

PUBLIC WORKS & ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, April 5, 2022, 10:00 a.m.

Town Hall or via Zoom

DIAL: +1 646 558 8656 US & INCLUDE THE MEETING ID: 456-920-3798 & PRESS #.

JOIN ONLINE AT: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/4569203798>.

Committee responsibilities: Buildings/Grounds/Maintenance, Town Park, Recreation, Parking Lots, Infrastructure, Streets & Street Lighting, Storm/Sanitary Sewer, Recycling Operations, Safety Program, Compost Site and Bloomsburg Municipal Airport.

Committee Members: James Garman (Chair), James Huber and Nick McGaw.

Citizens to be heard:

Jamie Shrawder- SEDA-COG- Public hearing.

Steve Breyer- Paddock on Catherine Street.

Mike Kogut & Stephanie Kessler- Tennis courts.

Christopher Laughlin- Disc golf tournament at the Town Park.

Michelle Zeaman- 207 E. 5th Street property.

11:00 a.m.- Willard Wenner- Canada goose damage at the Town Park.

1. Approval of the Public Works & Environmental Committee minutes from the 3/8/2022 meeting.
2. Approval of selling the following items on Municibid for the Recycling department.
 - Two large boxes of green rubber mulch.
 - 16 large 95-gallon totes.
 - Alley Cat Industrial sweeper.
 - 4 x 50 feet rubber belt from grinder.
 - Industrial rubber belt like new.
 - 120 plastic pallets.
 - An aluminum beam 5 ½ in. X 10 in. X 23.6-in.-long weight 80 lbs.
3. Approval of selling the following item on Municibid for the Public Works department.
 - Kubota Tractor ZD 331- runs & will mow, but needs work.
4. Approval of a debris management plan & emergency plan (e-mailed as a PDF).
5. Discussion of airport terminal bathrooms for events- BJ Teichman.
6. Discussion of a quote from NorthEastern Automated Technologies, Inc. in the amount of \$11,762.97 for a digital video recording system for the Recycling Center.

7. Discussion of a project from the Bloomsburg- Lime Ridge Corridor study by McTish-Kunkel & Associates.
8. Update on the monthly reports- recycling & airport.

Old business:

9. Walnut Street Culvert agreement with McTish-Kunkel & Associates.
-Received HUD's approval and the application will be submitted by the end of April 2022.
10. Hepco Construction, Inc. invoice- \$20,900.

Next meeting: May 3, 2022

**TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
FFY 2022**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
PUBLIC HEARING AND WORKSHOP**

**April 5, 2022
10:00 AM**

AGENDA

- I. Overview
 - A. Program History
 - B. Funds Available
 - C. Application Schedule (attached)
 - D. Eligible Activities, National Objectives and Funding Requirements
 - E. Five-Year Consolidated Plan
 - F. Annual Action Plan
- II. Housing Discussion
 - A. Fair Housing Notice (attached)
 - B. Anti-displacement Plan (attached)
 - C. Section 504 Outreach (attached)
 - D. Section 3 Preference (below)
- III. Community Development Plan
 - A. Review of Projects Currently Under Consideration
 - B. Proposal and Discussion of New Projects for Consideration
 - C. Discussion of Historical and Environmental Impacts of Projects Under Consideration
- IV. Review and Discussion of Previously Funded Projects
- V. Public Comment

**SECTION 3
PREFERENCE STATEMENT**

A Section 3 resident is a person residing in the service area of the project or grantee, who has an income below \$38,650. A Section 3 business is a business of which 51% or more is owned by an individual(s) with income below 38,650.

The Town of Bloomsburg invites such Section 3 concerns to contact SEDA-COG's Community Development Program and, upon proper documentation of eligibility for preference, will be provided enhanced opportunities to participate in the federally-funded project(s)



FINAL
TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
APPLICATION PREPARATION SCHEDULE
FFY 2022

Notice to Community Organizations	March 22, 2022
Public Hearing Notice Publication Date	March 22, 2022
First Public Hearing	April 5, 2022 Tuesday, 10:00 AM
Public Works Committee Project Recommendations	May 3, 2022 Tuesday, 10:00 AM
*Council Project Review and Selection	May 9, 2022 Monday, 7:00 PM
Final Public Hearing Notice Publication Date/ Annual Action Plan Published for Comment	June 6, 2022
Final Public Hearing	June 27, 2022 Monday, 7:00 PM
End of Annual Action Plan Comment Period	July 6, 2022
*Annual Action Plan Approval	July 18, 2022 Monday, 7:00 PM
Anticipated Annual Action Plan Submission Deadline	August 16, 2022

*** Denotes formal action by the Bloomsburg Town Council.**

FFY 2022 Allocation: \$TBD





NOTICE of FAIR HOUSING OFFICER and COMPLAINT PROCESS for
TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG

This notice will serve to advise all residents of that the following actions, if based on race, color, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), national origin, religion, familial status (families with children), or handicap (disability) is prohibited by Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Federal Fair Housing Act) and the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act adds the additional protected classes of age, ancestry and use of guide or support animals because of the blindness, deafness or physical handicap of the user or because the user is a handler or trainer of support or guide animals are considered discriminatory:

- Refusing to sell or rent to, deal or negotiate with any person.
- Discriminating on terms or conditions for buying or renting housing.
- Discriminating by advertising that housing is available only to persons of a certain race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, handicap (disability), age, ancestry or with no animals.
- Denying that housing is available for inspection, sale or rent when it really is available.
- Blockbusting-for profit, persuading owners to sell or rent housing by telling them that minority groups are moving into the neighborhood.
- Denying or making different terms or conditions for home loans by financial institutions.
- Denying to anyone the use or participation in any real estate services, multiple listing services or other facilities related to the selling and renting of housing.

If you're a person with a disability and require a reasonable accommodation, please contact the below Fair Housing Officer/Agency.

If you have Limited English Proficiency and require a document translation, please contact the below Fair Housing Officer/Agency.

All residents are hereby notified, that any complaints regarding a discriminatory action under one of the above conditions may be filed with the:

Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission
Harrisburg Regional Office
333 Market Street, 8th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2210
(717) 787-9780
TTY: (717) 787-7279
Email: ra-hr_housinghotline@pa.gov

Or

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Philadelphia Regional Office

Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East, 10th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 656-0500
(888) 799-2085
Fax: (215) 656-3449
TTY: (800) 927-9275
Email: PA_webmanager@hud.gov

**TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
RESIDENTIAL ANTI-DISPLACEMENT AND
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE PLAN**



Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan

Under Section 104 (d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the Town of Bloomsburg is required to adopt, make public and certify that it is following a plan providing:

- One for one replacement of units; and
- Relocation assistance.

The plan must also describe the steps that will be taken to minimize displacement of persons from their homes as a result of any assisted activity.

