

TOWN BOARD
JANUARY 8, 1992

A public hearing 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
 M. Sheila Galvin, Councilwoman
 Charles Gunner, Councilman
 Sheila Fuller, Councilwoman
 Bernard Kaplowitz, Esq., Town Attorney
 Kathleen A. Newkirk, Town Clerk

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Supervisor Ringler welcomed the students from the Participation in Government class at Bethlehem Central. He indicated the first item on the agenda is a public hearing in regard to the proposed expansion of water supply facilities. The Supervisor asked the Town Clerk to read the Notice of Public Hearing, Affidavit of Publication and the Affidavit of Posting.

RESOLUTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 202-b
 OF THE TOWN LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
 ADOPTED AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TOWN BOARD
 OF THE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM,
 HELD AT TOWN HALL, 445 DELAWARE AVENUE
 DELMAR, NEW YORK, ON THE 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1992

Public
 Hearing
 Proposed
 Expansion
 of Water
 Supply
 Facilities

The Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem has heretofore established Water District No. 1, which includes the Vly Creek Reservoir, Water Purification Plant and storage tanks in New Salem along with an extensive system of water transmission mains and distribution facilities.

A map, plan and report dated November 1991 has been prepared in a manner and detail as determined by the Town Board regarding the proposed expansion of water supply facilities and transmission mains including: new infiltration wells, raw water pumping station and transmission main; a new Water Purification Plant and finished water transmission main.

The map, plan and report titled, "Proposed Expansion of Water Supply Facilities; November 1991" has been filed in the Town Clerk's Office in the Town of Bethlehem.

The map, plan and report were prepared by J. Kenneth Fraser and Associates, P.C., competent Engineers, licensed by the State of New York, describing the proposed new facilities, a general plan of construction, estimated cost of the project, and method of financing.

The proposed method of financing the cost of the improvements consists of the issuance of general obligation serial bond of the Town with amortization of principal over a period of twenty (20) years.

The maximum amount proposed to be expended for the proposed expanded Water Supply Facilities is the sum of Ten Million, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$10,700,000.00).

The map, plan and report describing the proposed facilities are on file in the Town Clerk's office for public inspection.

The Town Board is desirous of conducting a public hearing regarding the proposed Modifications of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and wishes to give notice thereof by publishing and posting as prescribed.

On motion of Councilman Gunner and seconded by Councilwoman Fuller, it is hereby RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem shall meet and hold a public hearing at the Town Hall, 445 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, New York at 7:30 p.m. on the 8th day of January, 1992, to consider the aforesaid plan and report and to take such action thereon as is required or authorized by Law.

The adoption of the foregoing Resolution and Order was put to a vote, the result of which is set forth opposite the name of each board member voting thereon.

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STATE OF NEW YORK)
 COUNTY OF ALBANY)

KATHRYN OLSEN of the Town of Bethlehem, being duly sworn, says that she is the bookkeeper of THE SPOTLIGHT, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Bethlehem, County of Albany, and that the notice of which the annexed is a true copy, has been regularly published in said THE SPOTLIGHT ONCE A WEEK FOR 1 WEEK consecutively, commencing on the 25th day of December 1991.

/s/ Kathryn Olsen

Sworn to before me this 27th
 day of December, 1991
 /s/ Bruce A. Neyerlin
 Notary Public, Albany County

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STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
 COUNTY OF ALBANY)

CAROLYN M. LYONS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the Town Clerk of the Town of Bethlehem, Albany County, New York and that I posted on December 24, 1991, a Notice of Public Hearing, a copy of which is hereto attached, on the sign board of the Town maintained pursuant to subdivision six of Section thirty of the Town Law.

/s/ Carolyn M. Lyons

Sworn to before me this
 31st day of December, 1991.
 /s/ Kathleen A. Newkirk
 Notary Public, Albany County

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The Supervisor thanked the Town Clerk and said the format for the public hearing would be a brief presentation of the proposal and then open it to any questions from the floor and anyone who might wish to speak in favor and then anyone who wished to speak in opposition. Before this is open to the consultants, the Supervisor entertained a motion to indent the notices in the minutes. The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Ms. Galvin to indent the Notice of Public Hearing, Affidavit of Publication and Affidavit of Posting in the minutes of the meeting. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

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Supervisor Ringler next introduced Mr. Bruce Secor, P.E., Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Secor said he realized the Town Board had heard this before but as an overview, he wanted to touch on a few points. He said the reason for the meeting tonight is to discuss a specific project. He said how we got here though, is something that should be at least noted for the record. Mr. Secor said back in 1978 we had done a long range study for different supplies of water and that resulted in a number of comparable alternatives. He said we are fortunate here in the northeast that we do have a number of water alternatives to look at. He said the options that were the most reliable at that time, were looking at the Hudson River, looking at a new reservoir in the Town of New Scotland to dam up the Onesquethaw Creek or at a third possibility, which was purchasing water from the City of Albany. Mr. Secor stated a contract was eventually negotiated and the contract that was put in place in 1980 was a good deal, a good business deal, both for the Town of Bethlehem and for the City of Albany. He said it provided a revenue source for the City of Albany with surplus water and also solved our needs. He said this has been in existence now for 11 years but things have changed. He said as time has gone by, our needs have increased and the situation in the City of Albany has changed. He said their price to us is 50 percent higher

than it was when we first signed up and we had tied our rate in the contract to the residential rate and when we got served a notice from the City of Albany for cancellation of the contract, it was my recommendation to the Town Board that we go back again and look at all the alternatives and look at the economics involved to just compare again what would be the most rational choice. He said Mr. Fraser, who is in attendance, has done a summary report which was presented at a previous Town Board meeting and we will just skim over it tonight but it really talks about a number of alternatives that were looked at and then the specific project that we are dealing with is the recommendation from the summary report talking about a specific project to meet the long term needs of the Town. He said it is a significantly cost effective measure better than continuing to deal with the City of Albany and it would also make us independent for our future needs. He introduced Mr. Fraser who gave an overview of the project.

Mr. Fraser thanked Mr. Secor and said if he fades out let him know and he will try to speak up and do better. He first talked about the blue report that Mr. Secor held up which was the summary report of long range water supply options. He said the reason this report was done was that back in August of 1991, the City of Albany notified the Town Board of the Town of Bethlehem that they were going to cancel a water purchase contract that has been in effect between the two communities for some period of time. This was a 5 year notice, Mr. Fraser said, as provided by the contract so that effective August 24, 1995, five years from that date, this contract will be cancelled and the Town would be able to purchase no more water from the City of Albany unless a whole new contract were to be negotiated and put into place in the meantime. At that time, according to Mr. Fraser, in their infinite wisdom felt that all alternatives should be investigated, including renegotiating of a contract with the City of Albany and our firm was charged with that responsibility.

