

TOWN BOARD  
DECEMBER 11, 1991

A regular meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem was held on the above date at the Town Hall, 445 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY. The meeting was called to order by the Supervisor at 7:30 p.m.

PRESENT: Kenneth J. Ringler, Supervisor  
 Frederick C. Webster, Councilman

Charles Gunner, Councilman  
 Sheila Fuller, Councilwoman  
 Bernard Kaplowitz, Esq., Town Attorney  
 Bruce H. Secor, Commissioner of Public Works  
 Martin Barr, Esq., Chairman, Planning Board  
 Philip Maher, Comptroller  
 Jeffrey Lipnicky, Town Planner  
 Richard Webster, Deputy Comptroller  
 Paul Andress, Water Department  
 James K. Fraser, Jr., J. Kenneth Fraser & Associates  
 Ben Olson  
 Lisa Domermuth  
 Ben DiMaggio  
 Jen DiDomenico  
 Adam Perry  
 Erik Seward  
 Rick Green  
 Brendon Gross  
 Brent Kross  
 Beatrice Bird, Progress Club  
 Beth Rivard  
 John Dunn  
 Si Van Rynn  
 Sid A. Vogel  
 Perry Ingraham  
 Robert J. Stern, Jr.  
 Jane G. Stein  
 George Kaufman  
 Gary Hurd  
 Sean Lozada  
 Darren Fori  
 Maryann Sarafi  
 Karen Stanelli  
 Sarah Jones  
 Trine Jacobsen  
 Karen McCue  
 Joseph Rasmussen  
 Vincent Gazzetta  
 Mark Stuart  
 Owen Bleau  
 Matt Shrader  
 Joseph K. Ting, P.E.  
 Doreen Patry  
 Brandan Mooney  
 E.M. and S. Jennings  
 Suzanne Capone  
 Susan Wheeler, The Spotlight Representative  
 Ilaina Jonas, Times Union Representative  
 Kathy Keenan, News Herald Representative  
 Carolyn M. Lyons, Town Clerk

ABSENT: M. Sheila Galvin

Supervisor Ringler welcomed everyone to the regular meeting of the Bethlehem Town Board and in particular he did want to welcome our students from Bethlehem Central from the Participation in Government Class.

The first item on the agenda tonight is a public presentation regarding request for Community Residential Facilities at 828 Feura Bush Road. This is a public portion of our meeting. We are going to ask the representative from the State to give an overall view of what is being proposed here and then we will allow anyone from the audience to

Public  
 Participation  
 Community  
 Home  
 828 Feura Bush  
 Road

ask any questions or to speak in favor or in opposition to this proposal.

Supervisor Ringler introduced Mr. Edward Solomon from the State of New York who will give an overview of what is being proposed. He indicated to Mr. Solomon which microphone he could use to make his presentation.

Mr. Edward Solomon thanked the Town Board for having him here and indicated just a brief introduction and he would leave time hopefully for lots of questions, if there are any, but he worked for the O. D. Heck Eleanor Roosevelt Developmental Disabilities Services Office. They are a State office under the Office of Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities and their primary focus is to provide a range of services for people with developmental disabilities and their families. Those include people who happen to live at the O. D. Heck Developmental Center in Schenectady of which there are about two hundred and fifty people there, but also over 1500 families and individuals who live at home in the community, in this community as well as other communities. We provide a range of services to support families in their job of taking care of their sons or daughters who have developmental disabilities. We provide respite and recreation, we provide school consultation, we provide psychology and case management services. One of the very core functions that we provide for people who are developmentally disabled, and he just wanted to define that term for people who may know what a developmental disability is, but the most common developmental disability is mental retardation, there are other developmental disabilities, some you have heard, some maybe you haven't heard of, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment, epilepsy is one of the neurological impairments that are covered under developmental disabilities, and autism, basically these are people who possess a range of learning ability and disability, from severely handicapped individuals to more moderately handicapped individuals, and he did want to say that most of the people with developmental disabilities not only in this area but also throughout our State and throughout the Country are right at home with their families.

Mr. Solomon continued that the service we provide is a service that is near and dear to every parent of a developmentally disabled child and that is lifelong care for the developmentally disabled member when they are unable to care for them and that is the reality that most of our parents face. What we are proposing is to develop a community home that has a word community residence, we have words for everything, but it is a home, that is what we have a home, and we want to extend a home opportunity to people who previously have had home opportunities, they have lived with their families and this is an opportunity for them to continue to live in a normal environment as adults. We have and operate permanently sixteen other community residences and you probably can't see unless you have really good vision, and he might pass this around later, that we operate as a State organization. In the capital area we have 130 community homes operated not only by ourselves as a state agency but by agencies such as Association for Retarded Citizens, Residential Opportunities, United Cerebral Palsy. In Delmar there are six other community residences operating, and they happen to operate two of them, one down the block and one on Kenwood Avenue, one on Delaware Avenue and there is one on Adams Place, there is one on Feura Bush Road toward Glenmont there is one in Slingerlands and there is one really behind the high school on Gay Street.

Mr. Solomon continued that the home that they are proposing for Feura Bush Road would serve severely mentally retarded individuals. These are individuals who will need help with basically all aspects of daily living. He does say individuals though because not one of these people fits a mold or a model, they are just like you and I, they all have individual needs, individual talents, individual disabilities, and individual gifts and the purpose of our program if you will, is to enable them to be as independent as possible. We are proposing at the sight on Feura Bush Road to have a house for eight individuals. This is a very spacious, very beautiful house, with a very nice back yard. These individuals would, during the day be cared for first of all round the clock by trained state staff, from direct care staff to a house manager, and then Monday through Friday these individuals like you or I might go out to work or to school. These individuals will go to a day program, and that day program is also in the Town of Bethlehem at the

Albany ARC on Krumkill and Blessing Road. These individuals will go to that day program Monday through Friday. They will leave the house in the morning somewhere around eight thirty and travel in a regular car or a station wagon or a van to their day program and then come back somewhere around three thirty or four o'clock in the afternoon and do the same things that you or I do to relax, cool their jets, get ready for supper, and in the evening various recreational activities will be going on both in the house as well as taking advantage of community events.

Mr. Solomon indicated in describing this, it is hard not to say just like what you and I do but that is exactly what it is. It is a home. The only real difference between this home and the one that you live in is the people that we care for need around the clock care. They are not independent in their skills, but they can enjoy and they can give and they can live a quality life. We do not plan to put a sign out in front of the house. The house will remain as it is. The house will look like a house as it does not, a beautiful house. We do not plan and have not planned to change the quality of life that anybody lives in that area or in any other area that we are next to, we know now after twenty-five years of experience doing community homes that our homes meld right into the community and to the extent that neighbors would be involved is really up to them. They do form advisory boards. We have people who come and advise the house of what is going on, learn about the people we have there, often once they learn of the individuals and get to know them, they learn that they are much more than people with disabilities, but that they are real people to be enjoyed and have many things to offer to our community. He knew that there were young people, and some of the Bethlehem people here, but there are young people around high school, certainly Bethlehem High School that are very active in supporting our people with disabilities in this community, we have a very active support group in the Bethlehem High School. That really in a nut shell is our program and he thought that you could even call it a program, that is what we do that is the kind of opportunity we provide for people, allowing plenty of time this evening to see if people have questions that maybe he went very briefly and he knew that there was a long agenda tonight, so he did not want to be long winded.

Mr. Solomon asked if there were questions. Supervisor Ringler indicated that he would ask if anyone has a question that they do come up to the front and use the microphones so that everyone can hear you. He asked if anyone had any questions regarding the proposal.

Doreen Patry indicated that she lives at 55 Dover Drive and indicated that she did have a question it doesn't really deal particularly with the program, she understands that, it has more to do with she guessed fiscal issues. She would like to know how it will be cost effective for the State of New York to pay for this house and also to put security on the premises for the handicapped persons that are there, even though it is bonded, but as a taxpayer she was concerned as to how it could be cost effective. Mr. Solomon responded that this was a great question, and he would be the first to say that he was not quite sure what she meant by security, but basically the renovations to this house would have a fire safety system included and possibly a second means of egress off the second floor which would be a deck, we estimate right now about \$25,000 worth of just, that is their architect estimate of cost hands down of the community programs regardless of the cost of the house, are more cost effective and more quality than the institutions and he would just give you dollar for dollar. Right now it costs us to keep a person with a developmental disability at O D Heck which is a relatively new facility \$415.00 per day that is reimbursed half through State and half through Medicaid. Community Residences even if at the top, community residences and intermediate care facilities which are more severely disabled individuals are a range but even at the very top of the range the very highest community residence is under \$300.00 a day and he is really stretching to give you the highest, because we have some community residences, not this one in particular, because there are severely involved people that operate at \$50.00 per day, so there is simply no way to know, clearly all of our projects go through the New York State Division of the Budget and that is one of the things that they look for, they look for the cost at O D Heck as well as the cost in the community, and when he says that cost, that number includes the acquisition of the property, amortization of the bond over the fifteen year life of the bond, the renovation, the

staffing, the equipment, the whole ball of wax and some people say well why is that, why is it, because it almost seems on the face of it, if you have a big place like O D Heck housing three hundred people, it should be less, well the reason is O D Heck includes some things that we do not have in community residences, we have a dietary staff, probably thirty plus people, who prepare meals because O D Heck has an essential kitchen and it is brought to the units. In the community residences our staff cook the meals just like you or I would cook the meal for our family and share that meal. We don't have special people, we have a pharmacy at O D Heck. In the community residence we don't have that we use local pharmacies, our people are on medication but they are on the same medication that you or I might be on, if they have a seizure disorder or if they have a heart condition, or if they have diabetes, that is the type of medication and we would use a CVS or local pharmacy to provide that service. We have a whole maintenance department that is there maintaining a plant, and that is what O D Heck is, there is one building at O D Heck that simply houses and it almost looks at the NASA power generating plant, huge equipment that has to be maintained and cared for, some of that maintenance staff is there just to care for that specialized equipment. The rundown of institutions like O D Heck incredible costs, year after year to maintain these buildings that are institutional in character. All of those are right off the slate, but there are maintenance costs in the community residences, but they are regular maintenance costs, we repair the roof we call a regular roofer, we don't have to get specialized roofing consultants because we are operating a plant that is on five or ten acres of land. So without a doubt there are not only fiscal studies that have been done, we have closed five institutions in the State the independent accountants, not provided by the State of New York at all, independent accountants have verified the costs of community care significantly less than the cost of institutional care and of course the quality is infinitely better.