All occupied and vacant occupiable low- and moderate-income dwelling units that are demolished or converted to a use other than low- and moderate-income dwelling units utilizing CDBG or HOME funds must be replaced by governmental agencies or private developers. Replacement units may include public housing, or existing housing receiving Section 8 assistance. The replacement units must be:

1. Provided within three (3) years of the start of demolition or conversion;
2. Located within the Town of Bloomsburg's jurisdiction and to the extent feasible and consistent with other statutory priorities, and located within the same neighborhood;
3. Of sufficient number and size to house at least the same number of occupants that could have been housed in the units demolished or converted;
4. Provided in standard condition; and
5. Designed to remain low- and moderate-income dwelling units for at least ten (10) years from the date of initial occupancy.

Before obligating or expending CDBG or HOME funds that will result in the demolition or conversion of occupied or vacant occupiable low- and moderate-income units, the Town of Bloomsburg must make public and submit the following information to Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development:

1. A description of the proposed activity;
2. The location on a map, and the number of units by size (number of bedrooms), that will be demolished or converted;
3. A time schedule for the start and completion of demolition or conversion;

4. The location on a map, and the number of units by size (number of bedrooms), that will be provided as replacement units;
5. The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of replacement units;
6. The basis for concluding that each replacement unit will remain low and moderate income for at least (10) years from the date of initial occupancy; and
7. Information demonstrating that any proposed replacement of dwelling units with smaller dwelling units (e.g. a 2-bedroom unit with two 1-bedroom units) is consistent with the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households.

Each low- and moderate-income household that is displaced by demolition or conversion of an occupied or vacant occupiable unit utilizing CDBG or HOME funds must be provided with relocation assistance. The household may elect to receive Uniform Relocation Act assistance or the following:

1. Advisory services at the level described in 49 CFR Part 24, subpart C. The Town of Bloomsburg shall advise tenants of their rights under the Fair Housing Act and of replacement housing opportunities in such a manner that, to the extent feasible, they will have a choice between relocating within their neighborhoods and other neighborhoods consistent with the Town of Bloomsburg's responsibility to affirmatively further fair housing;
2. Payment for moving expenses at the levels described in 49 CFR Part 24 subpart D;
3. The reasonable and necessary cost of any security deposit required to rent the replacement dwelling unit, and for credit checks required to rent or purchase the replacement dwelling unit;
4. Interim living costs – The Town of Bloomsburg shall reimburse a person for actual reasonable out-of-pocket costs incurred in connection with temporary relocation, including moving expenses and increased housing costs, if:
 - (a) The person must relocate temporarily because continued occupancy of the dwelling unit constitutes a substantial danger to the health or safety of the person or the public; or
 - (b) The person is displaced from a low- and moderate-income dwelling unit, none of the available replacement dwelling units qualifies as a low- and moderate-income dwelling unit, and a suitable low- and moderate-income dwelling is scheduled to become available; and

One of the following forms of replacement housing assistance:

- (a) Each person must be offered rental assistance equal to sixty (60) times the amount necessary to reduce the monthly rent and estimated average monthly cost of utilities for a replacement dwelling to the "Total Tenant Payment" as determined by 24 CFR Part 813.107. Under 813.107 the tenant must pay the highest of:
 - (1) Thirty-percent (30%) of the family's monthly adjusted income (adjustment factors include the number of people in the family, medical expenses and child care expenses);
 - (2) Ten-percent (10%) of the family's monthly gross income; or
 - (3) If the family is receiving a payment for welfare assistance from a public agency and a part of the payment, adjusted in accordance with the family's actual housing costs, is specifically designated by the agency to meet the family's housing costs, the portion of the payment that is so designated.

All or a portion of this assistance may be offered through a certificate or housing voucher for rental assistance.

- (b) If the person purchases an interest in a housing cooperative or mutual housing association and occupies a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling in the cooperative or association, the person may elect to receive a lump sum payment. This lump sum payment shall be equal to the capitalized value of sixty (60) monthly installments of the amount that is obtained by subtracting the "Total Tenant Payment," as determined under 24 CFR Part 813.107, from the monthly rent and estimated average monthly cost of utilities at a comparable replacement dwelling unit. To compute the capitalized value, the installments shall be discounted at the rate of interest paid on passbook savings deposit by a federally-insured bank or savings and loan institution conducting business within the Town of Bloomsburg's jurisdiction. To the extent necessary to minimize hardships to the household, the Town of Bloomsburg shall, subject to appropriate safeguards, issue a payment in advance of the purchase of the interest in the housing co-operative or mutual housing association.
- (c) Displaced low- and moderate-income tenants shall be advised of their right to elect relocation assistance pursuant to the Uniform Relocation regulations appearing at 49 CFR Part 24 as an alternative to the relocation assistance described above.

Definitions. For the purposes of this section:

- **“Comparable replacement dwelling unit”** means a dwelling unit that:
 - (a) Meets the criteria of 49 CFR Part 24.2(d) (1) through (6); and
 - (b) Is available at a monthly cost for rent, plus estimated average monthly utility costs, that does not exceed the “Total Tenant Payment” as determined under 24 CFR Part 813.107 after taking into account any rental assistance the household would receive.
- **“Displaced person”** means any low- and moderate-income family or individual that moves from real property, or moves his or her personal property from real property, permanently and involuntarily, as a direct result of the conversion of a low- and moderate-income dwelling unit or demolition in connection with an activity assisted under this part.
- **“Low- and moderate-income dwelling unit”** means a dwelling unit with a market rent (including utility costs) that does not exceed the applicable Fair Market Rent (FMR) for existing housing established under 24 CFR Part 888, except that the definition does not include a unit that is owned and occupied by the same person before and after the assisted rehabilitation.
- **“Standard Condition”** means a dwelling unit that meets all local housing codes; or if there are no local codes, meets all housing quality standards of the Section 8 Existing Housing Programs.
- **“Substandard condition suitable for rehabilitation”** means a dwelling unit that will have a fair market value, after rehabilitation, greater than the cost of rehabilitation to make the unit standard.
- **“Vacant occupiable dwelling unit”** means a vacant dwelling unit that is in a standard condition; or a vacant dwelling unit that is in a substandard condition, but it is suitable for rehabilitation; or a dwelling unit in any condition that has been occupied (except by a squatter) at any time within the period beginning one (1) year before the date of execution of the agreement by the Town of Bloomsburg covering the rehabilitation or demolition.

The Town of Bloomsburg
Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan under Section 104 (d)
of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as Amended.

It is the intent of the Town of Bloomsburg to undertake Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) or HOME activities, which do not result in displacement of residents. The Town of Bloomsburg is, however, required by law to make available the following should any displacement occur.