Mr. Fraser said he will not go into a great deal of detail but he will tell what options were investigated and what the conclusions were, not necessarily in the order of importance but the investigated alternatives were as follows:

- continued purchase of water from the City of Albany
- use of water from the Hudson River either utilizing a conventional treatment plant or package treatment plant technology, and
- either a surface water intake and/or an infiltration system taking water from sands and waters adjacent to the river.

Mr. Fraser said a third alternative was the development of additional ground water supplies, a fourth was new surface water impoundment on the Onesquethaw Creek and the fifth was the purchase of water from other neighboring municipalities which surround the Town of Bethlehem and also from neighboring communities as far away as the City of Troy. He said the sixth major alternative was the diversion of water from the Normanskill. Some of these alternatives, Mr. Fraser stated, had been previously investigated in prior years and what was required at this time was an updating of those prior investigations to determine feasibility currently. The findings and conclusions and the recommendations coming out of this report were presented to the Town Board at their meeting of December 11, 1991, according to Mr. Fraser. He said of all the potential sources, there were only two which could be seriously considered. He said the project for the Town's needs over the next 50 year planning period, requires them to develop an additional source of water that will produce on the average of at least 6 million gallons per day. He said there were only two potential sources which could be seriously considered which could meet the long term needs of the Town, that is 50 years and beyond. He said those two were continued purchase of water from the City of Albany and developing a new supply, basically using the Hudson River or infiltration alongside the river.

Mr. Fraser said the Albany option raised a number of perplexing questions. He said there were many positive aspects to continuing to purchase water from Albany but there are a number of negative aspects. He said they questioned the ability of the supply, the magnitude of

that supply to sustain the long term needs of the Town, noting, in other words, we cannot be sure that that source would be able to provide the amount of water that would be needed for the 50 year period and perhaps even beyond that. He said we would question the ability to reach an agreement with the City on terms and price which would be cost effective and competitive with other options. He said the reliability of the source of water in terms of being able to deliver water on a day-in-day-out basis without interruptions is certainly questionable based upon past history and a number of very expensive additions to the Bethlehem system would be necessary in order to account for that reliability. The Hudson River option, according to Mr. Fraser, alternatively can supply the long term needs of the Town. This source of water, he said, is virtually unlimited, it does have some limitations but with the expenditure of appropriate funds and appropriate facilities, the amount of water that can be withdrawn from that source will meet the needs of the Town not only for a 50 year period in the future but well beyond that, indefinitely. Mr. Fraser said another great advantage to this option, is that the raw water does not have to be purchased, it would be an extremely reliable source of water that would be with redundant facilities and with the extensive system in the Town, the ability to take water at a reliable way from the source would be virtually unquestioned.

Mr. Fraser said with these thoughts in mind, the comparative water costs really became the crux of the decision. Mr. Fraser had overheads which were exhibited and he explained each one. The cost of water production was discussed. He said this is one of the charts that was prepared in the comparative summary report and it compares the cost of purchasing water from the City of Albany at two different purchase rates. He said the one presented in the middle entitled purchased from the City of Albany, presents costs tied to a purchase price of \$1.50 per thousand gallons commencing in 1995 and increasing at 2 percent per year over a period of time indefinitely. He said the lower figures represent a slightly higher purchase price of \$1.70 per thousand and the upper most set of figures represent the use of the project that they have recommended to the Town. He said this is the use of the Hudson River as a source of water using package water treatment plant technology. He said the purpose of the chart is to show the relationship between annual costs for each of these scenarios versus a rate of production of the facilities. He said in other words, left to right on the chart, operating the facility at one, two, three, etc., up to 6 million gallons per day, the relative costs are shown below that. He said as an example, operating the facilities at 3 million gallons per day, the Hudson River source represents an annual cost in 1995 of about 1.5 million dollars. He said this is a cost of approximately \$1.35 per thousand gallons of water produced and the total present worth of all future cost for that project, operating at that capacity, is approximately 16.6 million dollars. Mr. Fraser said alternatively at the lowest cost, looking at the center set of figures, the lower purchase price estimate from the City of Albany, shows that in 1995 producing a comparable amount of water, the annual cost would be slightly in excess of 2 million dollars. The cost per thousand gallons, according to Mr. Fraser, would be \$1.85 per thousand gallons -- about 50 cents more than the first scenario for the Hudson River and the total present worth cost of all future costs is approximately double or 32 million dollars.

Mr. Fraser said as the Board can see, as the facilities that are proposed, as the use of those facilities increases in the future and more and more water is produced, the cost to operate those facilities and the cost per thousand gallons of water charged to residents of the Town, will become increasingly less costly, while purchase of water from any other municipality would continue to increase in cost as a result of inflation of those costs over the same period of time.

Mr. Fraser said the conclusion reached in the report basically was that the most cost effective alternative for meeting the long term needs of the Town of Bethlehem is the development of a new surface water supply by utilizing an infiltration well system adjacent to the Hudson River as its source.

Mr. Fraser said next a more detailed engineering report was prepared and it is entitled, "Proposed Expansion of Water Supply Facilities", dated November 19, 1991 and it presents all of the

essential facts concerning a proposed project for expanding the water supply facilities of the Town of Bethlehem, the purpose of this hearing. He said the report covers a number of things including population, and water use projections, a description of the Bethlehem water system as it presently exists, a description of the needs of the Bethlehem water system, system distribution and storage considerations, a description of water quality, pilot plant operation that was conducted in conjunction with the proposed project, a description of the proposed expansion facilities, estimates of construction and project costs and estimates of annual costs and costs to the consumer. He said a brief overview of the report is as follows:

Mr. Fraser said during the next 50 years, we expect the user population to be supplied by water from the Bethlehem system to increase from its present number of 27,500 people to over 40,000 people, in fact almost 41,000 people. He said these people along with the industries that are presently within the Town of Bethlehem and commercial and industrial growth that is expected to take place, will require additional water. He said presently, the present population and industrial use is 3.8 million gallons per day and the peak days during the summer are 5.7 million gallons per day. He said 50 years from now, they expect the average day to be approximately 9.2 million gallons and the peak day to be in excess of 13 million gallons. He said the existing Bethlehem water supply is a combination of sources at the present time. He said the main source is a surface supply located in the Town of New Scotland, the reservoir on the east branch of the Onesquethaw and an impoundment also on the south branch of Vly Creek. He noted the source plus 2 wells which are also located near the village of New Salem or the hamlet of New Salem, will provide a firm yield of about 3.84 million gallons per day. In addition to that, Mr. Fraser said the Town presently has the ability to purchase up to 2 million gallons per day from the City of Albany which is taken at 2 points in the distribution system along the Albany water supply conduit which runs through the Town on its way to supply the City of Albany. He said by the year 2040, 50 years hence, the Town will need an additional 5.4 million gallons per day on the average and up to 7 or 8 million gallons a day additional to meet peak requirements.