Doreen Patry indicated that she understood the difference between the institutional versus the community residences, but how about this particular house versus other housing alternatives that you might have in the area, because we are in a high priced area. Mr. Solomon replied but first just understand this there are two sides to this, understand that people with developmental disabilities and their families come from all socioeconomic groups, all income levels, there are people in this room who are parents who live in Delmar and obviously as they plan for permanency for their sons or daughters, they do what we do, we wish that our sons or daughters have the quality of life that they have when they were with us, he meant that that was just natural to parents, so keep that in mind because he thought that some people may not understand that developmental disability one percent conservatively of the population of our country of the western world is developmentally disabled and cross cuts all economic areas, so that is one reason why we do not simply choose one particular area or one particular cost of house, because if we did, we would simply stratify the service system. Now if you will look over here you will see that we are in all areas. We are in rural areas, we are in suburban areas, and we are in urban areas, so you will see that we have not simply said only this price range or this type of area, but across the board. The second thing he thought to remember is that the more we have up front, and we found this and he guessed that most homeowners do, pay for our house, the newer the house the better the quality of construction really in the long run the maintenance costs, the renovation costs for these particular houses, we have houses here which and he could go through in detail that we paid less for but the cost of upkeep for these houses when the plumbing and the heating and the electrical is below what the standard is today, it is incredible, so yes in this case we are offering to pay a little more in an area that is solid housing, higher priced housing, but we are also paying a lot less in renovations and clearly meeting guidelines set by our Division of the Budget, we don't exceed those guidelines, this house when you balance what the purchase price is and what the renovations are, it clearly falls within our budget guidelines and that is what they have to work within.

Doreen Patry stated that she did not want to monopolize the evening but could she ask one more question, she realized that also up the street maybe a half a mile there is another community residence, why did you choose to put two community residences so close to one another and how does that fit in the demographics of the plans on

mental retardation and the community and are we getting saturated? Mr. Solomon indicated that he could only answer the issue of saturation from his point of view and there is no issue of saturation, that what saturation even is is questionable. There are no guidelines that are operated within the State for how close community residences can be with regard to geographic proximity. He would sense and this was just his sense, and he may be totally wrong, that the neighbors that relate to the Feura Bush Road house, the immediate neighbors who are around there including what is across the street and the development and woods in back of the house, he would guess that that is fairly separate and distinct neighborhood in terms of the way he looks at the road, now he does not live on that road, OK, but he has passed the road enough, and he may be totally wrong on that, but he certainly would not view, he would view in terms of this residence Dover Drive and of course what is adjacent to the residence and across for it as sort of the immediate neighborhood and that is only a definition we come up with, people could say well we don't agree with that, but there is clearly no guidelines with regard to geography, it is more a judgement call and certainly they believe in this judgement call that this was appropriate and that is why we went after and asked for an option on this particular house. In terms of the overall issue of whether all of sudden Feura Bush Road is somehow going to change in character because there are eight people at the other house and eight people here, he did not really think so because part of change of the character is are we going to group people together, are there going to be specialized services that these people will all of a sudden stick out, and of course we work very hard to make sure even with our own houses of eight, that everyone is treated as an individual so you will rarely find these groups going out in groups of eight or nine to an event. Two or three people going with a staff of two to personalize their experience and of course we know they learn better that so, from his prospective we looked at it, we certainly measured we knew where all of the homes are, he certainly did not feel and certainly in consultation with other people within the office, that this was an issue in terms of proximity. He guessed that that would be open to other people's judgement.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions.

Bob Stein, 49 Dover Drive, I don't actually have any questions because I did speak with Mr. Solomon at some length to find out exactly what this home was going to be for and what type of people and what type of staffing and so on, but he did have a petition here that says "We the undersigned wish to go on record as being in support of a planned eight person residential home which the Oswald D. Heck Eleanor Roosevelt Organization wishes to establish at 828 Feura Bush Road in the Town of Bethlehem. It is signed by a total of 26 residents, 25 of whom live on Dover Drive and he believed sixteen of those 25 are on the odd numbered side of the road where the back yards back up on the field where the other side of the field is Feura Bush Road and he would like to turn this into the Town Board. Supervisor Ringler thanked Mr. Stein.

The Supervisor asked if anybody else had a question? No other questions were asked.

Supervisor Ringler then asked if there was anyone who would like to speak in favor of this proposal.

Mr. Vincent Gazzetta of West Poplar Drive indicated that the previous speaker leaves him in a bad situation in terms of following a good act. He has really three hats, but tonight two hats the first hat is that he has two developmentally disabled children, he guessed they were children, to him they are, the youngest is 33 and the other is 35 he guessed, but secondly for ten or twelve years he has been actively on the advisory board for the Delaware Avenue house, one of the pictures there, and we have found by the six of them who have been with us for the whole time since that house was opened, we have found that we have learned more than we have helped he was sure, but we have seen absolutely almost total acceptance by the people next door and across the street with this house. We have the girl scouts coming in to help decorate, once of the men decided he would like to have his bedroom stenciled, two girl scouts came in and stenciled it and again you may be there for their Christmas party. The children come in and work with

it as well as with the advisory board. We are close to the Kenwood Avenue residence but as Mr. Solomon said we don't mix with the two except maybe during the summer time to have a joint picnic or something. But the houses are great and as he said we learn just a tremendous amount of information, compassion, and love through the last twelve years.

Supervisor Ringler thanked Mr. Gazzetta and asked if there was anyone else who would like to speak in favor of this proposal.

Pam Williams indicated that she lives four houses down at 808 Feura Bush Road and her husband and she and her four children are just delighted that you are opening a facility and we would like to do anything that we can to be supportive and she thought that most of their neighbors as Mr. Solomon indicated are in support of this house and welcome it.

Supervisor Ringler thanked Mrs. Williams and she asked Oh one thing that the Town Board could do since there are no sidewalks on Feura Bush Road she thought that it would be nice if we could perhaps get together and put sidewalks in. Laughter. Supervisor Ringler indicated maybe the School District and the Town can get together on this. Laughter. The Supervisor stated that Mrs. Williams happens to be on the School Board if anyone doesn't know that.

The Supervisor asked if there was anyone else who wished to speak in favor of the proposal to just come up please.

Mr. Brandan Mooney of 58 Dover Drive indicated that they essentially support the house and would like to welcome them to our community for a number of reasons. First we lived in downtown Albany and moved here only about four years ago and when we were down there we lived only a few houses away from a community residence as well and they were perfect neighbors, they were excellent, they were quieter than quote normal people, they were just wonderful with our other children and we really enjoyed them as members of our community. Secondly he felt that it was good for their children to live in a community now simply a sanitized neighborhood where everyone fits into the same mold, but we do want our kids sheltered from people, we don't want our kids sheltered from people who are otherwise safe and contributing neighbors simply because they are retarded or perhaps developmentally delayed. They need to grow up learning that they have to work or go to school and live in neighborhoods where people are different from themselves in different ways and we can't think of a better way to do that than to start on our very own street. Thirdly they believed that it is morally right and it is just the way they believe and they think is correct and fourth for personal reasons, they have a son with severe developmental problems and one day he may soon very well one day wind up in community residence if family circumstances are such that he won't be able to live with his brother or sister, so our life of living with a youngster with several multiple disabilities has been a constant struggle for us to accept this and quite frankly they have fought for Kevin's inclusion and acceptance into this community and neighborhood mainstream of activities on almost everything we have done for him from school to scouts. Nothing has come easy for us and it hurts us to see him hurt and to see him excluded. Despite the great achievements made in laws and regulations to support the rights of people with disabilities, attitudes which get translated into behaviors by individuals and organizations don't change easily. So we also support this because in our very small way it is hopefully helping us to build a better world for Kevin and his brothers and sister by removing the barriers of fear and over reaction that accompany people with physical even more so with developmental disabilities. We would like to welcome you to the residence.

Supervisor Ringler thanked Mr. Mooney and asked if there was anyone else who would like to speak in favor of this proposal. No one else spoke.

The Supervisor asked if anyone would like to speak in opposition to the proposal. No one spoke.

Supervisor Ringler indicated ladies and gentleman from my prospective as a Supervisor this is the first application that I have

received since becoming Supervisor. However, he has had contact with all of the other residences that are currently in our community and to hear the comments of your neighborhood welcoming them is gratifying because I think that you have learned what this is all about and taken the time to learn what it is all about and he thought that is important. These residents have blended well into our community thus far, they have worked very hard in maintaining a residential character of a neighborhood and as Mr. Solomon pointed out that is what it is about from their prospective too, to make these individuals truly part of a neighborhood. He was personally fortunate enough to visit many of the facilities, he has gone to picnics and he has seen the neighbors interact with their neighbors, their new neighbors and these people have become family in neighborhoods. Certainly in some instances a certain amount of fear as to what this is all about, but from our experience, it has been good for the residents of the Town of Bethlehem and the houses that have come in thus far. The Town Board quite frankly has relatively little authority over approval or disapproval on a matter such as this. The State guidelines are there in order to enable these facilities to exist rather than to discourage them from coming into a community, we can take action to approve or disapprove it, if we disapprove it we certainly by law would have to tell them where they should put a facility such as this, and for us to do something like that we are not the experts in this particular situation and to say that one neighborhood is better than another he did not know how one would do that. We could also discuss the saturation issue as to whether or not there are too many of these in a particular community or our community or neighborhood. He has discussed this in detail with Mr. Solomon and we do have a couple of areas in Town where saturation may very well have been an issue when they came in because they are across the street from each other, but in that one particular situation it was the neighbors who wanted the second facility in their neighborhood as opposed to another potential dwelling there. The courts have not defined what saturation is. While he has discussed this and tried to pick Mr. Solomon's brain on many cases to try to determine what it is, but it comes down to as he said a judgement call and what effect it has on a neighborhood. In his view up to this point there has been no real effects detrimental to the residents of the Town.

