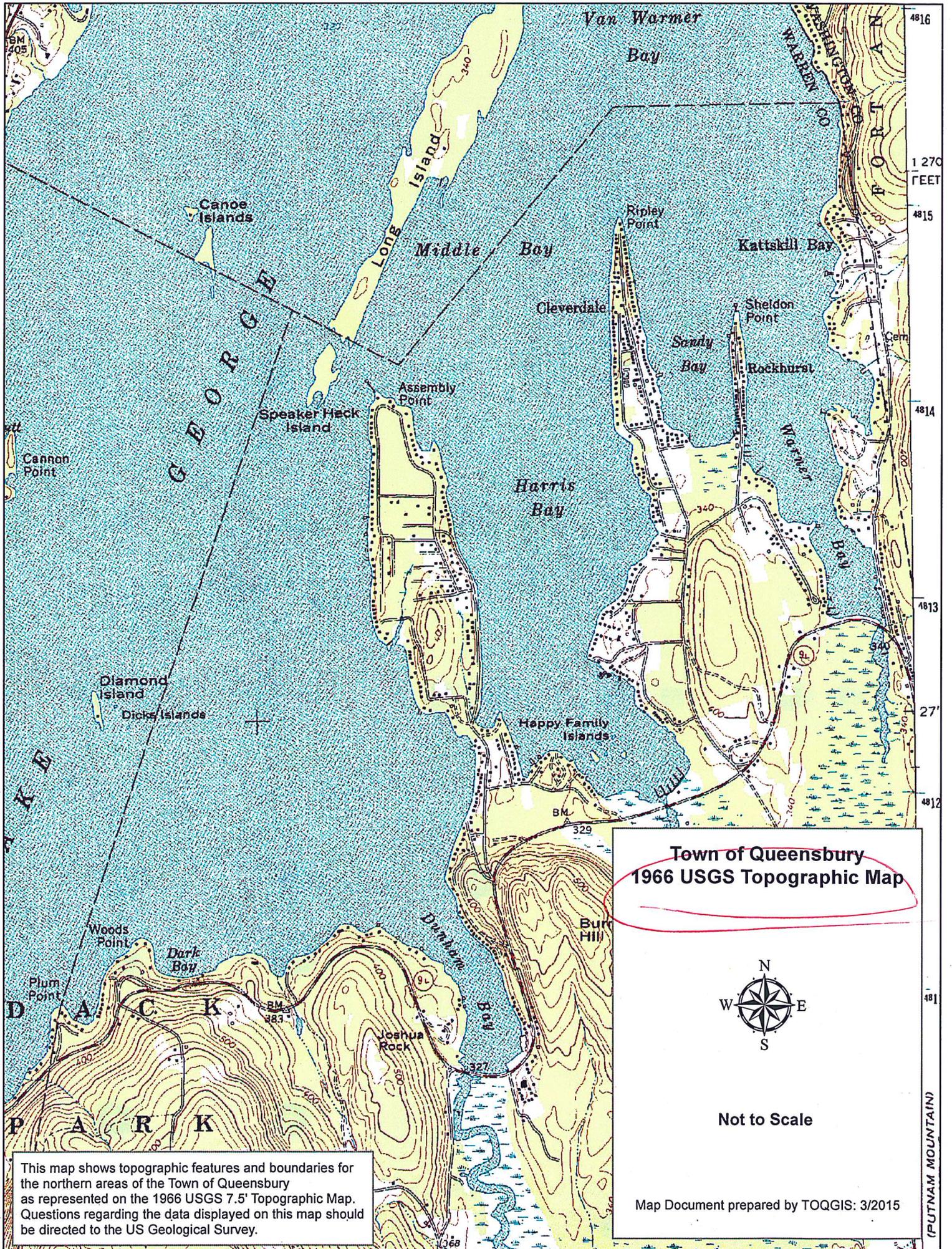
**Town of Queensbury
1955 USGS Topographic Map**



Not to Scale

Map Document prepared by TOGGIS: 3/2015

This map shows topographic features and boundaries for the northern areas of the Town of Queensbury as represented on the 1955 USGS 15' Topographic Map. Questions regarding the data displayed on this map should be directed to the US Geological Survey.