Mr. Fraser next addressed storage facilities. He said approximately 5 or 6 years ago a storage project was accomplished which added a significant storage reservoir out in the Town of New Scotland near the water treatment plant and another significant sized reservoir in Town, near the Town park with pumping facilities. He said these facilities were designed to provide standby water in the event of failures of either the treatment plant, transmission mains, the City of Albany conduit, etc. He further said duplicates of these facilities were anticipated from the beginning but have not yet been built. We anticipate that within the next 5 years and certainly within the next 10 years, duplicates of these facilities will have to be built to complete that project and in order to provide duplicate facilities so the originals can be taken out of service for maintenance periodically. He said within the next few years, there will be a need to have additional in-system storage, in the form of either a standpipe or an elevated tank, somewhere in the center of Town, located near the present 3 million gallon tank which is located along Elm Avenue near the Skycrest Subdivision.

Mr. Fraser said concerning water quality, the State of New York Health Department requires that a pilot study be run for any treatment process that is going to be utilized which has not been used so extensively within the State that it is automatically accepted by the Health Department. The technology, according to Mr. Fraser, that they feel is most cost effective and appropriate here, is one which the Health Department still requires a pilot study to be run for, even though there are hundreds of these plants in operation throughout the United States and a number of them treating Hudson River water within New York State. He said they conducted a pilot study between June and July of 1991, indicating this was done for a 3 week period, utilizing a small trailer mounted plant, scaled down model of the full size treatment plant. He said the water that was used was surface water from the Hudson River and the results obtained from the operation of that pilot study indicated that this technology can treat the surface water from the Hudson River very effectively and that a very good water of good quality, meeting federal and state drinking water standards,

can be produced. He said the fact that they intend to take the raw water source by infiltration from the natural sands and gravels adjacent to the river, it just further makes it possible to treat the water effectively with this treatment technology. He said in the process of drilling some test wells to test for ground water on Schermerhorn Island, it was discovered that the sands and gravels adjacent to the river are very extensive. He said there are thousands of those sands and gravels horizontally, located along the river and as a result of that discovery and as a result of their experience during the pilot plant operation, they realized that it would be a real plus and a definite advantage to be able to take water indirectly and not take it directly from the river. So, he said test wells were installed, an infiltration system was simulated and calculations were performed and the conclusions were reached that a system can be constructed which will yield the amount of water which is required both now and in the future and that the water that is produced can be of significantly better quality than that found in the river.

Mr. Fraser said the next overhead is a map of the southerly portion of the Town of Bethlehem and there is a dash line on it and that represents the location of the facilities which are proposed for construction within the proposed project. Down on the river, he said, over on the lower right hand corner near the confluence of the Vlomanskill between there and the southerly Town line, is the area of Schermerhorn Island where the sands and gravels are known to occur and that is where the infiltration system will be constructed adjacent to the river. A pumping station with standby generator and facilities to add certain chemicals at that point would be installed and water would be pumped to the water treatment plant location via a 13,800 foot long, 20 inch diameter raw water transmission main, according to Mr. Fraser. He said the raw water main would generally follow Route 144 north to Clapper Road, run along Clapper Road up to a treatment plant site which would be in the general vicinity of the NYS Thruway. He said at the plant site, would be located a 20 million gallon raw water reservoir, a 6 million gallon per day water treatment plant utilizing, what they term, package treatment plant technology which in this case would consist of absorption clarifiers followed by mixed media filters with all of the necessary filter aids and chemical treatment devices, including redundant unit so that if any one unit were out of service, the plant would still have a capacity of 6 million gallons per day. The plant would be followed by a 2 million gallon clear well and high lift pumping facilities to pump the water into the system, he said. Mr. Fraser said a very long transmission main would be constructed to transmit the water from the plant site along Clapper Road to Route 9W and thence westerly along Creble Road, a total distance of about 23,000 feet to inject the water into the distribution system of the Town in the center of the industrial area. The point of connection in the center of the industrial area, he said, where the bulk of the additional water will be needed in the foreseeable future has been chosen for a couple of reasons. He said the industries located in this area require a source of water which has a consistent chemical makeup and it causes problems for them if water which they receive comes all and away from one source or the other which has different chemical makeups. He said this would not bother people in the system who are using the water as a drinking water source but when it is being used for controlled manufacturing processes, the quality of the water must be consistent. The other reason, which Mr. Fraser already mentioned, is that a very large portion of the water that is used in the system presently and is expected to be used in the future, will be consumed in that particular area.

Mr. Fraser said concerning estimates of project cost, an overhead was exhibited showing a table from the report which is the initial or preliminary estimate of cost for the facilities to be constructed. As the notice stated, they total 10.7 million dollars, according to Mr. Fraser. He said a breakdown of that is the raw water collection system is expected to cost about 1 million and 80 thousand dollars. He said the 20 inch raw water transmission main, about \$786,000. He said the raw water reservoir at the treatment plant site about \$315,000. He said the 6 million gallon water treatment plant itself, including tanks, building, equipment, etc. approximately \$4,350,000. and the treated water transmission main from the treatment plant to the point of injection into the system approximately \$1,330,000. for a total estimated construction cost of approximately

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\$7,866,000. Allowances for construction contingencies and for engineering, legal costs, administrative costs, interest during construction and other associated project costs bring the total project cost in 1992 up to \$9,966,000. Mr. Fraser said escalating that cost from 1992 to the mid-point of the construction period, when the money will actually be spent, brings the estimated total cost to approximately \$10.7 million dollars.