Supervisor Ringler asked if the Board has any questions or comments? No questions or comments were made. The Supervisor indicated that he thought that it would be in order then, we are under a time line that we do have to take action on this tonight and he would entertain a motion to approve this facility.

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and Councilman Gunner indicated that he had a question after the motion. The motion was seconded by Mr. Webster that a Community Residential Facility be established at 828 Feura Bush Road in the Town of Bethlehem.

Councilman Charles A. Gunner thanked the Supervisor and indicated that he normally does not vote for resolutions the night that we have the presentation or the hearing. He has on one occasion, but he felt that he made a mistake, or he acted to swiftly, however, in this case he felt that communications with the people involved have been excellent, that the opportunity has been given to the people to speak, and that we must act within the forty days and he will vote positive. The Supervisor asked if there were any further comments.

The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
 Noes: None.  
 Absent: Ms. Galvin.

The Supervisor thanked Mr. Solomon and thanked everyone for coming. We do have a much longer agenda if any of you would like to leave we will take just a couple of minutes, but you are more than welcome to stay for the rest of it and learn a little more about what goes on in the Town of Bethlehem. Laughter.

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Supervisor Ringler indicated after about five minutes that we would get on with our agenda.

Presentation  
Review of  
Alternatives  
For Long  
Range Water  
Supply

The next item on our agenda is the presentation of a review of alternatives for a long range water supply. In August of 1990 the Town of Bethlehem received a notice from the City of Albany that they intended to cancel our contract regarding the purchase of additional water from them. At this point in time we can purchase up to two million gallon a day from the City of Albany. When that was done, after discussions with the Board, we instructed staff to start looking at all of our options for the future long term water needs of the Town of Bethlehem. We spent a great deal of time doing that, together with our consultants J. Kenneth Fraser and this evening the presentation is going to be made to the Board as to their review of those options and their recommendation as to the direction that we should go.

The Supervisor asked Bruce H. Secor, Commissioner of Public Works, to go into it in a lot greater detail of the background prior to putting the consultants on for where we should be going in the future.

Mr. Secor indicated that he just wanted to start with this graph and he realized it may be a little bit hard to see in the back, but everything else we have will be an overhead which everyone can have a look at. One of the things he thought that has to be brought out in the beginning that we are lucky in the northeast that we have a lot of choices, there is an ample supply of water in the northeast and when we start looking at various studies the issues that come up are a lot of economic issues. In the 1979-80 period, which was the last time we did a major source of supply study, we on this graph and this pink line shows the actual water use. The first blue line is the safe yield or existing Vly Creek Reservoir deep wells. As you can see we are headed up toward this line and we kind of bounced along here and were back up to about eighty three point eight point nine million gallons per day.

Mr. Secor continued in 1980 we signed a contract with the City of Albany for up to million gallons a day of water, which is this second blue line on our graph. At the time that contract was negotiated a number of other alternatives had been explored and those alternatives came out with a cost of water of about \$1.45 per thousand and we were able to negotiate a contract with the City of Albany for about \$1.00 a thousand, so it was a good deal for Bethlehem, it was a good deal for Albany, it gave Albany an additional revenue source and it gave the Town of Bethlehem a water supply, but it didn't come without a cost and he thought that this was an important point that he wanted to get into and he just wanted to show a couple of slides. When the decision was made to buy water from the City of Albany, since the City of Albany's Filtration Plant is kind of in the southwestern part of the Town and there is a forty-eight inch transmission line and it runs diagonally through our Town, there are times when they shut that line down completely, so in order to buy water from the City we had to build some pump storage of water so that when that line was out of service or wasn't available to us, we had some other water available in this system to make up for that. This supply is also designed for meeting peak demands in the system. This is usable under any scenario. It is an excellent design and was done with the idea of whether we purchased water from City or got it from another source, we still needed this type of facility.

Mr. Secor continued when the Albany contract signed we were looking at the possibility the two million gallons a day that we contract with them lasting to some point in the future based on various projections of water use. The way we control what we buy from Albany was through a computer system and this is what the inside of that pump station looks like. It is controlled by computer from the main water plant up in New Salem, in the control room we have a computer terminal which actually shows the operator everything that is going on in the system. From the computer terminal up at the water plant the operator's can see the rate of production from our plant from the two deep wells, the rate of flow into Town, he can actually see the actual tank elevations throughout the system and can see pressures from the plant at New Salem all of the way down to Selkirk. This has given us the ability to control the system pressures and system elevations and to control the various inner-connections with the City of Albany. For twelve years after these original considerations were made things are different. The price from the City of Albany has gone up by fifty percent. We started at \$1.00 and we are up to \$1.50. Going back to the availability of water our needs have changed. In going back to the

first point I talked about once of the benefits of the northeast is the availability of water. After looking at all of the various alternatives and discussing this at length with both the consultant and the Town Board, I heartily recommend what has been developed in these reports as our making our own supply, using the ground water from the natural sands and gravels down along the Hudson River and producing that in it gives us an expandable, viable water that is available and as Jim will get into a few minutes in his presentation as we look out to the future our needs in the future the availability of water from the City of Albany and the availability of peak flows from their forty-eight inch transmission main which is now 60 or 70 years old, begins to be brought into question. The other thing is we can be in control of our own future and really can use one of the benefits that are available to be used in the northeast and that is the availability of water. With that I will turn this over to Jim who will actually go through the highlights of the report and present findings.

Mr. James Fraser of J. Kenneth Fraser & Associates thanked Mr. Secor. As Mr. Secor has said our firm did a study of a number of alternatives and published a summary report of long range water supply options. The plan period that we considered was approximately fifty years for a period of time starting now and ending in about the year 2040. There were several prior reports that we had available to draw on as a beginning point for a study. One of them was done in 1968 by Malcolm Pirnie Engineers and it was a comprehensive water supply study for the County - Albany County - that study covered a great number of alternatives for not only the Town of Bethlehem but for all of the other communities in Albany County. It is a bit out dated at this point. In 1978 the Town of Bethlehem after a period of study received a report from consultant, Myrick & Chevalier, and that was a specific study on developing an alternative water supply either from the Onesquethaw Creek as a source or from the Hudson River also as a surface water supply, and then of course neither of those recommendations were carried out at that time. Instead of either of those the Town of Bethlehem became involved in purchasing water from the City of Albany as Mr. Secor has described.

Mr. Fraser continued in 1983 an in depth study of the water distribution and storage facilities of the Town both present and proposed or needed was done by his firm and some of the slides that you saw up on the screen were facilities that were built as a result of the recommendations in that study. The first thing we did currently was to take a look at current and future population projections for the Town. The present Town population in 1990 was about 28,000 people and based upon various projections made by various entities Capital District Regional Planning Commission and the Town fathers themselves, etc. we expect that by the year 2040 there may be some 39,500 people residing in the Town. That is not a tremendous increase considering the period of time. The number of users that will be demanding water from the water system however may not be exactly that number, in fact right now not all of the Town population is served by water although the vast majority of it is. There are some outside users of Bethlehem water now, as Bethlehem furnishes water to a couple of different locations in the Town of New Scotland and we expect by the year 2040 that there will be more people using Bethlehem water than reside within the Town, in fact we have estimated approximately 40,700 people.

Mr. Fraser continued that the reason we are concerned with population is that they use water and we are also concerned with commercial development and new industry. We have made water use projections and rather than go into great detail he would just give you a thumbnail sketch of what they are. Currently for each and every person using water in the Bethlehem system Water District No. 1, there is about 138 gallons consumed each day for each of those people and of those 138 gallons consumed eighty-five of it is consumed by the residential population of the Town and the other residential population and that includes incidental commercial development, shopping centers, restaurants, laundries and that type of commercial endeavor. The other fifty-three gallons per day is consumed by industry such as General Electric Company, Owens Corning, Air Products, AIRCO, etc. By the year 2040 we expect that that total figure per capita will have risen to about 168 gallons per capita per day with about 100 to 103 of it being used by residents and again the reason that figure increases is as population increases you gain more commercial development to serve

that population and the industrial portion is expected to grow also to about 65 gallons per capita per day would be an industrial compliment. In terms of actual gallons of water used each day, those figures that I just talked about translate into at the present time in 1990 the average day as Mr. Secor pointed out was about 3.8 million gallons and there are maximum days during the summer time when there is a lot of extra water use going on of lawn sprinkling and that sort of thing, that may peak to a maximum day of 5.7 million gallons per day.

Mr. Fraser continued we expect that based upon the projections that he talked about that in the year 2040 that average day will have grown to over 6.8 million gallons per day, with a peak day in excess of 10 million gallons. During 1991 a proposal has come before the Town or request to supply a facility that is to be built in the industrial area of the Town on property owned by the General Electric Company at their Co-generation Plant which has requested consideration of being served with water by the Town and the water requirements with the Co-Generation will translate to in 1992 an increase to 4.6 millions gallons per day on the average with peaks of almost 6.7 and in 1995 when a second phase of that cogeneration facility will be proposed to be on line that average day would have grown to over 6.4 million and with a peak day of 9 million and by the year 2040 our average day would be 9.2 million, with a maximum day of 13 million or above. So you can see with the present source of supply capable of providing about less than four million gallons a day, approximately 3.84 or 3.85 million gallons per day, the Town needs a major additional source of water to be able to meet those requirements during that planning period. In looking at the various alternatives we have done, cost estimates, and made economic analyses of certain of those options, the ones that were obviously competitive and potentially feasible, and we used two measures to compare them, one is an annual cost comparison, in other words what does the debt amortization and the operating costs combined for each of these proposals represent in terms of annual costs in each year as we go into the future, and that is a means of comparing two options to determine which is the better economically. Another comparison is what is the present worth of all of the future costs involved in affording or financing a particular alternative, that is called present worth comparison and that is the other methods that we have used.