**Town of Queensbury
1966 USGS Topographic Map**



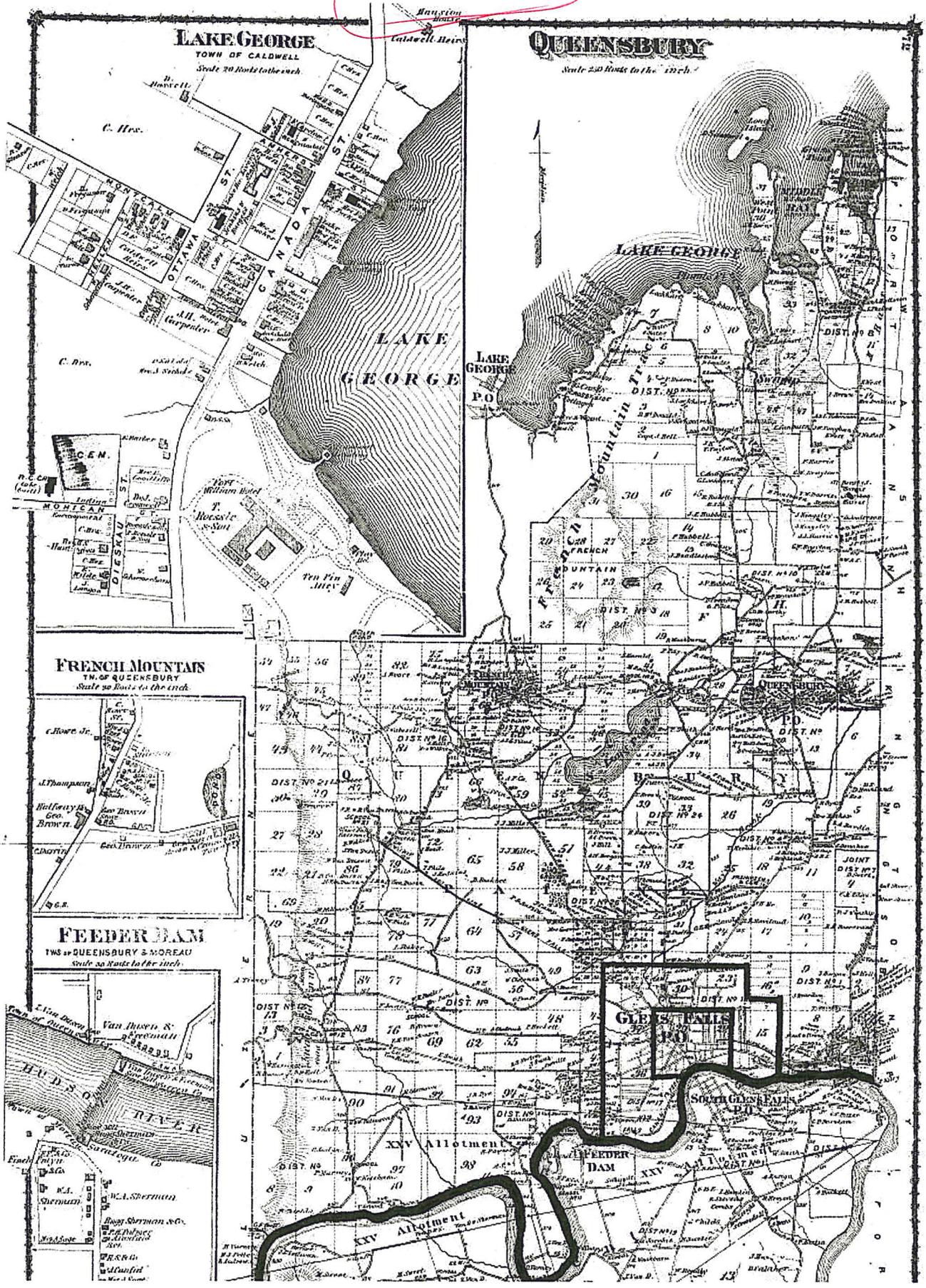