Mr. Fraser said the next table exhibited is another table that is found in the report and it shows estimates of annual costs for the amortization of the debt to build the system and to operate the treatment facility. These are the operating and maintenance costs just for that portion of the Bethlehem system that we are talking about constructing here tonight. He said all of the costs are presented on a basis of 1995 costs, in other words, all of these costs have been escalated ahead to what we believe they will be in the year 1995. He noted the costs have been presented for different production rates for the treatment facility, starting on the left at a production rate of 2 million gallons per day and going to the right operating the facility at its anticipated maximum of 6 million gallons per day. The elements of cost that have been estimated include the debt service for the project and that is the repayment of principal and interest during the early years of the project and specifically in 1995, would be expected to be approximately \$1,140,000. per year. The rest of the cost or most of the rest of the cost, according to Mr. Fraser, which are for the operation and maintenance of the treatment facility, the pumping costs, electric, fuel, chemicals, supplies and repairs, labor, etc. some of those are fixed costs and some of those vary depending upon the amount of water that is being produced. He said as you can see from the chart. The main thing to be gleaned from this chart is the fact that because the debt service cost is fixed, and because certain of the other costs are fixed, the more water that is produced by a facility, the lower is the cost per gallon or per thousand gallons of water produced. As you can see, Mr. Fraser said, in the year 1995, if this facility is operated to produce an additional 3 million gallons per day for the Town of Bethlehem, the cost per thousand gallons will be \$1.35. If it were operated at 4 million gallons per day, the cost would be reduced to \$1.06 per thousand and so forth all the way up to 6 million gallons per day which would yield a cost of \$.77 per thousand. He said they expect that this particular facility in about 1995 will be operating at approximately somewhere in the 2 and 1/2 to 3 million gallons per day and the resultant cost would be approximately \$1.35 or slightly higher per thousand gallons when operating at that rate.

Mr. Fraser said the project is not expected to impact residential taxes or water meter rates. He said the increased sales to industrial customers in the industrial area of the Town are expected to produce revenue that will essentially pay for the project costs. He said if there are questions pertaining to that, they might better be addressed to Mr. Secor during questions and answer period. But, basically, he said that is the effect of financing this project.

Mr. Fraser said the proposed project schedule is as follows: Assuming that this project is approved by the Town, and goes forward, we would proceed as follows: an application would be made to the NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation for water supply permit for taking of a supply of ground water by infiltration adjacent to the Hudson River and to construct a 6 million gallon per day water treatment plant. Plans and specifications would be prepared for bidding of the project facilities, bids would be received and construction would take place, according to Mr. Fraser. He said they would expect that this process would take a considerable period of time with project completion occurring during the calendar year of 1994. Mr. Fraser said this completes his presentation, indicating he would be glad to answer any questions that anyone might have at an appropriate time.

Supervisor Ringler thanked Mr. Fraser and said he would now open it to questions from the floor. He said we ask that anyone speaking come up to the podium so that everyone can hear the question and ask that anyone speaking identify themselves. He said if there are any questions for Mr. Secor or Mr. Fraser, please come forward.

Mr. Bill Schanck said the question he has --- mention was made that a large portion of the water is going to be channeled into the

system is going to be used by the industries in the southern area of the Town -- he knows that GE has a potential plant going in there for Cogen but also made mention of the fact, the expectation that increased industrial use would pay a lot of the water usage fees. He asked how big a part that plays on the overall financing picture, in other words, is the idea we will put this water line in with the expectation that if we do that it will induce industries to come on in or maybe put another way, if you took industry out of the picture, what are the residential needs for water. Mr. Secor said in the report, they are projecting both residential needs and industrial needs or they might be listed separately in there, he said he does not know where the graph is but there is a graph in the report. He said essentially where we are at, we have an increase in need for water for residential purposes but there is an incremental increase in need for water on the industrial side. He said you mention the Cogen facility, indicating the Town has been approached by a couple of industries. He said General Electric used to use about 1 million gallons a day and are down now to about 800,000 gallons a day. He said when Cogen, phase 1 starts up, they will reduce their water needs because they are shutting down some of their old water system and the new Cogen facility will replace that. Mr. Secor said the Cogen facility that is being proposed in this phase 2 will use all of the raw water that is on the GE plant site. He said when it rains, the GE site collects the water and it goes into the ponds and it is all run through their treatment facility and purified. He said they are going to use the effluent facility plus buy 1.5 to 2 million gallons a day additional water from the Town of Bethlehem to do that. He said what this project looked at, comparing purchasing additional water from the City of Albany to supply that need, or a number of the other alternatives which Mr. Fraser talked about. He said the economics of the thing is, as you looked at that previous graph, the Phase II Cogen is projected about 2.4 million gallons per day, the unit price that is produced under the new plant is basically substantially less than the unit price that we can buy it from the City of Albany. He said this is where the economic balance comes in. He said basically, the new users coming on line and the expected increase, incremental increase coming from our overall system needs will pay for the plant. He said he projected out 20 year period, the tale end of the 20 year projection is, it becomes pretty speculative but the first 10 years are very solid and there will be little or no impact on the residential water use from this project because of the incremental increase from industry. He said we are replacing the Albany supply which gave us 2 million gallons a day, but we are buying about 1/2 million gallons a day from that. He said this will take care of that portion of the residential expansion plus the proposed expansion of industry. He said it really solves both needs.

Mr. Donald J. Drazan next spoke, indicating he had a series of questions, perhaps if he runs through some, maybe he has a copy he can leave with the Town that they can address later on. He said the first question he had, there was comment that dialogue had continued between the Town and the City of Albany to negotiate a new contract, how far did that really go along -- how far did we actually go in trying to work out with the City to get the additional usage negotiated. Supervisor Ringler said we met with the City on a couple of occasions and basically, we talked financing and we talked the price they were looking for and the last price that we had was \$1.70 to start and it was basically nothing they could do to reduce it in their view and that is why we had to go and look outside.

Mr. Drazan said in regard to the comment of the unreliability of the City's water system, what has been the actual average down time to the Town. He said in the report he noted it stated that there was times it was down from 7 days to several hours. Mr. Secor said this map does not show the whole thing, referring to the exhibited map, but the City of Albany's water purification plant is located out in the southwestern corner of the Town of Bethlehem, there reservoir is actually on the Town of Coeymans. He said when this transmission line which goes from here all the way through the Town, the dash line, this goes all the way through and goes behind the Grand Union in Delaware Plaza -- it was built in the early 1920s, it has leadite joints, it is a 48 inch diameter pipe, cast iron pipe and they have had a number of outages -- he did not have the record with him -- but, what would happen to us is that they will call us up and say an hour or two days