Mr. Fraser indicated before we go into alternatives lets talk a little bit about the existing system. I know that Bruce has talked some about it but I want to point some of the range of features. We have the source which is the Vly Reservoir, that is the surface water source, the Water Treatment Plant which is located in the hamlet of New Salem, there are a couple of additional wells out there that produce water, and combined those facilities have a capacity of about 3.84 million gallons per day. There is a treatment plant which has more capacity than that and it can operate at greater capacity on those days when more water is needed, and that water is pumped into the Town through transmission mains on New Scotland Road and introduced into the distribution system in Town. There is major storage out there to provide for an outage at the plant and there is major storage in the Town in the form of the ground storage that Mr. Secor pointed out. There is also a three million gallon standpipe that is elevated storage which provides pressure stabilization and allows the system to meet hourly peaks.

Mr. Fraser continued the Town connecting water from the City of Albany presently has two connections to the forty-eight inch main which runs through the Town. One of them is on Kenwood Avenue in the vicinity of a small tank near what was the former high school and he believes is now either an elementary or junior high school and the other connection is down on what used to be known as Long Lane and is now he understands Creble Road in the vicinity of the General Electric Company and those two facilities are able to put into the Bethlehem system if both of them were operated simultaneously up to as much as five million gallons a day. However, the Town is currently purchasing only a half a million gallons per day.

Mr. Fraser continued the alternatives that we took at good look at include the following:

1. is the continued purchase of water from the City of Albany in spite of the fact they have indicated that the contract will be cancelled at

its termination date, the second one is the use of Hudson River water either as a surface supply using a conventional plant to filter the water or using package treatment plant technology. The third or fourth as you might call it is to look at the Onesquethaw Creek impoundment and that is a second look that was looked at back in 1978. The next one is the development of additional ground water supplies which is a fresh look at an old subject and the next one is purchase of water from neighboring municipalities, including the City of Albany, and the last is a diversion of water from the Normanskill which was one of the alternatives posed by the Pirnie study back in 1968. I would like to tell you a little bit about each one of these. Mr. Secor showed the various overheads as Mr. Fraser continued his presentation.

Mr. Fraser continued the first alternative he would like to talk about is the continued purchase of water from the City of Albany. He has already described the facility as the forty-eight inch transmission main which cuts across the Town, it runs from the Filter Plant in the City of Albany and runs northerly through the Town and end up in the City of Albany and goes to a very very large open reservoir in the northerly part of the City in the Loudonville section. That system injects into two locations and there are many advantages to this system, it comes from a large system that serves a very large population in the City of Albany and has some excess capacity, we would expect a fair amount of flexibility in taking water from the system and in meeting not only the daily demands but also meeting the peaks because of the size of the system. There are also some weaknesses however, this is a single conduit that brings water into the City of Albany and it is vulnerable to outages both short term for a matter of several hours and there have been times when it has been shut down for major repairs for periods of up to several days or even more. These are outages which the City of Albany can afford because they have Hugh storage within the City and can survive that kind of an outage, but for the Town of Bethlehem to be dependant upon this as a supply and be able to survive a period of days of outage the Town would have to increase the amount of storage that they have to span that period of time when no water can be taken. The first phase of that was constructed and shown to you on one of the slides. If Albany continued to be a source of supply the second phase of that project would have to be done, another tank, of at least equal size would have to be constructed and in the future as the amount of water taken from Albany grew to larger proportions even more storage than would be required to provide the adequate protection.

Right now the Creble Road connection which is the one closest to the Albany Filter Plant is now being used on a regular basis simply because the chemical quality of the water, there are chemical characteristics to the water that comes from the City of Albany source, which is different than the chemical characteristics of the water that comes from the Bethlehem source and industries that have processes that are sensitive to the chemical characteristics of the water can't stand the sudden changes and so on a day by day basis that industry and many others in the area would have a problem with alternating sources, they would prefer that the Town give them water from one source or the other on a continuous basis so that they can set up their processes to work with that particular source. If the Town were to continue with the City of Albany as a source of supply there would be a number of additional facilities that would have to be constructed. The total value of those we estimate is approximately two million dollars and it could be more. They include the storage that he just spoke of, improvements of the connection at Creble Road by inserting a cone valve in the forty-eight inch main so that the forty-eight inch main is by section between the two connections and that if there were an outage towards Albany from that connection water could continue to be provided from the treatment plant to that Creble Road source or that connection. In addition to that an emergency generator would have to be installed at least at the Creble Road connection and work would have to be done on the pumps. There would have to be significant pipe improvements in the distribution system which would be necessary to improve the hydraulics of the system as more water was put into the system from that source in the future. At the present time virtually all of the Albany water is taken through the Kenwood Avenue connection and very little or none of it through the Creble Road extension.

Mr. Fraser continued we made a number of computer runs for the City of Albany source and we compiled year by year costs for the purchase of anywhere from one to six million gallons per day at two basic rates one of them at a present rate of \$1.50 per thousand gallons and the other at \$1.70. The computations that we did provided annual costs, cost of the dollar amount to produce it, and present worth of all of the future costs of using that amount of water and they show that as the purchase price and other operational costs increase the total annual cost and the cost per thousand gallons to deliver increases significantly. This results in a very high purchase storage value for this particular project. He was going to return to this project later because it is one of the major projects that we did compare as a feasible project and he will talk more about economics later on and we will get into some details. The second project or several projects that we looked at was the use of the Hudson River as a surface water supply, using a conventional plant and also the Onesquethaw impoundment. Both of those were studied by Myrick & Chevalier back in 1978. The Hudson River plant envisioned taking a four million gallon per day supply directly from the River storing it in a very large rural water detention basin ahead of the plant so that some additional settling could take place to improve the characteristics of the water during periods of time when there is very high run off from the River and turbidities are very high, call presedimentation basins. There would be a pumping station to pump all of the water up to a treatment plant which at that time was to be located along Route 144 and that plant was to be built in place conventional plant employing all of the up-to-date technology for coagulations, settling, filtration, activated carbon, feed and all of the filtration. The water would be pumped from that plant into the distribution system and by connecting to the existing system. The estimated construction cost of that project in 1978 was seven point nine million dollars and it had a present worth value for all future costs in 1978 of just under twenty-one million dollars. Those costs were updated as a part of this study to a 1993 basis so that they could be compared with other alternatives and the 1993 cost is estimated to be eleven point six million for that project, and the present worth value of all of the future costs is just under thirty-five million dollars. The reason the present worth of the future costs is so high is that that project envisions second phases of construction at that plant, in other words significant future construction costs in addition to significant operation and maintenance costs over the four year period of the study.

Mr. Fraser continued going on to the Onesquethaw impoundment, that is a proposed dam and impounding reservoir having a capacity of about one point six billion gallons on the Onesquethaw Creek and as you will notice it is just down stream from the existing reservoir of the Town of Bethlehem. The dam that was proposed is one thousand feet long and forty-five feet high and that impounding reservoir was expected to have a safe yield of about six point two five million gallons per day. The proposed treatment plant which was down stream of the dam would be a conventional water treatment plant very similar to the one that he just described for the Hudson River source, except that it would include a softening feature because the water is expected to be quite hard, similar to the water that the Town is presently producing from the Vly Reservoir. From the plant a pump station would come into the distribution system of Bethlehem and have an additional one million gallon storage tank would be located along that transmission main. This project back in 1978 was estimated to have a cost, a construction cost of ten point four million dollars and have a present worth value of all of the future costs at that time of twenty-two point one million dollars. We updated these costs as a part of this study and the 1993 estimated construction costs of this project is now fifteen point three million dollars and the 1993 present worth value is thirty-four million dollars.

One of the features of this reservoir that we investigated currently is that in order to acquire the property necessary to build this reservoir, there are quite a large number of properties involved, which would have to be acquired at a very high cost or perhaps it would be extremely difficult to acquire them in the first place, and it involves the acquisition of about five hundred and ten acres and in that five hundred and ten acres this happens to be one of the well supplies to the Town of New Scotland, the Clarksville Well Supply. In

addition there would be a number of roads in the area that would have to be relocated in order to build that reservoir and it was concluded back in 1978 and again as a part of this study that in order to build that impoundment and follow through on that particular system is neither feasible nor cost effective when compared to various other alternatives. There is another option which we found and later tried to do and that is the use of the Hudson River utilizing as a source of water what he will call package treatment plant technology. The project that he is speaking of he was not sure but he thought that we were going to need that other overhead and perhaps we could switch, and this is what we call the Hudson River project using package plant technology and we looked really at two alternatives here. One since treatment plants can be constructed so to speak at a factory and shipped to the site, reassembled and hooked up and put into operation with a lot less labor, a lot less cost for the equipment and within a lot less time. That technology has made great advances in the twelve to fifteen years since this alternative was first studied. There are many many of this type of plant not only around New York State but in this area and all over the Country. They have become very popular and they work very very well. The particular plant that we looked at is one that uses what is known as absorption clarifiers ahead of the filters and uses mixed media filters and the rest of the facilities in the plant are basically the same as in a conventional water treatment plant.