In an effort to mitigate the adverse effects of displacement, the Town of Bloomsburg will assure that:

The Town of Bloomsburg will replace all occupied and vacant occupiable low- and moderate-income dwelling units demolished or converted to a use other than as low- and moderate-income housing as a direct result of activities assisted with funds provided under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, as described in 24 CFR Part 570.488 (c) (1).

All replacement housing will be provided within three (3) years of the commencement of the demolition or rehabilitation relating to conversion. Before obligating or expending CDBG or HOME funds that will directly result in demolition or conversion, the Town of Bloomsburg will make public and submit to the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) the following information in writing:

1. A description of the proposed assisted activity;
2. The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than as a low- and moderate-income dwelling unit as a direct result of the assisted activity;
3. A time schedule for the commencement and completion of the demolition or conversion;
4. The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement dwelling units;
5. The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of replacement dwelling units;
6. The basis for concluding that each replacement dwelling unit will remain a low- and moderate-income dwelling unit for at least ten (10) years from the date of initial occupancy; and

7. Information demonstrating that any proposed replacement of housing units with smaller dwelling units (e.g., a 2-bedroom unit with two 1-bedroom units), or any proposed replacement of efficiency or single-room occupancy (SRO) units with units of a different size, is appropriate and consistent with the housing needs and priorities identified in the localities or the State's approved Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS).

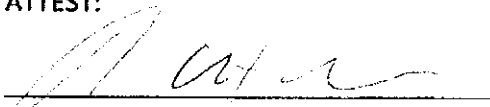
The Town of Bloomsburg will provide relocation assistance as described in 570.606(b)(2) to each low- and moderate-income household displaced by the demolition of housing or by the conversion of a low- and moderate-income dwelling to another use as a direct result of CDBG or HOME assisted activities.


Consistent with the goals and objectives of activities assisted under the Act, the Town of Bloomsburg will consider alternative projects funded under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, that will not result in displacement of residents.

We, the Town of Bloomsburg hereby certify that the aforementioned Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan was duly adopted/readopted by motion at the Town of Bloomsburg meeting of June 22, 2015. We further certify that the procedures identified to minimize displacement shall be carried out as required and appropriate.

Town of Bloomsburg

ATTEST:


William Lowthert, Town Administrator


Sandy Davis, Mayor

**NOTICE
OF
TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG'S
SECTION 504 COMPLIANCE OFFICER
AND
PROCESS FOR GRIEVANCE**

Pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and its implementing regulations ("Section 504"), no otherwise qualified individual with a disability shall, solely by reason of his/her disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

The Town of Bloomsburg does not discriminate in access to, participation in, or treatment, or employment in, its programs or activities. The Town of Bloomsburg's Section 504 Compliance Officer is Lisa Dooley.

Any person who believes that he/she has been discriminated against or denied equal opportunity or access to programs or services may file a complaint, which shall be referred to as a grievance, with the following:

Lisa Dooley
301 East Second Street
Bloomsburg, PA 17815
570-784-7123

or

Philadelphia Regional Office of FHEO
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East, 12th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107-3380
(215) 861-7646
(888) 799-2085
Fax: (215) 656-3449
TTY (215) 656-3450



TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

RESOLUTION NO. 11-11-19.01
APPOINTING A SECTION 504 COMPLIANCE OFFICER
AND
ESTABLISHING A GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

WHEREAS, the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, is a recipient of federal funds from numerous sources, including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and

WHEREAS, the Town of Bloomsburg is statutorily required to develop administrative procedures and regulations in accordance with 24 CFR Part 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as effectuated on July 11, 1988, to implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

WHEREAS, the Town of Bloomsburg must designate a Section 504 Compliance Officer who will serve as the Town's designated representative for any and all complaints regarding 24 CFR Part 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations and adopt grievance procedures.

WHEREAS, the Town of Bloomsburg has begun public outreach and consultation with interested parties to solicit input and feedback regarding the Town's compliance with administrative rules and regulations related to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the Town of Bloomsburg as follows:

1. Lisa Dooley is hereby designated as the Town's Section 504 Compliance Officer.
2. The Town has adopted a grievance procedure for any and all complaints regarding accessibility to all Town owned facilities and programs.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, held on November 11, 2019.

Lisa Dooley
ATTEST:

William Krelsher
William Krelsher, Mayor



Parcel Information:

APN	05E03 14700
Township	TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
County	DADE COUNTY
Address	207 E FIFTH ST
City	301 EAST MAIN STREET
State	BLOOMSBURG
Zip	PA
Parcel ID	17315
Parcel ID	0562-0062
Parcel ID	009
Parcel ID	A
Parcel ID	0
Parcel ID	1122
Parcel ID	2244
Parcel ID	0
Parcel ID	2244
Parcel ID	1122
Parcel ID	0

[Zoom to](#)



**United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Wildlife Services
1-866-487-3297**

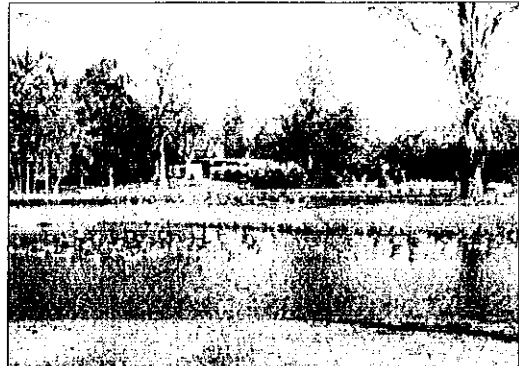
Eastern District 253 Snyder Road Reading, PA 19605 (610) 916-1415	State Office PO Box 60827 Harrisburg, PA 17106-0827 (717) 236-9451 Fax (717) 236-9454	Western District 4820 Route 711, Suite A Bolivar, PA 15923-2420 (724) 238-7320 Fax (724) 238-7274
--	---	---

Fact Sheet
**MANAGING CANADA GOOSE DAMAGE
IN PENNSYLVANIA**

April 2014

Introduction

Canada geese are an important part of Pennsylvania's rich natural heritage and their presence provides many citizens with recreational opportunities, including wildlife viewing and hunting. During the past 50 years, populations of non-migratory or "resident" geese have grown tremendously in urban and suburban environments in Pennsylvania and in many other areas across the United States. The phenomenon of resident geese started when the practice of hunting with live decoys was outlawed in the 1930s; subsequently hunters liberated their decoy flocks, releasing thousands of semi-domesticated birds into the wild. Also, populations were boosted by highly successful government and private stocking and relocation programs which ran from the 1950s through the 1990s. Having been bred in captivity, these birds did not learn the traditional migratory routes nor did their offspring. Escaping the perils of migration has clearly benefited the resident goose, with results such as increased survival and productivity rates. Geese are highly adaptable and have flourished in human-altered landscapes. Urban and suburban habitat typified by large expanses of manicured lawns and an abundance of water bodies provides an optimal mix of conditions: plentiful natural food sources, hand-outs from people, relative protection from natural predators and harsh climate conditions, and relief from most hunting pressure. Although most people may enjoy sharing their local environment with wildlife, living in close proximity to a rapidly increasing population of geese will test human tolerance and inevitably create human-wildlife conflicts.