or ten minutes they are going to shut down, when they do that, the Town has to take water from the storage supply in the system to make up that alternative supply. He said they can shut down for as much as 10 days and live off the Loudonville reservoirs. Unfortunately, for the Town of Bethlehem, Mr. Secor said the Loudonville reservoirs are all the way on the other side of the City and when we do not get enough back pressure from them to really take that much water out of the system. He said the other thing is with the age of the pipe line, most of the breaks that they have suffered have been between the railroad tracks and the Normanskill. He said that means they shut the Town off completely because they are shutting down out in that area. He said in the ignition development on phase 1, we were going to put a cold valve in here and our interconnection on Creble Road by GE so we could take from either side of that and the City was supposed to make some changes to their piping and their ability -- the plant is set up to produce like 10 or 12 million gallon days, they cannot produce 2 million a day, they do not have the valve equipment. He said 10 years ago, they worked out a scenario where they were going to put some pipe and be able to supply the lower head to service us and we would have a supply. He said they never made the improvements. He said they met with Albany again to get those improvements done and that is something that they could consider to put in but it is a problem for them dealing with such a huge plant to produce small quantities of water. Mr. Secor explained as we get further into the future, if we are buying a half a million gallons a day, they shut down for a day or two it is not a big deal but 5 years or 3 years from now and we need 3 million gallons a day and they shut down, they would wipe out all of the storage the Town has. He said he would have to go and spend... it would cost almost as much for the additional storage to parallel that outage capabilities as it would for this whole new water plant. He said that is basically the vice that we are in. He said part of the negotiations with the City of Albany it was difficult to explain to them, they thought we were making money on them. He said they thought we were simply taking water for nothing and making money off of it. He said it costs the Town a lot of money to buy water from Albany because of this storage requirement, simply because of the hydraulics. The third thing that Mr. Fraser mentioned, Mr. Secor said, was at the outer end when the city's is about 20 million gallons a day, they just signed a contract with Guilderland, they will be signing up with us for 4 or 5 million gallons a day and you get to the hydraulic limit of this 48 inch main which is already 67 years old. He said he means there is a point where they are going to have to parallel this and put in a whole new pipe line. He thinks they were looking for the Town to pay for that.

Mr. Drazan asked if there would be a higher per gallon charge assessed to the Hudson River water rather than the existing water supply. He said he thought he somewhat touched on that saying that the industrial user base would actually be paying for the system as the new system comes on line. He said one question he has is that the report states that the City water source is to variable to be used as processed water for the industrial users, the environmental impact statement filed by the Cogen facility shows that the City water is of a higher quality than the current Town water source, he said he brought those water analyses along. Mr. Secor said it is a different chemical characteristic. He said terminology is just different. He said what Mr. Fraser was trying to say is that if you intermittently introduce water from 48 inch line and from the Town line, their hardness is at 60 and the pH is at 10, our hardness is at 130 and the pH of 7 -- as it comes into industry they look at it and they have to then turn all their treatments around. Mr. Secor said they need to have a consistent characteristic of water. He said they can use either one but it is the characteristic that has to be set up for their process.

Mr. Drazan said one of the questions along that line was that he was wondering, the percentage that we have, the 2 million gallons a day that we are able to take in at the current time, what percentage, how much of that is actually going into the industrial base as opposed to going into the residential user base. In other words, he said, you have Kenwood Avenue... Mr. Secor said 100 percent of that is going residential and again, the Kenwood Avenue interconnection is so that industry does not see 3 hours of one water and 21 hours of other water, it is all pumped up at Kenwood Avenue. He said 100 percent of this is going up into the residential area right now. Mr. Drazan said in the review though the source of additional ground water wells near the

existing reservoir did not appear to be given full review. He was wondering why this option was not considered based upon the existing filtration plant capacity of 6.5 million gallons per day compared to the existing supply of 3.84 million gallons a day from the existing ground water sources. He noted would not the drilling of additional wells have perhaps yielded that sufficient flow without the industrial user base. Mr. Secor said we spent \$500,000. drilling wells some 12 years ago, the Town of New Scotland drilled a bunch of wells, everybody has drilled wells if they are looking for more water and it is just not available -- to our knowledge it is not available in the quantities that we needed for this project. The Town of New Scotland is talking about possibly 1 million gallons a day that might be available in the old Tall Timbers Country Club, according to Mr. Secor, but he noted again, looking at the scope of the project, a million gallons a day is really not going to solve the situation. He said that is why they looked past that.

Mr. Drazan said he had been jumping around on his questions. Supervisor Ringler asked Mr. Drazan if he worked for the City. Mr. Drazan answered no. Mr. Drazan said not at all. He said another question he has is based upon the day's supply in the environmental impact statement, 1 million gallons per day of water would be supplied by the recycling, treatment, water plant -- would be supplied by recycling treatment water plant effluent and water from the GE facility. He said this would indicate that the water needed for that system does not have to be of a high quality. He said we are looking to go and increase the needs of the Town by 2.36 million gallons per day and a question he had is why do we have to go and size this facility so large. Mr. Secor said, again, if you go and look at the projections in the report, we are projecting both this particular customer and all of the other industrial needs out over a 50 year planning period. He said none of these reports is written for a specific user, nor is it written for a specific subdivision, we are looking at the general needs of the Town and taking long term planning projections from Albany County Planning and wherever else we can get them and projecting those out based on per capita water use.

Mr. Drazan said one thing that was also included in the EIS is that the Cogen currently has been requested by the DEC plans on purchasing from the City of Albany 1.7 million gallons per day. There is a letter on file, according to Mr. Drazan, that says that Albany is agreeing to supply the Cogen with that amount of water. He asked if there has been additional negotiations between the Cogen and also the Town that is currently not yet on file indicating that they plan to buy water from Bethlehem and not the City. Supervisor Ringler said the Town is currently negotiating with the final contract with Selkirk Cogen. He said one thing that they must by law -- they are in our Water District -- and if the Town decides that Cogen should buy from the Town, they have to buy from the Town. He further said they could not purchase from the City. Mr. Drazan asked if that meant it would be regardless of whatever price the Town may put on that. Supervisor Ringler said this is correct. He said the Town's price would probably be less than the City's figure anyway.

Mr. Drazan asked why the Hudson River site is picked immediately downstream of the wastewater treatment plant outfall. He said during periods of high run off or during power failures of the treatment plant, the new water treatment plant would be overtaxed, forcing the shutdown of the water infiltration sources. Mr. Secor said again, pointing to the map, the Town drilled test wells all the way up and down the river and the best useable gravel supplies were in this location. He said the outfall of the sewer treatment plant is out in the middle of the river and they picked up no trace of that in this location. He said there is such a terrific volume of water, it is very diluted. He said they do not see this as a problem, again, that is why they went to the infiltration type system. He said they took, when they did their pilot plant testing, they did it up in the northerly end of the Town park and it took the raw water out of there. He said the channel in the river is relatively narrow out towards the middle, he said they did a cross-section of the river and the river is very shallow as you go out through there so you have to get quite a ways out in the river to get deep enough to get an inlet in. He said there is a lot of physical problems with the direct intake along with the immediate chemical problems so they eliminate all of that by going with

natural gravels from down river. Mr. Secor said they are quite extensive indicating they run quite a ways down to thousands of feet on Schermerhorn Island and they would be developing this down to the natural gravels. Mr. Fraser noted that the sewer treatment plant does not shut down during power failures.