The project that we are looking at here would - one of them that we looked at - would take water from the Hudson River as the surface source, treat it in a package plant located up on the top of the hill along Clapper Road and the water would be conveyed through a raw water transmission main to that plant and at that plant would be located a large open storage reservoir to store well water and a treatment plant which would be a package plant. The affluent of that plan would be conveyed into a large clear well having a capacity of about two million gallons and would be pumped into the distribution system along the route that is shown on the map, along Clapper Road to Route 9W and then along Creble Road over to the center of the industrial area which is the hydraulic point at which this water will really be needed in the near future and where it would have to be introduced into the system. The State of New York requires that a pilot plant study be run for any technology other than conventional technologies which have been around for a very long time and as a result of that we commissioned a pilot plant study by bringing in a small pilot plant in a trailer and sending it at the Henry Hudson Town Park down in the Cedar Hill area of the Town, running a small intake out into the Hudson River and operating for several weeks using Hudson River water and treating it with a plant, a small plant very similar to the large one which would be used if this option were adopted. This pilot study was run during the months of June and July for three weeks it was very successful and in conclusion we determined from the operation of the pilot study that this type of plant can treat the Hudson River surface water effectively and produce a potable quality, high quality water that would be comparable to what is being produced by the other source in the Town of Bethlehem at this point. We took a good hard look at the water quality in the River. We obtained ten years of raw water data from the State of New York that has been gathered over that period of time from a monitoring station located at the Niagara Mohawk Power Station down on the River and reviewed that data and also in conjunction with the pilot study we sent samples to the lab and we reviewed all of the contaminate levels that are set by the Federal government and the State of New York and also took a good hard look at all of the other items that one would be interested in knowing about including organic chemicals and potential items that get into the river from the discharges of the communities and industries along the River. The Hudson River water really has a very good quality, it has come a very long way in the last ten or fifteen years, since all of the communities along the River have gotten treatment plants and industry has been whipped into line. The raw water from that source is moderately soft, has highly variable contaminants depending upon the flow of the River, it is relatively high in color, usually low in iron and manganese, has a variable BLD from as low as zero to several milligrams per liter and a Ph varying from six and a half to eight point eight. It is a very treatable water and can be treated successfully with the treatment plant technology of which he is speaking.

The plant would meet all of the quality regulations including organic chemicals and pilot tests. Lets talk a little bit about the actual source of water. Another alternative for the use of this treatment plant technology is a non direct connection with the River in other words there are gravel and sand deposits that he will take about in a little while that were discovered during the ground water search by the Town for supplemental sources of water through drilling of wells, and we believe that it will be desirable to combine both of those elements and use ground water near the River as a source of raw water for a plant that would treat water. Such an intake would be known as an Infiltration System and it would take ground water in an area adjacent to the River and the water finding its way to that infiltration system would be naturally filtered as it got through those wells or to that system. As part of this study we installed a small pilot infiltration system near the River and operated it for a period of time to determine what the nature of the raw water and the nature of the water that came from that system would be and to gain knowledge of the characteristics of the sand and gravels in order to be able to design and infiltration system on a full scale basis. The Dunn Corporation which used to be known as Dunn Geoscience did that work for us and published a report which is part of the report which has been given to the Town and the conclusions of that report is that a raw water source can be obtained of good quality in the manner he has described. We will talk about this particular system a little later and particularly the economics of it because we have run some more economic studies and have prepared it with other alternatives specifically to see the Albany alternative later on in our investigations.

One of the other alternatives we took a look at was an attempt to supplement the Town source of water supply through developing additional ground water sources, in other words the drilling of wells. Dunn Corporation had back in the mid 1970's at the request of the Town drilled some wells down in the Schermerhorn Island area and also up along the River northerly towards the Niagara Mohawk Power Station and they had found on the Schermerhorn Island that there were some natural deposits of gravel there and they found one well in particular that could produce one million gallons per day. However, the water quality was not very good, the water was extremely hard and it was extremely high in iron and manganese and without extensive treatment to make it potable it would not be a good source of raw water. However, it was that finding that led us to investigate further as part of this investigation to determine whether those sands and gravels were extensive enough to be able to use them for the infiltration system of which he spoke just a little while ago.

Another alternative that we took a look at was the purchase of water from neighboring municipalities. He asked Bruce to put that other overhead up he would just point a couple of things out. Bethlehem has several neighbors, the Town of New Scotland to the west, the Town of Coeymans to the south and the Town of Guilderland to the northwest and the City of Albany to the north and actually none of those communities with the exception of the City of Albany have a significant supply of water nor do they have a surplus with the exception of the City of Albany that they can sell to their neighbors. The City of Troy which is a distant neighbor across the river and quite a few miles northerly does have a very adequate supply of water and has been attempting to sell their excess water to various communities over the years, in fact they did supply a number of communities on the other side of the River, communities as far south as the Town of East Greenbush and the City of Rensselaer. Rather than overlook a possibility we investigated ways in which the City of Troy might sell water to the Town of Bethlehem, and came to the conclusion that because of the distance from the northerly part of the City of Troy via the route that water would have to come to the Town of Bethlehem could be on the order of in excess of fifteen miles of facilities that would have to be built, there would be a River crossing and a lot of impediments along the way, it would be extremely expensive construction, there would be taxing of facilities that were located outside of the Town, the purchase price of selling water to communities such as Rensselaer and East Greenbush right now is eighty cents per thousand, but that would increase in the future and the conclusion was that this source would just not be feasible for a large variety of reasons, the least of which is non economics.

Another source that we investigated is the Normanskill Creek. Back in 1978 as far as the Albany County study, Malcolm Pirnie Engineers as one of their alternatives for the Town of Bethlehem and Town of New Scotland suggested that a conversion dam might be sited on the Normanskill and that enough water could be taken from the Normanskill to feed a five point one million gallon per day water treatment plant. Water would be treated there and pumped through a distribution or transmission main and is also show on this map to get the water into points in the system where it can be distributed. This source was expected to have a capacity of five point one million per day but one of the problems was that in order to take water from the Normanskill in that amount low flows during the time of year the summer time when flows are very low would have to be augmented by releasing approximately ten to fifteen percent of the safe yield of the water into the stream for environmental purposes. That would amount to about one point four million gallons per day during those low flow periods.

The Watervliet Reservoir based upon previous studies has a safe yield of eleven million gallons per day and all of that capacity is already allocated to both the City of Watervliet and the Town of Guilderland and although the City of Watervliet is not growing like the Town of Guilderland is and has similar needs for water in the future to those of the Town of Bethlehem, so it would be extremely unlikely that the source of water within a neighboring Town which is barely adequate would be made available for sale to a neighboring community. Water from this source also would be generally of poor water quality because there would be no sizable reservoir to reduce turbidity during high stream flows. The estimated construction cost back in 1968 of this source was four two five million dollars and updating that cost to 1993 it would be eleven point one million dollars. We concluded that this alternative was neither feasible economically or otherwise at this time.

Mr. Fraser continued as a result of looking at all of these alternatives, we came to certain conclusions. Starting with the knowledge that the Town of Bethlehem needs a supplemental water source of between five to five and a half million gallon per day for the planning period of the next forty-five to fifty years, and that the peak day will reach a portion of in excess of eight million gallons per day, that a very substantial source of supply is needed and the one that is chosen at this time should be one that is adequate over that period of time and also expandable even beyond that time. Of all of the alternatives two of them have been demonstrated to have the potential for meeting the needs of the Town and have been evaluated fully and have been economically compared. One of those is the use of package treatment plant technology to treat a water supply that is taken by infiltration from the vicinity of the Hudson River and the other is the continued purchase of water from the City of Albany and this particular project the City of Albany purchase is dependent upon reaching an acceptable agreement both on terms and price with the City of Albany.

We have prepared computer generated analyses for both of these options, with all usage rates from one million gallons per day to six million gallons per day and we are going to show you several of those, the ones that we have selected happen to be for three million gallons per day because that is the amount of water that we would expect within the next five or six years that the selected facility would be operating under. The particular sketch that is on the screen will have to be changed so that you can see, but better still let me look at one that I have in my book and Bruce can point out the items as we discuss them. In looking at this, this is a computer run and the columns are numbered on top from one to sixteen and he was not sure that they could see that, but the one on the very right is the year and number sixteen is on the very right and that is the amortization schedule for the amortization of the debt service and construction costs, it is the debt service for a project for the building of a package treatment plant, taking of water from an infiltration system, it includes all of those facilities plus raw water transmission main and the transmission main to take that water to the industrial area of the Town. The project cost is ten point seven million and the amortization schedule shows that the first year debt service cost in 1995 is just about one million one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It shows it a thirty year amortization schedule ending in about 2025. The last year payment is about four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, so as you can see that debt service starts out with the highest in the first year and reduces

over the period of the payment of that debt. The other columns eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen and the columns to the left of the one we just talked about, represent costs that would be incurred in the operation of the facility. Going from right to left column fifteen represents pump costs, fourteen annual maintenance costs, thirteen electric and fuel costs, twelve salary cost and eleven chemical costs. Some of those costs are fixed costs and only increase in the future because of inflation, some of them are variable costs that are tied to the amount of water that is produced and so they would increase in the future as more water is required to be produced and they would also increase in the future from the effects of inflation.