Identification and Biology

Canada geese are one of the most readily recognized and observable birds in Pennsylvania. It is a large bird, measuring 2-3 feet tall and weighing 10-12 pounds. Among North American waterfowl, Canada geese are second only to swans in size. Males and females are similar in appearance, with males being slightly larger. They have dark brown wings and backs; tan fronts; white undersides; black tails, feet, and bills; and black heads with distinctive white cheek patches. Geese are herbivores; they eat leaves, roots, fruits, seeds, and especially prefer browsing protein-rich new plant growth. Geese start breeding at 2-3 years of age and nest every year for the rest of their lives. They mate for life, but if one member of the pair dies the other will mate again. Geese lay an average of 5 eggs per nest and may reneest if the first attempt fails. One goose can produce more than 50 young over her entire lifetime.

The annual goose life cycle is generally described in successive stages running from breeding to wintering. In late February or March adult pairs return to their breeding grounds. Egg laying and incubation run through April with the peak of hatching in late April or early May, depending on latitudes. During this period, juvenile geese often remain nearby in feeding flocks. After nesting season, geese undergo an annual molt which is a 4-5 week flightless period when they shed and regrow their flight feathers. Molting occurs from mid-June to mid-July and most birds regain flight in August. Of note, many non-breeding juveniles and unsuccessful breeding adults undertake northward movements prior to the molt, presumably in search of more favorable conditions. This seasonal movement pattern is referred to as "molt migration". After the molt and through the fall, resident geese gather into very large flocks and spend most of their time grazing and "pond hopping" or exploring. These activities continue until snow and freezing conditions eliminate feeding areas and open water refuge areas, at which time resident birds move further south or to other local water bodies which do not freeze over. Resident geese remain in these winter areas until milder temperatures return and nesting grounds open up.

Population Status

The Canada goose is the most widely distributed goose in North America; they occur in every state except Hawaii, in every province of Canada, and in some states of Mexico. In Pennsylvania there are two behaviorally-distinct types of Canada goose populations: resident and migratory.

1. Resident Canada Geese in Pennsylvania

Resident Canada geese are those that nest in the state. In the winter, resident geese may move south short distances or to other open bodies of water, but generally do not embark on long distance migrations. Likewise, resident geese from states further north may move into Pennsylvania at these times. Currently, the resident goose population in Pennsylvania is estimated at approximately 231,780 birds and they can be observed in every county. There are approximately 1 million resident Canada geese in the Atlantic Flyway with more residing in Pennsylvania than any other state. In the Northeastern United States, the resident goose population increased 3-fold between 1990 and 1999.

2. Migratory Canada Geese in Pennsylvania

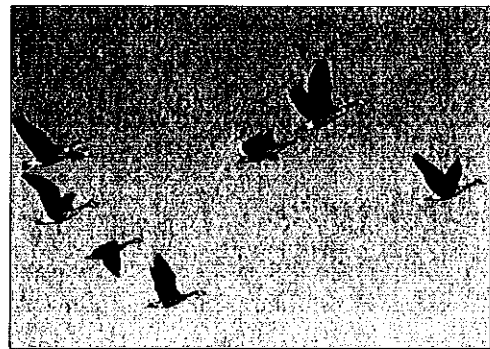
Migratory geese pass through or remain in Pennsylvania from October through March. Migratory Canada geese observed in Pennsylvania belong to the North Atlantic population and the Atlantic population, both of which nest in Canada. During the early 1990's these populations were in decline; however, conservation efforts and changes to state game laws appear to have stabilized these populations.

Negative Impacts

Common concerns related to overabundant Canada goose populations include risks to human health and safety; damage to residential, agricultural, commercial, and public property; and degradation of natural resources.

1. Human Health and Safety

The majority of goose damage complaints in Pennsylvania involve the accumulation of feces on lawns and walkways at private residences, schools, hospitals, corporate campuses, and public parks. An average goose deposits 1 pound of feces every day. Goose droppings may pose a health threat due to the presence of disease-causing organisms, particularly *E. coli*. Large amounts of goose droppings in water bodies can severely reduce water quality and has on occasion caused swimming areas to be closed. Some safety concerns include slipping on goose droppings and being attacked by an aggressive goose. Combative geese are a common occurrence in the spring and may injure adults, children, or pets that approach a nest too closely. Also, waterfowl such as Canada geese pose a serious flight safety hazard at civilian and military airports. Due to their large body size, flocking behavior, and relative abundance in urban and suburban areas, geese have the potential to be involved in damaging bird-aircraft strikes that may result in loss of human lives, injuries, and substantial financial losses.



2. Damage

Excessive accumulations of goose droppings can physically damage property and also make using an area difficult or unpleasant. Clean up efforts can be costly in facilities such as a swimming pool or practically impossible in places such as a soccer field. Grazing geese trample and damage turf grass and landscape plantings which impacts aesthetics and creates erosion hazards. Natural resources such as native wetland habitats (e.g., wild rice), wetland restoration sites (e.g., moist-soil impoundments), and the wildlife that depend on those resources also may be negatively affected by goose grazing. In addition, Canada geese depredate, or damage, agricultural crops including sweet and field corn, soybeans, winter wheat, rye, clover, sod, and vegetables. This damage reduces yield and may increase erosion.

Recommended Actions

Reducing problems associated with Canada geese requires the development of an Integrated Wildlife Damage Management program that includes a variety of safe, practical, effective and legal techniques and approaches. It is the responsibility of the landowner or manager to develop and implement the control program, although certain aspects of the program may be conducted by Wildlife Services or private service providers pursuant to funded agreements or contracts.

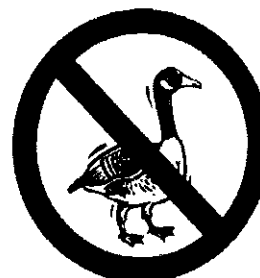
1. No Feeding Policy or Rule

Cessation of feeding is a necessary and important first step in reducing goose damage. Establishment of municipal ordinances and association policies are sometimes necessary to accomplish this objective. Allowing supplemental feeding will most likely result in the failure of management activities despite the application of time-consuming and expensive control techniques. Geese that are fed by people are difficult or impossible to harass away, tend to congregate in large numbers, have a higher incidence of disease transmission (e.g., avian botulism), and may suffer from deformities and poor health due to nutritional deficiencies.