Mr. Drazan said one question is that the Dunn Geoscience study that was worked on the infiltration plant, on the infiltration trough area, actually ending up pulling in water from ground water sources and not river sources and there was discussion there that they were going to have to go and put in pilings in order to make sure that they were actually able to only pull in the river water sources. Now, the study -- you are saying that the water quality did not see any effluent, but it would appear that all those water trough studies that you did, you were actually pulling in the natural ground water which was not very good quality water, according to Mr. Drazan. Mr. Secor said, again, this is a tidal river so when the pilot plant study was done so many hours of the day the water is flowing one way and then the other, so they would have tested that both ways here and see it at both locations. He said that is the same all the way up and down the river. Mr. Secor said these are the natural occurring gravels and it really does not seem to be a significant influence. What is planned is to put a sheet piling system behind this, according to Mr. Secor, indicating the ground water coming in this direction is high in iron and hardness which is not the characteristic of water that they are looking for. He said it is much more difficult to treat but it also has some other problems with it. He said they had some test wells dug in one area 10 years ago and it was 13 or 15 parts of iron and he thinks the acceptable limit is .3 or something and there is just an enormous amount of iron in there. He said they drilled to the underlying clays and the idea here is, the sheet piling wall would be put in and be put around it or be put in and sealed off to the existing clays so that they would then be able to direct the flow where they wanted it through the natural sands and gravels. He said that would be flushed out.

Mr. Drazan said on the water tests that were run off the package treatment plants, were the EPA priority including test run on them to make sure -- he knows it said there were checks made for the current requirements for SPEEDIES plant permit effluent limits, were the whole range of toxicity test run, Mr. Drazan asked. Mr. Secor was yes, they both were used. Mr. Larry Windsor of Fraser Associates said the tests were from the NYS Health Department, primary, secondary standards and the principal organic chemical and synthetic program. He said the organic tests that were done were regulated or required by NYS law, Health Department. He said they included the principal organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, herbicides, pesticides and a few other things. He said Albany County also requested extensive testing on various parameters of the SPEEDIES permits in the area.

Mr. Drazan said the costs that were put up on the board before, the \$10.7 million, that does not include the actual requirements of tankage that you are saying is going to have to also be added to the current system. Mr. Secor said in the long term projections, the tankages that will be required will be required whether it was the Albany source or this source so they are included in the long term project for system needs but they are not part of this particular project.

Mr. Drazan asked if the industries in the Town ever been asked to go and look at perhaps going it alone and putting in their own water supply system. He asked if they could be able to take in raw water from the Hudson on their own and be able to process it because if that were the case, then it would appear that the existing supplies of the Town would be sufficient for residential use. Mr. Secor said again, they did meet with GE, met with the major users and he said because this is a longer term report, they really are at a plight where we could put off this decision for a few years but whether it is this year, 5 years from now or 10 years from now, we are going to come right back to the same decision because the residential needs alone plus the existing commercial and other industrial use in Town is going to exceed the available water supply from the existing Vly Creek reservoir and the wells. He said it would be a matter of putting off a decision. He said actually, it is more cost effective to do it this way because we

get a whole new water system paid for by industry which then supplements all the needs of the Town. He said this is a more cost effective way to go about it. Mr. Drazan said essentially then, the residential users would not actually see any of this additional water supply system that we would be adding to our current phase. Mr. Secor said no. Mr. Drazan said you are saying primarily it will all go to the industrial treatment. Mr. Secor said again, this is basically a hydraulic need and again, he knows the map does not show the whole system but he indicated the location of General Electric and Owens Corning and AirCo -- we are now selling them about 3.8, call it 4 million gallons a day. He said there is about 1.5 million gallons right in this area. He said if we are going to introduce this water, the Cogen coming along is looking for a couple million gallons, so now, over 50 or 60 percent of our water is going to be consumed right here, so that is the place to introduce this. He said hydraulically, it is a great help to the rest of the system because all of the other waters brought in along New Scotland Road and hydraulically this helps balance the whole system by introducing it at this point. He said it is very, very beneficial.

Mr. Drazan said he thought this was all the questions he had at this point and thanked Mr. Secor.

Mr. Robert Jasinski from Glenmont next said he is not going to bother to question the engineer features of the project, he believes the Hudson River can be used. He said he believes certain things are going to be addressed in the future, such as boat dumping and things of this, which he is sure the Town will be able to pass rules and regulations adjacent land, that will take care of that. He said his concern is that there is talk of a bond issue, asking if this was correct. Mr. Ringler indicated it was. Mr. Jasinski said bond issue is backed by the Town, so if it is backed by the Town as is being said in these past statements, that industry is going to take this water and pay the majority of it, you are going upon the premise that industry is going to continue to expand, it is going to have new industry in the area that you are going to put this and they are guaranteed payment for it. He asked what happens if there is none, let's say industry shrinks, business right now is down -- is there anything on a bond that they are going to put up to guarantee a certain percentage of this. He asked if any consideration has been done on this. Mr. Secor said in the contract with Cogen Phase II, we are negotiating some security arrangement for that. He said this project turned out to be so much cheaper than continuing to buy from Albany, that even if Cogen Phase II was not constructed, it still is cheaper to build this project than it is to continue to buy water from Albany. He said we already have Cogen Phase I under production or they are started right now. He said even if they fell off, they still have the General Electric use which has stayed the same basically for 10 or 12 years. He said there is not a counting of the chickens before they are hatched, the project is financially sound and we are not counting on things to come to make it better. It will get better, the price will get cheaper, according to Mr. Secor, but the contract with the Cogen Phase II is they are going to pay a substantially higher price than the residential people in order to pay this off. He said it is still cheaper than the price that they can get from the City of Albany.

Mr. Jasinski said that takes care of some of the question on that. He said the other thing he wants to know is, we are talking on industry on all of this, is water going to be available -- and he seems to assume that it may be -- to the individual Town of Bethlehem resident somewhat. If it is available, he said, he notices in the past, that the Town has passed different rules, regulations, whatever, moratoriums, on builders -- lot size for instance is being required larger, we are also asking for 25 lot approval at a time -- he wanted to know when is the last time the Town of Bethlehem has actually put a water line in themselves that has not been assigned a cost to a contractor that is building a construction project. Supervisor Ringler said you can add to this but basically the Town has to -- when new water lines are put in, if the Town puts it in, by Law the people that they are going to serve have to pay for them. He said if the Town puts it in an existing area, the people who are there have to pay for it. New construction helps reduce this cost, according to Mr. Ringler, to make it affordable. He said the Comptroller's Office of the State of New York, puts guidelines on how much we can bond and be supported by

certain tax base. He said the Town is thus limited in what the Town can do, it is not just something the Town goes out and builds water lines on our own. He asked Mr. Secor if this is correct. Mr. Secor agreed.