Mr. Fraser continued the next two columns going to the left, the first one of those is present worth and that expresses each of those annual costs and the total of those annual costs for each year in 1993 dollars. The next column going to the left is total annual costs and is simply a sum of all of the annual costs for debt amortizations and operation and maintenance costs, and then to the left of that is cost per thousand gallon of water produced by the facility. With this particular chart the cost per thousand gallons in the year 1995 for the operation of this particular facility is \$1.58 per thousand gallons, excuse me I am looking at the wrong chart it is three million, it is \$1.35 per thousand gallons. The total annual cost is one million four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, just under a million and a half dollars. What can be observed from this chart and this is important that the total annual costs as we go into the future from 1995 to the year when the bonds are paid off to finance this project continually decrease in spite of the fact that the operation and maintenance costs increase every year because of the debt amortization, and there is a steady decrease in cost over those years, and in fact beyond that costs stay reasonably constant for the remainder of the planning period. As a result of that the cost per thousand gallons is the highest in the first year and reduces in the future as these annual costs reduce. Lets go on to the next one. The next chart that Bruce is going to put up there is the chart for purchase of water from the City of Albany and we are assuming that the amount of water that is being purchased each year is three millions gallons per day. In similar fashion to the chart that we just talked about on the very right is a debt amortization schedule year by year for the amortization of a capital construction cost of two million dollars and that like the one that we just described starts out the first year with a debt payment of two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars and reduced each year until it is paid off after thirty years. The next three columns to the left of that are for pumping cost, annual maintenance cost and column fourteen, which is the third one from the right represents the cost for actually purchasing the water from the City of Albany. Based upon purchasing three million gallons a day which is almost eleven hundred million of gallons per year, the purchase cost of that water based upon a present price of \$1.50 per thousand gallons represents a total payment to the City of Albany in 1995 of almost one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Those costs are tabulated for each of the forty-five year period and in a similar fashion to the prior chart in column eleven we have present worth in each of the years for those costs and we also have a total annual cost, and for instance in the year 1995 the total annual cost for this project is two million and twenty-five thousand dollars. The cost per thousand gallons of water produced is \$1.85, in other words that is the price you would have to sell that water to the consumer for in order to be able to afford the economics of this alternative. One of the most important things that this chart shows is that the total annual cost is the lowest in the first year 1995, it is just over two million dollars and it increases continually in the future as prices inflate and as the cost of purchasing the water increases as we expect that it will. The assumption in this table is that the cost of purchasing water from the City of Albany will increase in the future approximately two percent per year. We believe that is a conservative estimate and he thought Mr. Secor would confirm that in the time that the Town has been purchasing water from the City of Albany from the initial purchase cost to the present one the average increase is about four percent per year, so our assumption is a modest one, he believes. The annual cost increase from year one in the future and the cost per thousand gallons at which you would have to sell that water to the consumer also increased from year one into the future. It is just the reverse of the Hudson River option

that we looked at. The cost in the first year there was the highest and decreased in the future years.

Mr. Fraser asked Mr. Secor to go to the next chart. The next economic computer run that we have on the board is also for the purchase of water from the City of Albany for an amount of three million gallons per day the debt amortization schedule is the same, all of the annual costs for pumping and maintenance are the same, the only thing that is different is that this chart assumes a purchase price presently of \$1.70 per thousand gallons and increasing in the future at a rate of two percent per year and as a comparison this chart shows that the first year annual cost is two million two hundred sixty thousand dollars and that the cost per thousand gallons that that water must be sold for is \$2.07 per thousand gallons and like the other chart for the Albany purchase the lowest annual cost year is the first year and it continues to increase over the life of the planning period until the annual cost in the year 2040 is in excess of five million dollars and the cost per thousand gallons has reached \$4.74.

Mr. Fraser continued that there is another chart that Mr. Secor will put up there which is a selection of figures from all of the economic analyses that we have done and puts them all on one sheet. As you look at this one it is a comparison of water production costs for the two projects that we are talking about, the one at the top is what we are calling package water treatment plant - Hudson River source - plant filtration and we have presented both annual costs and costs per thousand gallons in 1995 for production rates of one, two, three, four, five and six million gallons per day and we have compared those with the project which would be for continued purchase of water from the City of Albany, the first one is for the purchase of water at a rate which would not be \$1.50 per thousand and the third option is the same thing except that price, present price of \$1.70 per thousand gallons, and again if we look into the column that says three mgd at the top you will see that for the Hudson River source the annual cost in 1995 is just under one point five million dollars, and that compares with the other two options show, the first Albany option at \$1.50 is 2.02 million dollars per year and the third one is slightly higher at 2.26 million dollars a year. Both substantially higher than the Hudson River source option. Expressed in terms of the cost per thousand gallons in 1995 the Hudson River option is \$1.35 per thousand gallons, the first City of Albany priced option is \$1.85 and the second one again slightly higher or \$2.07. In terms of total present worth this particular production rate of 3 mgd, million gallons per day, for the Hudson River source option has a total present worth of all major costs, operating at this 3 mgd rate of sixteen point million dollars, and that compares with the two scenarios that are presented for the City of Albany, the first one at \$1.50 is thirty-two million dollars present worth and the third one again slightly higher at thirty-six million dollars present worth. Based upon all of the alternatives that we have looked at and based upon our look at the economics of those projects, we have concluded that the most feasible and cost effective option for the Town of Bethlehem for obtaining its future needs for water is the Hudson River source option which utilizes a raw water infiltration system and a package water treatment plant located on Clapper Road and we associated storage and transmission facilities that were previously described as a part of that option. We have in the report made certain recommendations to the Town of Bethlehem and he would like to read through those for you.

We have made the following recommendations:

1. We believe the Town should begin immediately to plan and implement a project, or projects which will establish a new major water supply source capable of meeting the needs of the Town for a substantial period of time, preferably for the planning period of approximately fifty years.

2. The most cost-effective water supply option available to the Town involves the construction of a Hudson River based water supply project consisting of a raw water based water infiltration system adjacent to the Hudson River, pumping and raw water transmission facilities to convey the raw water to a water treatment plant located along Clapper Road, associated raw water and finished water storage along with potable water pumping facilities, and transmission and distribution facilities required to incorporate the new water supply

into the existing water system of the Town of Bethlehem. The planning and implementation of this water supply option is recommended.

3. The planning and legal authorization, design, regulatory approval and construction of the required water supply facilities will have to be implemented on a schedule that will make them available prior to the expiration of the existing purchase contract with the City of Albany in August, 1995. It is expected that facilities construction can be completed during the calendar year 1994.

4. The suggested legal vehicle for proceeding with the facility expansion is an Article 202-b proceeding, which would allow the Town to construct and finance the proposed expansion expeditiously.

5. The project approval process should be placed in motion as soon as possible so that project design and construction can be accomplished in a timely manner and in accordance with the proposed schedule.

6. The recommended project should be considered as a two-phase project, the second phase addressing additional storage and distribution improvements which will be required in conjunction with the project and in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Fraser continued that those are the recommendations and that concludes his remarks and he would be glad to answer any questions that anyone may have at this point.

Supervisor Ringler thanked Jim Fraser for the very comprehensive report and it is an excellent guideline for us to take some action. As he looked through this he would make a synopsis of what he said and make sure that he understands this completely. First of all, one of the significant numbers that I looked at in my view, is looking at the planning period in comparing having our own ground water supply versus buying from the City of Albany, and if we look at that planning period as I see it, the total annual cost and he guessed that his was a forty-five year period, for our own supply would be approximately fifty-two million dollars total costs compared to one hundred and forty-two million dollars if we purchase from the City, is he correct on that. Mr. Fraser indicated, yes that is correct. The Supervisor continued now what we basically have and Bruce and you alluded to it also is that we have a situation that has happened since we started looking at our own options and determining where we were going that we do now have some requests from expanded industrial use of our water in the Town, and as I see it as I look at the economics of this whole thing, it appears to me that we may be able to build our own facilities, have control of them, have a supply that we can add to as time goes on in the future, and that basically industry is going to be paying for this new supply, is he correct in this, Bruce, is that correct. Mr. Secor indicated that it was correct. Supervisor Ringler indicated and we are going to be instead of going directly to the River we are going to be drilling wells or an infiltration system next to the River so that we have additional filtration and protection as necessary, and that we going to be taking this directly to the industrial uses of the Town initially to meet their needs, thus freeing up as he looked through this report at this point in time, close to a million gallons of water in the rest of our system, is that correct? Mr. Secor indicated that one of the things that we looked at is we need to introduce this water in the area of the heaviest hydraulic loading, so we have the existing GE Plant which is using now about a million gallons a day, and their use will drop back when Co-Gen Phase I and Phase II are both in the process. This is basically where a third of our water is being consumed right now and that percentage is going to increase. Because of the hydraulics in the rest of the system it involves some constraints that we have to work with one being from the Vly Creek Reservoir and to meet our peaks it is really going to be a combination of pumping from the new plant and pumping from the at level pump storage that we have for storage in the systems, so this is an excellent balance and one of the reasons that we project the twenty inch size transmission main is this is the industrial area and it is the area that we can take that hydraulic flow off of the rest of the system, it really puts the rest of the system in an excellent position.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions from the Board.

Councilman Gunner indicated that he had two questions. First one I was not sure I heard you correctly or not, but just out of curiosity and to settle my own mind, I thought I heard you say when we use this package plant that it would be wells which was definite, but I thought it was said that there would be a surface water access as well to the River? Mr. Fraser indicated, No, that is not the intention we looked at two possibilities, one was a surface water supply and the other was an infiltration supply and there were a lot of benefits to the infiltration supply, it would eliminate the need for an intake in the River which would be subject to high maintenance costs, damage from problems with chipping, there is a critter around called the zebra mussel that is encrusting surface water intakes and causing great problems, you do have on occasion organisms in the River, that natural filtration of infiltration systems would preclude and so that proposed project is strictly one with an infiltration raw water intake if you call it, but an acquisition system not a surface one. Councilman Gunner thanked Mr. Fraser and indicated that he had answered his question. Mr. Bruce Secor stated let me just add to that, the reason we used that terminology is that the highest level of treatment that is provided for water service supplies, like the existing Vly Creek Reservoir that we have, and so we are buying this package plant technology in the most conservative fashion for the highest level of treatment standard that is available. There will also as Jim pointed out, there will be a raw water storage facility built in case of a break in this main or a power failure or a pump station problem or anything else that might occur down there, we would have backup water available so that the plant could continuously run.