2. Domestic Ducks and Geese

Domestic ducks and geese serve as decoys, or attractants, for wild waterfowl. Since geese may learn to locate food resources by following the behavior of other birds, the presence of human-fed domestic waterfowl encourages wild birds to congregate in unnatural concentrations and adopt detrimental foraging behavior. In addition, domestic waterfowl (as well as wild geese) can act as disease reservoirs, or continuous sources of potential disease outbreak. For example, domestic ducks and geese on a small pond may harbor a virus such as avian influenza and thus transmit it to any migratory waterfowl that stop at the pond.

PLEASE DO NOT FEED
GEESE, DUCKS, OR
OTHER WATERFOWL



Removing all domestic waterfowl is recommended to minimize disease concerns. Also, doing so may reduce the extent that wild waterfowl are attracted to an area and make enforcement of "No Feeding" ordinances easier to accomplish. No Federal or State permit is necessary to remove domestic waterfowl, but county and municipal laws and regulations must be adhered to. Removal techniques must comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. It is also extremely important to be sure that the birds being removed are truly domestic birds and not wild or wild hybrids. Contact your local Pennsylvania Game Commission (PGC) Wildlife Conservation Officer if you have questions regarding bird identification. Wildlife Services can assist with the removal of domestic ducks and geese if requested.

3. Habitat Management and Exclusion

Habitat modification is considered a long term management practice and typically involves altering vegetation and water bodies to reduce their attractiveness to geese. Occasionally, habitat management and exclusion techniques aimed at reducing goose damage may conflict with the intended purpose of the property or negatively impact its aesthetic value.

a. *Vegetation.* Geese are grazers, and prefer to feed on short grass in areas that are open and within sight of water. Geese prefer Kentucky bluegrass or almost any mowed, short grass or legume. Replacement of lawns with unpalatable, non-preferred vegetation (e.g., native groundcovers) reduces forage quality and makes a site less attractive to geese. Long grass management, which entails maintaining grass at approximately 10 inches, may also deter geese, because tender new growth is not easily browsed in a mature grass stand. However, geese have been observed in tall vegetation when seed heads are present. For this reason, it is recommended to cut grass back prior to seed development. In addition, tall vegetation can be used to create visual barriers which may discourage geese from a site—geese are more comfortable in open areas with good visibility so they can watch for predators. Special consideration should be given to choosing native plant species for turf replacement groundcovers and vegetative barriers.

b. *Water.* Geese prefer to land on water and then walk up to nearby grassy areas to graze. Additionally, geese tend to concentrate nesting and brood rearing activities near water. Water management options include removing or modifying (covering) retention basins, installing grid wires over ponds (3 feet high and spaced no greater than 20 feet apart), installing perimeter fencing around ponds and lakes, and other options that reduce the attractiveness of water features. These activities make the water difficult to access and/or remove it from the bird's line of sight. Eliminating wetlands to reduce goose damage is not generally recommended or desirable since it may adversely impact protected wildlife and could be in violation of Federal and State laws. Guidance from Federal and State agencies should be sought and adhered to prior to wetland modification.



c. *Fencing.* Fencing and other barriers can limit goose access especially when geese have goslings which cannot fly, and when adults are flightless due to summer molting, generally late April through mid-July. Perimeter fencing is commonly used around ponds, lakes, playgrounds, picnic areas, and other sensitive sites. Fences should be sturdy, firmly affixed to the ground, and completely encircle the area to be protected. Fences can be constructed of chicken wire, snow fence, dense hedges, tall vegetation, or other commercially available materials. Fences should be 3-5 feet tall, and installed between February and March to deter geese from the area prior to nesting and molting. Single and double-wire "string" fences made out of rope, string, wire, monofilament or other thin line have been used, but with unpredictable success. These types of fences are often difficult to see and may cause injury to people or pets.

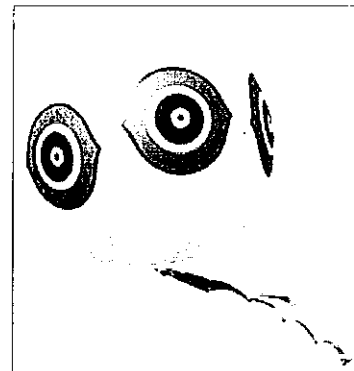
4. Visual Deterrents

In general these techniques and supplies are very cost-effective, safe, readily obtainable, quiet and convenient for urban and suburban use, and can be easily implemented with other harassment techniques. Habituation to visual deterrents is normal and they should be moved periodically, as well as integrated with other management techniques.

a. Mylar Tape. Mylar is a thin reflective tape that is usually silver on one side and red on the other. It is available in various widths, but is most commonly applied in suburban goose control situations as a perimeter “fence” using the 1/2-inch width tape attached to stakes around the boundary of the protected area. Mylar should be twisted and left somewhat slack to permit movement in the wind. Mylar generally is stapled to wooden stakes which are pushed into the ground so the tape is approximately 2 feet above the surface of the ground. Wider widths (6 inches) are more typically used on farms, golf courses, and other large acreage areas. With both widths, reinforce the ends and attachment points with strapping tape to reduce shredding and tearing. Effectiveness of mylar tape varies greatly, and may be most effective when it is strung as a single line “fence” to guide geese towards alternate loafing and feeding areas. If no such areas exist nearby, mylar tape may be ineffective in deterring geese.

b. Flagging. Flags constructed of plastic trash bags or other material (cut to a 2-by-3 foot size) stapled or nailed to wooden stakes have been effective in reducing goose presence on agricultural fields, and other large acreage areas. Stakes should be placed in the ground at an angle so the flags move with the slightest breeze, and they should be moved to new locations in the field every few days to prevent habituation by geese. Flags can be placed in the yard or along the water’s edge (1 per 25 feet of frontage).

c. Balloons. Large, helium-filled balloons with decals resembling eyes have also been used with limited success in deterring geese from small areas. Geese may be reluctant to remain beneath an object hovering above them, and may move to an area without this disturbance. Balloons should be hung or tethered so they float about 40-50 feet in the air.