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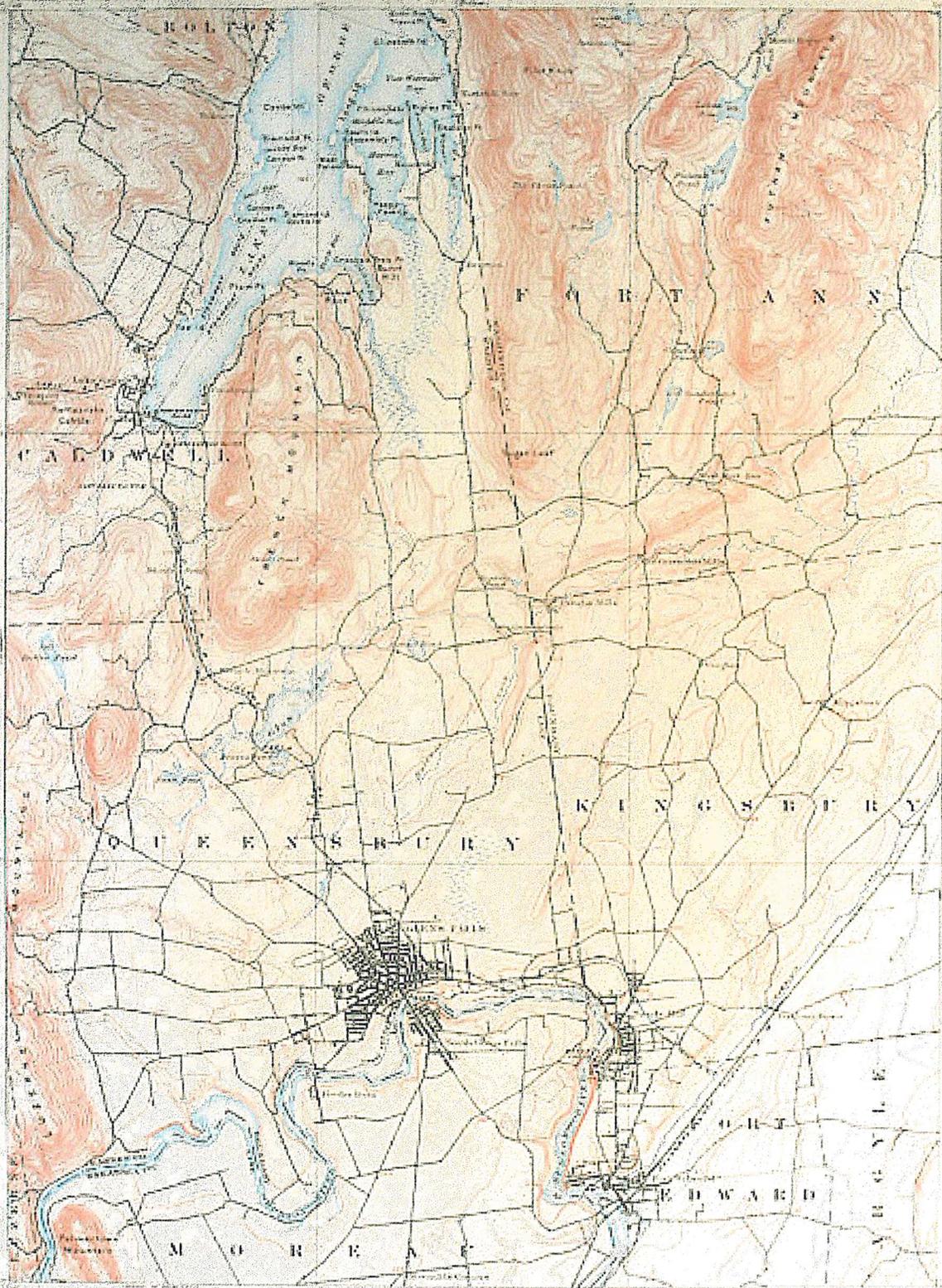
Map Document prepared by TOGGIS: 3/2015