Councilman Gunner indicated well you may be wondering why I asked the question before when I made trips down to the River with you, you answered them, basically that wasn't said the way I posed it, I thought it was important for people to know we are not taking water from there and that all the complications that could cover you, you answered the question beautifully, thank you. The second questions, I really don't know you did not tell me anything about and I never even thought of asking before, where the basin is that is going to store this water, I have two questions, first of all I am sure that you have but I would like to hear you say it, that the retention of that water, the land is suitable for the retention of the water that is put in there, we have looked into that. Mr. Secor responded that it is basically a clay area up near Clapper Road on a piece of vacant land. Councilman Gunner indicated, OK and then the safety of whatever is going to impound the water for residents of the area. Mr. Secor replied again that it would be fenced, it would be a fenced in site and would be maintained by the Water District. Councilman Gunner asked and would it be earthen or just dug out, or? Mr. Secor indicated that he thought that the original design is just for an earthen pond to be dug, there is a natural ravine on the site that we are looking at and that will be a small dam built at the end. It would be just a raw water storage area to act as a buffer in case of some problem with the raw water transmission line. Councilman Gunner thanked Mr. Secor.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were other questions from the Board? No other questions were asked.

The Supervisor indicated well I view this as a real plus for the Town, I think that we have a situation as he described that we are going to be able to take care of our future needs for a long period of time, and in the most economically feasible manner. I did want to emphasize the reason he asked the question regarding industry is that these facilities aren't being built to accommodate industry, we need these new facilities to meet our own needs currently, and the nice thing is that we do have this possibility at this point in time and it looks like it is going to be a reality that industry will pay for this capital improvement. The Board if they would wish, I would recommend that No. 1 we accept this report and schedule a public hearing on the proposal on January 8th at 7:30 p.m. He asked if anyone would like to offer that resolution.

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the report by J. Kenneth Fraser & Associates dated November, 1991 for Summary Report Of Long Range Water Supply Options be and it hereby is accepted and a public hearing scheduled for discussion of same on

January 8, 1992 at 7:30 p.m. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
 Noes: None.  
 Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Supervisor Ringler indicated that next we have a resolution that you have attached which begins the Environmental Review process for this project.

SEQR RESOLUTION  
 CLASSIFICATION OF ACTION AND LEAD AGENCY COORDINATION  
 PROPOSED EXPANSION OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES

- WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem is desirous of undertaking and funding the construction of expanded Water Supply Facilities ("the Proposed Action");
- WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem has received an Engineer's Report, dated November 1991, titled "Proposed Expansion of Water Supply Facilities for Water District No. 1 in the Town of Bethlehem", which more particularly describes the Proposed Action; and
- WHEREAS, the Proposed Action includes the construction of a new Water Purification Plant which will have nominal design capacity of 6 MGD and furthermore the proposed project includes construction of approximately 14,000 feet of 20" diameter raw water transmission main; a raw water storage reservoir; a series of infiltration wells on Schermerhorn Island and approximately 25,000 feet of new transmission mains; and
- WHEREAS, The State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQR") regulations found at 6 NYCRR Part 617.3(a) require that no agency shall carry out, fund or approve an action until it has complied with the requirements of SEQR; and,
- WHEREAS, 6 NYCRR 617.5(a) requires that as early as possible in an agency's formulation of an action it proposes to undertake it shall determine: (1) whether the action is subject to SEQR; (2) whether other agencies are involved; (3) the appropriate classification of the action; and, (4) whether a full or short environmental assessment form is necessary; and,
- WHEREAS, the undertaking and funding of the proposal to construct expanded water supply facilities as outlined in the Engineer's Report of November, 1991, a copy of which is hereto attached, constitutes a Type I action subject and pursuant to SEQR; and,
- WHEREAS, 6 NYCRR 617.6 establishes procedures and time periods for coordinated review of Type I actions;
- WHEREAS, the involved agencies with respect to the Proposed Action includes: (1) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; (2) New York State Health Department, (3) Albany County Health Department; (4) New York State Department of Transportation; and,
- WHEREAS, coordinated SEQR review of the Proposed Action will be undertaken in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 617.6(b) in that the Proposed Action is classified as Type I; and,
- WHEREAS, the anticipated impacts of the Proposed Action are primarily of local significance and the Town Board is an involved agency with the broadest governmental powers for investigation of the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action.
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

that the Town Board hereby authorizes the Town Supervisor to initiate coordinated review of the Proposed Action by filing a copy of the Engineer's Report dated November 1991 and appropriate notice including a full EAF, with involved agencies, and to notify (30) calendar days of the date of mailing said notice; and that the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem is desirous of serving as the Lead Agency for the Proposed Action for purpose of SEQR review; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

that having notified the involved agencies of the Town Board's desire to be Lead Agency and in the absence of any timely challenge to such assertion of Lead Agency, the Town Board hereby declares that it shall be Lead Agency for SEQR review of the Proposed Action.

On a motion by Councilman Gunner, seconded by Councilman Webster and a vote of Four for and None against, this RESOLUTION was adopted on December 11, 1991.

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Supervisor Ringler indicated, again I want to thank J. Kenneth Fraser & Associates and Bruce Secor for an excellent job, he thought that we were moving in the right direction and we will keep plugging at it. Thank you very much.

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The next item on the agenda Supervisor Ringler indicated he needed a motion to authorize the Supervisor to sign the Animal Service Contract for 1992 with the Mohawk & Hudson Humane Society.

Animal  
Service  
Contract  
1992

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Webster that the Supervisor be and he hereby is authorized to sign the Animal Control Contract for 1992 with Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Supervisor Ringler indicated that next he received the following letter.

December 11, 1991

Mr. Kenneth J. Ringler, Jr.  
Mr. Frederick C. Webster  
Mr. Charles A. Gunner  
Ms. M. Sheila Galvin  
Mrs. Sheila Fuller

Dear Town Board Members:

Attached is a copy of the letter I submitted to the Secretary of State, Gail S. Shaffer, covering my retirement effective December 31, 1991.

Resignation  
Town Clerk

I have thoroughly enjoyed my seventeen year association with the Town of Bethlehem and found it has been a very rewarding one. I am very grateful for having shared a special interest with all of you - The Town of Bethlehem.

I request that you accept my resignation due to retirement as Town Clerk effective December 31, 1991, when my term of office expires.

John and I wish to each of you a Very Happy and Health New Year and Best Wishes in your continued efforts and dedication to the Town of Bethlehem so that it remains the finest Town in New York State.

Sincerely,  
/s/ Carolyn M. Lyons

cc: Kathleen A. Newkirk, Town Clerk

Supervisor Ringler stated, Carolyn we will be saying this to you many, many times before you leave, but we are going to miss you and I think we are naturally going to pass a motion to accept that with deep regret. Councilman Gunner indicated that he would agree with that and not only that this should not be part of the resolution or anything like that, he just wanted to bring up that this will probably be the last meeting at which we will have the opportunity to have Carolyn sitting with us, if I am correct, right Carolyn and she indicated, right Charlie, and Councilman Gunner continued and I would like to take this special time to tell her that we are all going to miss her and think of her often and he was sure that she will think of us on nights when we are sitting here like this. Laughter. Carolyn Lyons indicated thank you but I won't promise that. Laughter.

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mr. Webster that the resignation of Carolyn M. Lyons, Town Clerk, effective December 31, 1991 due to retirement be accepted with deep regret. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Award Bid  
Tree  
Work

Next the Supervisor indicated he had a recommendation from Martin Cross, Superintendent of Highways, to award the bid for tree work to Haslam Tree Service of Slingerlands, the low bidder.

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Webster that the contract for Tree Work for the various departments within the Town be and it hereby is awarded to Haslam Tree Service, Slingerlands, NY the low bidder for the removal, pruning and preservation of Town-owned trees. This was the lower of the two bids received, the other bid having been received from United Tree Service, Inc., Schenectady, NY. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Award Bid  
Rental of  
Uniforms  
Highway  
Dept.  
Personnel

Next was a recommendation from Martin Cross to award the bid for the contract for a two year uniform rental to Quail Uniform Service of Albany, the low bidder.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the contract for bids for a 2-year uniform rental service for all employees of the Town of Bethlehem Highway Department be and it hereby is awarded to Quail Uniform Service, Albany, NY for the amount of \$3.88 per employee per week with a thirty day implementation, with the other two bids having been received from Unifirst Corporation, Watervliet, NY for the amount of \$4.99 per employee per week and Todd Uniform Inc., Troy, NY for the amount of \$5.99 per employee per week. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Next was a request from Martin Cross to go to bid for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil. We could advertise on December 18th and open the bids January 6th at 2:00 and 2:15 p.m. respectively.

Bids  
Gasoline  
Diesel  
Fuel  
and  
Heating  
Oil

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that the Town Clerk advertise for bids for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil in THE SPOTLIGHT issue of December 18, 1991 and that bids be received up to 2:00 p.m. for Gasoline and Diesel Fuel and 2:15 p.m. for Heating Oil at which time they will be opened and read at the Town Hall. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Next was a request from Kenneth Hahn, Receiver of Taxes & Assessments, to make refunds of overpayments of water rents for the month of November, 1991 in the amount of \$4.00.

Overpayment  
of Water  
Rents  
Nov. 1991

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that overpayments of water rents be made to persons whose names appear on the list furnished by the Receiver of Taxes & Assessments for the month of November, 1991 totaling \$4.00 and on file in the office of the Town Clerk. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Next was a request from Kenneth Hahn for transfer of funds from Contractual Expenses to Part-time Personal Services in the amount of \$4,500.00.

Transfer  
of Funds  
Receiver  
of Taxes

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mr. Webster that \$4,500.00 be transferred from the Receiver of Taxes & Assessments budget funds from Contractual Expenses 1330.4 to Part-time Personal Services account 1330.12. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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The Supervisor indicated that next they received a request from Bruce Secor, Commissioner of Public Works, for bond reduction from the Googas Subdivision.

Bond  
Reduction  
Googas  
Estates

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Town Board  
FROM: Bruce H. Secor, P.E., Commissioner of Public Works  
DATE: December 2, 1991  
SUBJECT: Googas Estates - Request for Bond Reduction

The Town has received a request from Charlew Builders who are developing the Googas Estates Subdivision, for reduction in bonding which is currently in the amount of \$200,000.00 secured by Letter of Credit #S100951 from Key Bank, issued August 5, 1991.