5. Repellents

Chemical repellents are designed to reduce goose grazing by reducing palatability of treated vegetation. Generally repellents are favored by the public because they are not visually detracting and do not harm the geese permanently. However, they need to be reapplied at varying frequencies and do not prevent geese from loafing and swimming in a treated area. Repellents may not be cost effective for widespread use on private lawns, but applications on smaller, high-priority areas (around picnic tables, parking lots, driveways, and swing sets) may provide some relief. Two chemical formulations are registered with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as Canada goose taste-based repellents: anthraquinone (AQ) and methyl anthranilate (MA).

a. Anthraquinone. AQ is a naturally occurring substance, found in many plants. It is the active ingredient in the product Flight Control® PLUS and causes temporary digestive irritation. In addition it is believed that birds can see the chemical in the ultraviolet spectrum, which adds a visual aspect to the negative experience. EPA considers any toxicological risks associated with this chemical to be negligible.

b. Methyl anthranilate. MA is a non-toxic taste aversion agent made from grapes that renders grass unpalatable or distasteful to geese. Also, MA is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for human consumption and commonly used as a food additive. It is generally recognized as safe, and poses no harm to people or pets. MA is the active ingredient present in multiple products including RejeX-iT® Migrate™, Bird-X® Goose Chase™, Liquid Fence®, and others. Be sure to note differences in percent or concentration of active ingredient between products.

6. Harassment

Harassment of geese with pyrotechnics, propane cannons, trained dogs, vehicles, horns, and other devices can be effective in reducing goose damage. Success depends on the technique, nature of the problem, the number and habits of geese present, and the timing and diligence of the harassment. In general, the best results are obtained when harassment is initiated as soon as the problem is detected. Also, it is necessary to vary the location of devices and use more than one harassment device each day to avoid habituation. During the molt period when geese are flightless (mid-June through mid-July) and when goslings are present, harassment efforts are ineffective and should be discontinued. Being less accustomed to disturbance, migratory geese may be more responsive to harassment than resident geese. Another factor influencing the success of harassment techniques is the availability of alternate loafing and feeding sites. Displacing geese off of one site to alleviate goose damage unfortunately may cause similar problems and damage at an alternate site. Harassment can be more effective when there are multiple property owners in a local setting who are working together. This coordinated harassment may discourage a nuisance flock from flying from one property to the next. For more information on working with your neighbors, please refer to the Wildlife Services fact sheet entitled "A Collaborative Community-Based Approach to Managing Canada Goose Damage in Pennsylvania".

a. Pyrotechnics. Pyrotechnics are noise-making devices shot from a starter pistol (e.g., screamer sirens, bird bombs, bird bangers) or a 12-gauge shotgun (e.g., shell crackers). For technical advice and safety instructions on the use of pyrotechnics, please refer to the Wildlife Services fact sheet entitled, "Pyrotechnics for Bird Control".



Important Safety Rule: Pyrotechnic launchers and pyrotechnics should be treated with respect and handled as if they are firearms, with the potential to cause injury and death.

Screamers and bangers shot from the pyrotechnics pistol have a range of approximately 30-80 yards, and are best suited for suburban areas with an ample buffer zone to prohibit devices from entering neighboring properties and causing harm to people and/or property. Shell crackers, used with a break action 12-gauge shotgun, have a range of up to 100 yards, and are typically used on large areas such as agricultural land, airports, county parks, estates, corporate properties, and schools. The discharge of pyrotechnics may be inappropriate or prohibited in some areas, since they have the potential to start fires, ricochet off buildings, pose traffic

hazards, cause dogs to bark excessively, and may injure or disturb people. **See Harassment Notes Below.**

b. Propane Cannons. Propane cannons are machines that ignite propane gas to produce loud explosions at timed or random intervals. They should be located in areas of high goose activity, and moved around the field or location every 2-4 days. The noise is extremely loud, and may not be appropriate or permitted in urban and suburban areas. **See Harassment Notes Below.**

c. Trained Dogs. The use of trained dogs, usually Border Collies or Labradors, to harass geese away from damaged areas is becoming an increasingly popular technique. Dogs may be purchased or the service may be provided by Wildlife Services, a dog handler, or a private business. Companies that provide the service may be located in the yellow pages and/or on the Internet. It may be advisable to obtain a demonstration of the service to make sure the technique will be appropriate for your site. Harassing geese with trained dogs appears to be most effective in areas with no or limited water bodies (less than 2 acres), since geese will be forced to go elsewhere to find refuge. As with all harassment approaches, the use of dogs usually requires an ongoing program that is augmented with other control techniques. The handler is also liable for violations of Federal and State laws if the dog inadvertently harms or kills a goose. **See Harassment Notes Below.**

d. Other Harassment Devices. The use of vehicles, horns, distress calls, electronic sound generating devices, and other noise-making devices have mixed success in harassing geese away from problem situations. Mute swans are not effective in preventing Canada geese from using and nesting on a pond or lake, in fact they serve as decoys which can attract additional geese or waterfowl to the area. Furthermore, mute swans, which are an invasive species in North America, pose several negative ecological impacts and may present as many damage problems as Canada geese. **See Harassment Notes Below.**

Harassment Notes:

1. Beginning May 1, 2011 the BATFE will start enforcing regulations that would require any individual that is not a representative of the federal, state, local, or a municipal government to obtain a permit to receive and use pyrotechnics. Individuals and companies who want to acquire a Federal explosives license or permit or learn more about ATF regulation of Explosive Pest Control Devices (EPCDs) are encouraged to visit the ATF website at <http://www.atf.gov/explosives/how-to/explosive-pest-control-device-requirements.html>. Additional information on pyrotechnics use, storage, and transportation may be obtained from US 18 Chapter 40 <http://www.atf.gov/regulations-rulings/laws/>
2. Depending on your location a State permit may be required to conduct harassment activities; check with your regional PGC office before initiating any harassment efforts.
3. Private contractors may also be required to obtain a State permit to provide harassment services when working on private property, again check with your regional PGC office.
4. When implementing harassment techniques, it is imperative to contact your local police department and municipality and comply with all use, possession, and transport regulations and permit requirements they identify. Inform your neighbors of your intentions to use

harassment devices, since they make considerable noise, may disturb people, frighten pets, and may be mistaken for gunshots.

7. Population Management

Resident goose population management can be viewed simply as stabilizing population growth by limiting reproduction and reducing the population by removing adult birds.

a. Reproductive Control. Ovocontrol® G is the only contraceptive registered with the US EPA for management of Canada geese. Nicarbazin is the active ingredient and it reduces the hatchability of eggs. However, you must check the registration status in PA prior to use. EPA registration is only valid for 1 year and may lapse if the demand is not sufficient. To check the current status or to request the registration be renewed contact: **Innolytics LLC**, Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067, Telephone: 858.759.8012. Reproduction control can be accomplished through other activities such as nest/egg treatments. Depending on the exact damage situation, goose nests and eggs are either removed and destroyed (i.e., buried) or eggs are treated and returned to the nest. Removal of nests and eggs is typically done when nests are located in areas of heavy human traffic such as entryways, decks, patios, and playgrounds, or in highly sensitive areas such as airports. The removal of nests is intended to deter the geese from nesting again in the same area. Nest/egg removal may need to be conducted repeatedly throughout the nesting season, and over several years. Nest/egg treatment entails coating an egg with 100% food-grade corn oil, which effectively stops embryo development by preventing air from passing through the shell. Treated eggs are returned to the nest and the adult geese will remain attached to the nest site, but goslings will not be hatched.