Mr. Jasinski said basically, this project, the people that really have no water that are on their own wells and everything really is just a tax advantage to the Town which would possibly help them out. Supervisor Ringler said it is going to be a supply and the Town needs the supply before they can build new lines. Mr. Jasinski said, now, if we wind up with this and we go for it and everything else, he is assuming that eventually we will have more water than we need. He said he is concerned about the Town supplying water to other towns with this project. He asked if anybody has addressed this this way. Supervisor Ringler asked if he was for or against this. Mr. Jasinski said he believes our own Town people should have the water before outside towns do, he is sorry but he is very selfish with that. He said he means, right now he sees no advantage to his situation and unfortunately you are looking at -- what a 16 percent tax increase this year, he does not have his bill yet so he does not know. He said the Town is reevaluating. He said he is looking at increases and he does not want any more, that is basically what it is. He said that is why he questioned whether there was a bond to be put up by some of these plants that would guarantee the payment of this. He said he does not want this assigned to him 10 years or 15 years from now if he is still alive and retired. He thanked the Board.

Supervisor Ringler noted the next person. Mr. Sherwood Davies next spoke and said he wanted to second this gentleman's comment with regard to the bonded indebtedness, it will average over a million dollars a year, if we go this route. He said he thinks Mr. Secor is absolutely correct, if you project this over 50 years but he would ask that the Board have an opportunity to project this for the next 5, 10 25 to 50 years to compare the cost and if we did not get a substantial increase on the part of GE to use water, he thinks the costs would be much, much higher than they are today. He said doing just some quick calculations, if it is a 2 million gallon a rate that you will be providing in 5 years, this appears to be about a 35 percent increase over what we are now paying for water rent. He said, well, he is paying about \$1.00 per thousand gallons and this figures about \$1.35 per thousand gallons, so this would be 35 percent in his book. Mr. Secor said what is happening here is in the initial negotiations with Cogen Phase II, we are looking at approximately \$1.70 per thousand, what they will be paying. He said they are going to pay at that rate because they either have to pay the City of Albany more or they are going to pay the Town more. He said they simply cannot produce water for themselves at that lower rate. He said they are going to be paying substantially higher prices. He said the residential rate is about \$1.00. He said they are going to pay about \$1.70 for water. He said that will be a fixed price for them over a period until the industrial rate comes up to that level. They will only pay more when the industrial base pays more, Mr. Secor noted.

Mr. Davies said he thinks you are supporting his position, that he thinks it should be tied in to the Cogen definitely. Supervisor Ringler said that is why we are doing it. He said this is an opportunity for the Town. There was no question, Supervisor Ringler commented, that when the City of Albany cancelled the contract the Town had to do something. He said some people may have had the impression and he wanted to dispel that right now, that we are building a new water treatment plant for Selkirk Cogen. He said that is not what this is all about, the Town needs new additional water sources. He said it is just in the Town's interest and to the Town's benefit that they have come along and need this water and they, basically, are going to be paying for these facilities that we, as a Town are going to need now.

Mr. Davies said the last question -- he understands we already operate a water treatment plant and asked if it will continue in operation. Mr. Secor indicated it would. Mr. Davies said we would have the overhead of operating two water treatment plants and asked if this has been factored in as to the cost of water. Supervisor Ringler said it has. Mr. Davies said these figures were only on the basis of this plant, as he understood it. Supervisor Ringler said it was but

all the cost of operating that plant have been factored into what the effect will be onto the taxpayer in the estimates. Actually, Mr. Ringler said, these new facilities can operate much easier and with less overhead than in the previous facility with the new technology that is out there. Mr. Secor said just so that there is no confusion on it, the current contract with the City of Albany is for 2 million gallons per day. He said when they sent the Town the cancellation notice, we are 10 years into the contract. In renegotiating the contract, Mr. Secor said, we are no longer looking for 2 million gallons a day. He said this is what was needed 10 years ago. If we are going to renegotiate the contract with the City of Albany, it would have to be for some higher number, Mr. Secor continued. He said with Cogen coming along, it became a different, a higher number but the Town still needed to replace the 2 million gallons a day. He said when you look at the thresholds, you have to look at the 2 million gallons a day that we had contracted from the City of Albany plus the incremental growth in industry, then you get into the charts on the long-term projections. He said you have to replace the first 2 million gallons. Mr. Secor said this is where this proposal falls into place.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions. Mr. Gerry Rasmussen asked when testing the various characteristics of the water, what were the levels you said for some of these various contaminants that were being tested were acceptable, given that, shortly upstream from here there is a stretch of water that you cannot even fish in. Mr. Secor said, again, he cannot quote every thing off the top of his head, but in the summary report and also in the analysis, we have \$30,000. worth of analyses that has been done and it could be spread up front here -- and Mr. Secor said he would be happy to do that -- but there are reams and reams of tests. He said they were testing at high tide, testing at low tide, testing raw water, testing filter water -- there were a whole bunch of tests run and even had them induce additional turbidity. He said the river water turbidity was so low that we had to stir the thing up to get enough mud into it to check it. He said the river water, after a significant run off of spring rainfall or something, the river will run brown but the normal turbidity in the river is quite low. Mr. Secor said that he would be more than happy to show these figures due to the fact there are pages and pages of that.

Mr. Rasmussen given whatever the contaminant level is, there might be a need to look at human bio-cumulation of whatever it is that might pass through that plant. He said he does not know if the plant has been designed to handle any of that. He said the second thing, in looking at this as a viable long term source, what kind of contingency plans were set for when there are emergency spills and other things in the river. Mr. Secor said there is redundancy set up in the preliminary design and Mr. Fraser touched on that briefly. He said there will be a 20 million gallon raw water reservoir built by the plant so that if there was a breakage in the raw water transmission line or if there was some kind of spill down here, we could use the water out of this 20 million gallon reservoir to continue to produce water. He said we also own and operate another water plant, with additional emergency interconnection with the City of Albany in two places. He said the Town is planning to keep these intact. Mr. Secor said the backup plan is that both the State Health Department and the Dept. of Environmental Conservation has been urging communities for interconnections. He said we have an interconnection with the Town of Guilderland, the Town of Guilderland is now interconnected with the City of Albany, we have two interconnections with the City of Albany, we service some areas of the Town of New Scotland so they are trying to get these all interconnected. Mr. Secor said the Fraser firm looked at the possibility of boring underneath the Hudson River and interconnecting with Troy, the problem is there is the hydraulics again, since the Troy supply is so far north of the city, it just is not the hydraulic capacity of the water down this far. He said there are redundancies in the plant, there is redundancies in storage and redundancies in operating another whole system plus our tie in with the City of Albany and the Town of Guilderland.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions. Mr. George Stasco said the question he has is technical in nature -- why do we have such a long raw water transmission main, why not put the plant on the Hudson River so that you can have treated water during