Based on review of the work completed in the field for Erie Drive and Googas Road, we estimate that there is \$20,000.00 worth of work remaining. We recommend that the Town Board authorize reduction of the Letter of Credit to \$20,000.00 and that Charlew Builder, Developer, will be required to furnish a renewed Letter of Credit in this amount.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need any further information.

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mr. Webster that a reduction in the letter of credit furnished by Charlew Builders, developers of the Googas Estates Subdivision, from the amount of \$200,000.00 to \$20,000.00 secured by Letter of Credit #S100951 from Kay Bank, with a renewed Letter of Credit to be furnished in this amount. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Town Hall  
and  
Other  
Facilities  
Closure  
12 Noon on  
Dec. 24th.

Next was a request from the Supervisor to the Town Board to allow the Town Hall and other Town facilities to close at 12:00 Noon on Christmas Eve, December 24th.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that at the request of the Supervisor Town Hall and other Town facilities be closed at 12:00 Noon on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1991. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Training  
School  
Town Board  
Members

Next was a request from the Supervisor to allow any Town Board Members who would like to attend a training session in Albany on January 6-8, 1992 to be able to do so. As he indicated in his letter to them this was basically a Supervisor's Training Course, however, it is most suited for Town Board Members, particularly new Members, and if any other Board Members would like to be refreshed on the fiscal responsibilities in particular, it is a good program, so he would like to entertain a motion to authorize any Town Board Member who would like to attend to do so.

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Mr. Webster that any Town Board Member who wishes may attend the training session sponsored by The Association of Towns of the State of New York with the assistance of the Comptroller's Office for Town Supervisors to be held in Albany, NY on January 6-8, 1992. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Resignation  
Chief of  
Police

Supervisor Ringler indicated that they next had a letter from Paul E. Currie, Sr., Chief of Police.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: DECEMBER 4, 1991  
TO: MEMBERS OF THE TOWN BOARD  
FROM: PAUL E. CURRIE, SR., CHIEF OF POLICE

As you know, I submitted my retirement application to the State Retirement System with an effective date of December 28, 1991. I started in law enforcement on April 1, 1952 and found it to be a challenging and rewarding career. I have thoroughly enjoyed serving as your Chief of Police for the past eight years.

We set goals that were not only achieved but exceeded. The reason for these successes is due to a cooperative effort between the department, management and our elected officials. No one individual can accomplish these objectives alone.

I wish to thank Supervisor Ken Ringler, former supervisors, Tom Corrigan and Bob Hendrick and members of the Town Board, past and present, for their cooperation. Your assistance and guidance helped us

to develop into one of the finest, small police agencies in the state. Bethlehem can take pride in a dedicated, loyal and efficient group of police professionals. I am sure the department will continue to excel and deliver a high level of police service to the community.

Again, than you for all you have done for me, it will always be remembered.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that the resignation due to retirement for Paul E. Currie, Sr., Chief of Police, be accepted with regrets. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Councilman Gunner asked the Supervisor if a resolution in recognition of the Chief of Police could be included when one was done honoring the Town Clerk. Supervisor Ringler indicated that we will do something.

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Next was a request from David Austin, Administrator of Parks & Recreation Department for appointment of Seasonal Personnel.

Appointment  
of Seasonal  
Personnel  
Parks &  
Recreation  
Dept.

Recreation Supervisor at a rate of \$4.60 per hour.

Kristin Lewis	William Greer
91 Union Ave. S.	Box 242 Van Dyke Road
Delmar, NY 12054	Delmar, NY 12054

Tim Doody  
17 Glendale Ave.  
Delmar, NY 12054

Recreation Supervisor at a rate of \$4.75 per hour.

Gregory D. Zornow	Debbie Koretz
31 Axbridge Lane	21 Huntersfield Road
Delmar, NY 12054	Delmar, NY 12054

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Webster that the above-mentioned personnel be and they hereby are appointed as Seasonal Personnel for the Parks & Recreation Department to serve at the pleasure of the Town Board at the rates mentioned above. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Next was a request from the Comptroller's Office for budget transfers.

Budget  
Transfers  
Comptroller's  
Office

TO: Kenneth Ringler, Supervisor  
FROM: Richard S. Webster, Deputy Comptroller  
SUBJECT: Transfer of Funds  
DATE: December 6, 1991

TOWN BOARD

FROM:	A1010.1	Town Board Personal Services	\$2,000.00
FROM:	A1990.4	Contingent Account	1,000.00
TO:	A1010.4	Town Board Contractual	\$3,000.00

This transfer will cover the Contractual Service expense of the demolition of a condemned building in Selkirk and engineering services for the Senior Project in North Bethlehem.

SHARED SERVICES

FROM: A1620.4 Contractual Expenses \$ 500.00  
 TO: A1620.1 Personal Services \$ 500.00

This transfer is necessary to cover the higher than anticipated costs of the part time employees who fill in for full time staff in shared service staff areas.

## STREET LIGHTING

FROM: A1910.4 Unallocated insurance \$12,500.00  
 TO: A5182.4 Street Lighting \$12,500.00

This transfer will cover street lighting costs that have exceeded budget estimates due to rate increases and street lights that have been added to the system.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

FROM: A1910.4 Unallocated insurance \$8,000.00  
 TO: A9040.81 Workmen's Compensation \$8,000.00

This transfer will cover the Workmen's Compensation benefit increase that occurred after the budget was finalized.

Councilman Gunner asked the last sentence where it says for the Senior Project in North Bethlehem. Richard Webster, Deputy Comptroller asked what the Senior Project in North Bethlehem was and he responded the Beverwyck project and it represented an engineering study that the Town Board has authorized before the Beverwyck Project started. Supervisor Ringler indicated that this was being reimbursed though by the developer.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that the transfer of funds as outlined above be and they hereby are approved in accordance with the request of Richard S. Webster, Deputy Comptroller. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
 Noes: None.  
 Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Budget  
 Transfers  
 Dept. of  
 Public  
 Works

Supervisor Ringler indicated the next item was a request from the Department of Public Works for transfer from General Fund Engineering Equipment A1490.2 the amount of \$3,000.00 to General Fund Contractual Expenses A1490.4, transfer from Water Fund Extension F8350.4 the amount of \$14,000.00 to Water Fund Workman's Compensation, transfer from Sewer District Administration G8110.1 to Sewer Fund Workman's Compensation G9040.8 the amount of \$8,000.00.

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Gunner that the above-mentioned funds be and they hereby are transferred for the Department of Public Works. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
 Noes: None.  
 Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Budget  
 Transfers  
 Highway  
 Dept.

Next we have a request from the Superintendent of Highways authorizing transfer of funds. For those of you who are not familiar, at this time of year this is a very normal process. Budgeting is not an exact science and at the end of the year we sometimes have to make adjustments in the different accounts. This is not costing the Town any more money it is just a bookkeeping entry that we are getting ourselves involved in, but the State Comptroller is pretty finicky about it, so we make sure we do it properly.

OK Highway Superintendent - From Highway Garage - Equipment A5132.2 - \$5,000.00 to Highway Administration Personnel A5010.1 - \$5,000.00, From Highway Garage - Equipment A5132.2 \$3,000.00 to Highway

Garage - Contractual A5132.4 \$3,000.00, From Sanitation Personnel A8160.1 \$95,000.00 and Sanitation Equipment A8160.2 \$30,000 to Sanitation - Contractual A8160.4 \$125,000.00 and From Machinery Repair - Contractual D5130.4 to Highway Repair - Contractual A5110.4 \$20,000.00.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the above-mentioned amounts for the Highway Department budget be and they hereby are transferred as indicated above. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Supervisor Ringler indicated that he would next like to accept the resignation of Sidney Kaplan as a Member of the Board of Assessment Review with regret.

Resignation  
Member of  
Board of  
Assessment  
Review

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the resignation of Sidney Kaplan as a Member of the Board of Assessment Review be and it hereby is accepted with regret. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Next was a request from Lynn Corrigan, Public Information Specialist, from Personal Services to Contractual Expenses in the amount of \$200.00 to cover the additional costs for the Bethlehem Report above the projected amount in the 1991 budget.

Budget  
Transfer  
Public  
Information  
Specialist

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that the amount of \$200.00 be transferred for the Public Information Specialist Budget from Personal Service to Contractual Expenses. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

Supervisor Ringler indicated that this was not on your agenda but we have been asked to make the following transfer of funds for the Police Budget. From Police Car Insurance Recovery A2680 to Purchase of Automobiles A3120.221 the amount of \$6,930.50.

Budget  
Transfer  
Police  
Dept.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that in accordance with Paul E. Currie, Sr., Chief of Police the amount of \$6,930.50 be transferred within the Police Department budget from Police Car Insurance Recovery A2680 to the account for the Purchase of Automobiles A3120.221. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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The Supervisor indicated that he would next entertain a motion to conduct an Executive Session at the end of this meeting to discuss a personnel matter.

Executive  
Session

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Webster that the Town Board meet in Executive Session following the close of the regular Town Board meeting to discuss a personnel matter. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None.

Absent: Ms. Galvin.

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Supervisor Ringler indicated that he had discussed last week the petition that we received on the Grove Street parking situation. That is being looked at, we have been working on it with the Traffic Safety Committee and he postponed putting it on the agenda, but not because we are trying to delay it, but we are trying to look at some other options on that issue.

The Supervisor asked if there was anything else the Board would like to discuss tonight. No other business was brought up by the Town Board. The Supervisor asked if there was anything in the audience that anyone would like to bring to the attention of the Board? Again no additional business was discussed.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner to adjourn the regular Town Board meeting at 9:40 p.m. The motion was passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Mr. Ringler, Mr. Webster, Mr. Gunner, Mrs. Fuller.  
Noes: None  
Absent: Ms. Galvin.

*Carolyn M. Lyons*  
Town Clerk

No formal action was taken at the Executive Session.