Special Note: A permit is no longer required to treat nests. To obtain authority register online with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
<https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/geSI.aspx> , or go to <http://www.fws.gov/permits> and click on "New: Resident Canada Goose Nest Egg Registration."

Nest/egg treatment is typically done where the current number of geese is tolerable, but additional birds would not be. Treatment or removal of eggs will not reduce the overall goose population, but will slow its growth and make adult geese (not attached to goslings) more responsive to harassment. Additionally, fewer geese will be associated with your property throughout the spring and summer. Wildlife Services will provide a fact sheet and instructions entitled "Management of Canada Goose Nesting in Pennsylvania" to interested landowners, organizations, and agencies who have registered with the USFWS for nesting control activities.

b. Regulated Sport Hunting. Although most research indicates that regulated sport hunting will not reduce resident Canada goose populations, sport hunting may reduce or redistribute goose

damage to tolerable levels. Legally hunted geese may become more responsive to pyrotechnics and other harassment techniques and be dispersed easier. In Pennsylvania, geese can be hunted during three seasons. More information about goose hunting seasons, possession limits, and waterfowl management zones may be obtained online at www.pgc.state.pa.us or by contacting your regional PGC office.

c. Shooting Geese Under a Depredation Permit. Occasional shooting of a few geese may improve the effectiveness of other harassment efforts, and is generally referred to as “lethal reinforcement”. A Federal and State permit is required, and must be carried with you while conducting permitted activities. This technique is typically employed on agricultural areas, airports, golf courses, and other expansive areas away from homes and residential development. Shooting may be impractical and/or prohibited in most urban and suburban goose damage situations, due to safety concerns, local noise/discharge ordinances, and adjacent land uses. Consult with your neighbors, municipal offices, and local police departments to determine if shooting could be implemented on your site. Applications for depredation permits are available from Wildlife Services and the USFWS.

d. Capture and Remove Geese. Reduction of the local goose population could be accomplished by capturing and removing geese, pursuant to authorities listed in a Federal and State permit. Geese are most easily captured during the molt period when they are flightless (mid-June through mid-July). Geese can be captured with netted panel traps during the molt, or at other times of the year with swim-in traps, rocket/cannon nets, decoy traps, dip nets, and by hand. Once geese are captured, they are placed into poultry crates, transported off site, euthanized and buried/incinerated, or donated as a food source to charitable organizations. Euthanization of captured geese should be conducted only by trained individuals and carcasses must be processed and donated according to State and Wildlife Services guidelines. This approach may be controversial, and should be preceded by most of the above mentioned techniques. Also the surrounding community should be involved in the decision-making process. Population management is a last resort management option and is only used when other harassment techniques have been fully exhausted. Refer to the Wildlife Services fact sheet entitled, “A Collaborative Community-Based Approach to Managing Canada Goose Damage in Pennsylvania” for additional guidance in developing an effective integrated goose management plan for your community.

The relocation of geese, or any other nuisance wildlife, is not permitted in Pennsylvania due to the risk of the translocated animal causing damage and/or possibly spreading disease at the new site.

Legal Status

Canada geese are migratory game birds that are afforded Federal and State protection. Goose populations are managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Pennsylvania Game Commission pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USCS 703-711), Federal Regulations (50 CFR 10, 13, 20 & 21), Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated Title 23, the Pennsylvania Game Code, and other Federal and State laws, regulations, policies, and court rulings.

As described earlier, a permit is no longer required to treat nests. To obtain authority register online with the USFWS: <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/geSI.aspx> , or go to

<http://www.fws.gov/permits> and click on "New: Resident Canada Goose Nest Egg Registration."

Procedures such as capturing and euthanizing birds, shooting birds to reduce damage, and any other activity that includes handling birds require a depredation permit. The permit application is available from Wildlife Services or the USFWS (413-253-8643) and includes a fee. Prior to submitting the application, a Wildlife Services Form 37 (Migratory Bird Damage Report) must be completed by Wildlife Services. The permit request, Form 37, and payment should first be submitted to the Bureau of Wildlife Protection, Pennsylvania Game Commission. Your application will be reviewed for completeness and contingent upon agency concurrence with your damage assessment, it will be forwarded to the USFWS Migratory Bird Permit Office in Hadley, Massachusetts for final approval and processing. Application processing times may range from six to eight weeks.

Sources of Supply

Pennsylvania Wildlife Services Offices can provide technical advice on supplies and also sources of equipment and supplies upon request. Wildlife Services **does not** endorse or promote any company or product.

Agency Contacts

To obtain permit applications, goose damage control recommendations, assistance in developing and conducting control activities, etc., contact Wildlife Services:

Eastern District 253 Snyder Road Reading, PA 19605 (610) 916-1415	State Office PO Box 60827 Harrisburg, PA 17106-0827 (717) 236-9451 Fax (717) 236-9454	Western District 4820 Route 711, Suite A Bolivar, PA 15923-2420 (724) 238-7320 Fax (724) 238-7274
--	---	---

➔ To check on the status of State permit applications, contact:

Pennsylvania Game Commission
Bureau of Law Enforcement
2001 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797
(717) 787-5529

More information about goose hunting seasons, possession limits and waterfowl management zones can be obtained by going online at the PGC official website:

www.pgc.state.pa.us

➔ To obtain permit applications and to check on the status of Federal permit applications, contact:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Westgate Center Drive

Hadley, MA 01035-9587
(413) 253-8643/Fax (413) 253-8480

Special Note:

Recommendations in this fact sheet should not be implemented if they would be in conflict with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information should contact USDA's TARGET Center (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Public Works and Environmental Committee Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, March 8, 2022 10:00 a.m.

Chairperson James Garman called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Present were Council member Nick McGaw, Town Manager/Secretary/Treasurer Lisa Dooley, Director of Public Works John Fritz, Director of Governmental Services Charles Fritz, Director of Code Enforcement Mike Reffeor and Administrative Assistant Christine Meeker. Also attending was Jamie Shrawder. Absent was James Huber.

Citizen to be heard, Jamie Shrawder was present to update the Committee on the approval of the 2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) letter. No approval was needed.

Seven bids were received for the engineering services associated with the Community Development Block Grant activities for calendar years: 2022- 2024. L. Dooley will forward to full Council for action.

J. Shrawder informed the Committee that the waiver was approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the four parking area rehabilitation projects with CDBG funding for 2023- 2027.

J. Shrawder updated the Committee on the dog park project. The environmental review is pending. After approval, LIVIC Civil will compile a bid package and then SEDA-COG will review.