This map shows topographic features and boundaries for the northern areas of the Town of Queensbury as represented on the 1966 USGS 7.5' Topographic Map. Questions regarding the data displayed on this map should be directed to the US Geological Survey.

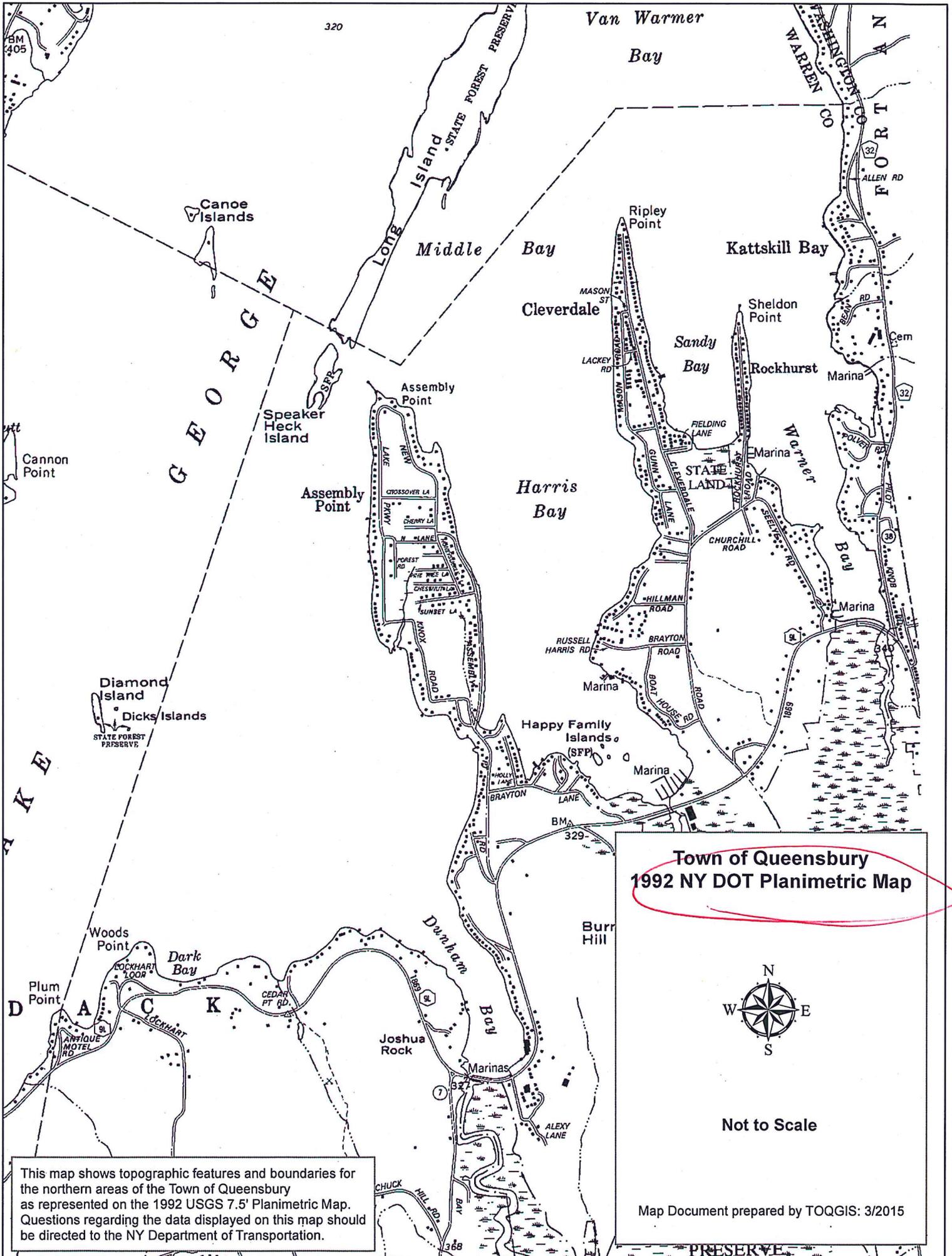
(PUTNAM MOUNTAIN)

1876





1909



**Town of Queensbury
1992 NY DOT Planimetric Map**



Not to Scale

Map Document prepared by TOGGIS: 3/2015

This map shows topographic features and boundaries for the northern areas of the Town of Queensbury as represented on the 1992 USGS 7.5' Planimetric Map. Questions regarding the data displayed on this map should be directed to the NY Department of Transportation.