On a motion by N. McGaw, seconded by J. Garman, and voted on unanimously, the Committee recommends Council approve to request for proposals for the dog park project upon the environmental review clearance and LIVIC Civil preparing the bid package and SEDA-COG approving it.

On a motion by N. McGaw, seconded by J. Garman, and voted on unanimously, the Committee recommends Council approve the payment to Bloomsburg Town Park Improvement Association in the amount of \$9,760 for 2021 Town Park bathroom cleaning. J. Fritz suggested the Town use Miller's Cleaning service for the 2022 season.

On a motion by N. McGaw, seconded by J. Garman, and voted on unanimously, the Committee approved the minutes from the February 8, 2022 meeting, with no correction or additions.

The Committee reviewed the recycling monthly report. C. Fritz updated the Committee on a new material to be added to the collections. The compost site opens on March 9th for the year and Shred-it day is scheduled for Saturday, March 12th.

C. Fritz updated the Committee on the PA Gaming grant. An application has been filed for a new grinder at the compost site in the amount of \$499,608.00. An application has also been filed with Kawneer Arconic Grant for equipment for the dog park.

The Committee discussed the proposed agreement with Suez for the removal of Boone's Dam. A meeting with Suez is scheduled for 3/9/2022.

The Committee reviewed the draft park agreements with AYSO and the Little League. L. Dooley will finalize with the entities involved and forward to full Council for approval.

C. Fritz updated the Committee on the 2022 business recycling collection.

L. Dooley reported the 2021 Aviation Fuel Quality Assurance Inspection at the Bloomsburg Municipal Airport- zero deficiencies were identified.

C. Fritz updated the Committee on the compost site and Shred-it day. The compost site will open March 9th- Wednesdays from 4 p.m.- 7 p.m. and Saturdays 8 a.m.- 2 p.m. through October 5th. Shred-it Day is scheduled for March 12th from 9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

The Committee discussed the quote from Stauffer's Glass Company in the amount of \$884.84 for a window replacement at Town Hall in the parking department. L. Dooley will discuss the issue with Chief Price.

The Committee discussed the new Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) for the Bloomsburg Municipal Airport. Approval to set aside \$85,840 (8.6%) of local share (airport- general fund monies) for the next five years for projects in the amount of \$1,545,000. The Committee instructed L. Dooley to continue investigating the options with Delta Airport Consultants.

The Committee recommends that the pavilion use be free and on a first come, first serve basis for the 2022 season.

The Walnut Street Culvert agreement with McTish-Kunkel & Associates is still on hold for a funding agency. The NFIP Coordinator with PEMA sent in correspondence to help assist with this (3/2/2022).

Hepco Construction, Inc. invoice is being held until warmer weather in the amount of \$20,900.

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The motion was made to adjourn by N. McGaw, seconded by J. Garman, and voted on unanimously to approve.

Notes taken by Christine Meeker and reviewed by Lisa Dooley.

2-1











2-6













TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG - RECYCLING CENTER

03/28/22

DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDING SYSTEM

1 Network Video Recorder w/ POE+ 16 Channel 8 TB

4K Network Video Recorder, 8TB RAW, supports: 16 channels with a 16 PoE/PoE+ ports, H.265/H.264/MJPEG, ARB (Automatic Recovery Backup), 4 fixed internal SATA HDDs (32TB max), e-SATA/iSCSI storage, WiseStream technology, dual monitor out, max. resolution of 12MP recording/display and fisheye dewarping on web and CMS.



1 22 Inch Monitor

22 Inch LED CCTV monitor



9 Samsung 5 MP Outdoor Network IR Bullet Camera

Cover the surveillance requirements for hospitals, offices, schools and more with the Hanwha WiseNet Bullet Camera. It features a 1/2.8-inch 5 MP CMOS sensor that captures videos at a maximum resolution of 2592 x 1944 pixels. This camera's angular field of view allows you to monitor large outdoor areas. It supports MJPEG, H.264 and H.265 compression technologies to reduce data size and extend the recording duration, which helps minimize the load on the network. This network camera offers tampering, motion detection and defocus detection and other features for added utility.



6290 Old Berwick Road Bloomsburg, Pa 17815

Phone: (570)387-6940 Fax: (570)387-6941

Toll Free: (877)937-6328

www.northeasternautomated.com

9 Samsung IR Bullet Camera Back Box

This box from Samsung is an Outdoor aluminum-constructed junction box for Samsung IR bullet cameras.



2 Samsung 5MP IR Vandal Dome Camera

Cover the surveillance requirements for hospitals, offices, schools and more with the Hanwha WiseNet IR Dome Camera. It features a 1/2.8-inch 5 MP CMOS sensor that captures videos at a maximum resolution of 2592 x 1944 pixels. This camera's angular field of view allows you to monitor large outdoor areas. It supports MJPEG, H.264 and H.265 compression technology to reduce data size and extend the recording duration, which helps minimize the load on the network. This network camera offers tampering, motion detection and defocus detection and other features for added utility.



2 Samsung Indoor Wall Mount for Indoor Domes

Indoor wall mount for the indoor vandal dome cameras



11 IP Camera Prewire

IP camera wire installation.



1 WattBox® Standby UPS & Battery Pack | 8 Outlets

Ensuring maximum system uptime or protecting your clients' data with an Uninterruptable Power Supply is easier than ever with this WattBox UPS. This standby UPS allows you to provide your clients with power and built-in surge protection during outages and brownouts. Outlet spacing accommodates large transformer-based plugs without compromising the access of other outlets. It also includes added keyhole mounting slots and an LCD display for easy visibility.



Area Total

Equipment \$9,272.97

6290 Old Berwick Road Bloomsburg, Pa 17815

Phone: (570)387-6940 Fax: (570)387-6941

Toll Free: (877)937-6328

www.northeasternautomated.com

PROJECT SUMMARY

Quotation includes installation of the listed components, calibration and system programming. Price guaranteed for 30 days from date of quotation. Terms: 50% down, 50% upon completion. Credit card charges over \$500.00 will incur a 4% fee. NorthEastern Automated Technologies, Inc. (NEAT, Inc.) is a professional electronic/integration firm. Neat, Inc. is registered and insured in the state of Pennsylvania. Neat, Inc. strives to provide accurate estimations of both time and materials. Equipment models and the scope of work may change based on product availability and scope of work alterations. This quotation may be accepted via email or facsimile.

Equipment Total	\$9,272.97
Cable & Hardware	\$95.00
Installation Total	\$2,395.00
Tax	<u>\$0.00</u>
TOTAL	\$11,762.97

Signature

6290 Old Berwick Road Bloomsburg, Pa 17815
Phone: (570)387-6940 Fax: (570)387-6941
Toll Free: (877)937-6328
www.northeasternautomated.com