that whole line, 23,000 feet or something like that, that could serve the residents off that line rather than pump the water all the way up to the plant and then run a treated water line back down along that same path. Mr. Fraser said the area along the river, there is a very large area that is a flood plane there, it floods above the ground level and an earlier report done by another engineer had suggested that there be a plant located closer to the river on Route 144 and some significantly sized raw water retention basins down there. He said in their opinion it just is not practical to do that construction in a flood plane. He said they looked for an area that was not over crowded with population that was suitable for not only for siting that 20+ million gallon reservoir but a plant and they looked for natural ravines as they went up to the higher levels and found an area that is quite suitable for that. He said there really are not too many other areas that fill the bill like the one that they have chosen, although conceivably we could put the plant down closer to the river on Route 144. But, Mr. Fraser said they feel that there is a trade off here in running raw water that distance to the plant as opposed to being able to serve the residents along that. Mr. Secor said, again, pointing back to the map, there is already water available on 144, there is water available on Clapper Road -- you are only talking about from the end of the existing water main on Clapper Road to the plant. He said this is the only area that would not be serviced by the purified water when this project is done. He said this whole area already has access to treated water. He said it is only really the little short stretch, he thinks there are only about 2 or 3 homes in by the railroad tracks and then the old Clapper home on the corner. He said, again, if the water main had to be run back down as you pump water about a higher head, it made sense from a hydraulic standpoint to get this water up at the higher elevation, then once it is treated it would be pumped one more time, otherwise, you might end up pumping the water 3 times. He said some of that was true too. He said this whole area is already serviced by water from Dinmore Road, upper and lower road -- anyway this whole area has access. He said he did not know where the gentleman lives but there is water down in this area.

Mr. Fraser said one additional thing that is extremely important that he overlooked the elevation change from down at the river to up on the area above elevation 200, there is 2 pressure zones in the Town water systems as you drop off that area up off the higher elevations, the water mains down below are fed from that area and are pressure reduced. He said we cannot produce water down in the vicinity of the river and pump it into the system at that point, we have to pump into the system up on top of the hill. He said that made our choice much simpler. He said we have a large area in which to place a treatment plant because we have to pump from wherever that plant is up to the top of the hill to get into that higher zone system.

Mr. Mike Bergen said his concern is with water quality and he would like to follow up on the question that was asked by the second last person who spoke. He said he would like to ask the same question differently and that is with respect to the user, what difference will there be between the quality of water that he experiences when he uses water now, both in terms of taste and also in terms of the chemical content and in the back of his mind is repeated reports of contamination and spills of one kind or another -- GE in Waterford and who knows what else is in that water. He said these are the concerns that he has. Mr. Fraser said the first part of the question, the raw water in the river is not very different than the present source of the Town of Bethlehem. He said the water is slightly softer, it is what they call moderately soft water, the pH and the other normal chemical constituents that you look at when you look at a water source are not all that different. The treatment process that would be employed, according to Mr. Fraser, will address items of taste and odor control, so that he would not expect that water that if you get water from a river source versus water from the upland source that you would detect any marked difference. He said it is very difficult to predict, he guessed people who have very sensitive palates when they go from one -- get used to one water supply and go to another one, they notice a difference but they expect the water quality produced by the treatment plant from the river source and again, this is an infiltration source, will be very good quality, meeting all of the requirements of the federal and state drinking water standards. The second part of the question, Mr. Fraser said everyone is

concerned about the potential for contaminants in the river and certainly, they understand that the potential is there. As time goes on, they believe that potential is reducing as industries are made to be brought into line and employ greater safety precautions than they have in the past. He said as organizations like EnCon get ever more surveillant and place greater requirements on industry, the river water has been monitored for a very long time for most of the things that you are referring to, organics, etc. He said over a period of time, the results of those have been getting better and better. He said there are relatively few times when there are any of these organics in the river that exceed the minimum contaminant levels that are prescribed by federal and state standards. He said to keep in mind that when you sample water in the river, you are sampling at a specific point, at a specific time. Mr. Fraser said the water will be taken by infiltration from sands and gravels alongside of the river and we are going to be running water a long distance and through a very large reservoir and mixing tank and will be dealing with not just a sample that is grabbed at a particular spot in the river at a particular time. He said it will be lets say, a blend of water that is taken by infiltration over a long period of time. He said they believe that the chances of having contamination that is undetected, that will cause a problem, can be controlled and will be rare. He said they will have to do regular sampling and be surveillant. But, he said one of the benefits to having the plant so far from the river is the ability to detect problems before it is too late and the problem becomes more than just a problem. He said they can stop using that source and use other alternatives that can be employed for periods of days if necessary.

Mr. Bergen said he had another question that is not quite so high a priority but it was indicated that there were other sources of water that were considered, reservoir type sources, and discarded them. He said there were only 2 that were analyzed with respect to the economics, could it be indicated why you discarded an alternate reservoir system such as we currently have. Mr. Fraser said there are a number of reservoir systems that have been suggested by various engineers from various studies over the last 20 or 30 years. He said none of them have ever come to fruition for a lot of reasons, the most prominent of which is economics and a particular need at the time that it has been suggested as a solution either for a particular municipality or for a group of municipalities. He said the ones they looked at particularly was a site on the Onesquethaw Creek within the Town that had been studied previously by an engineer for the Town and had previously been compared with the project that we now are finding feasible. He said at that time, it was not economically feasible when compared with using the Hudson River as a source and at that time, the use of the Hudson River as a source was much more expensive than it is now, because it was employing a different type of treatment plant that was built in place and was much more expensive. He said the particular reservoir that they are talking about is at a point on the Onesquethaw where the Town of New Scotland, the Clarksville wells happen to be located right in the probably impoundment area. He said there were a number of things, other than economics, that would cause you to turn that down. He said there are a tremendous amount of properties that would have to be acquired probably through legal means to be able to construct such a reservoir. No geological studies have ever been done previously on that particular area, according to Mr. Fraser, to prove that it is a viable reservoir area. He said it is a very rocky area, there could be fissures and faults and other things that would just preclude it from being a reservoir, once you got into the geological aspects of it. He said once it proves not to be feasible economically, when you have all of these additional potential problems with it, you just say you can no longer be interested in that as a viable alternative. Mr. Fraser said the only other one within the Town was one that was considered during an Albany County water study quite a number of years ago and that was the Normanskill and it was a diversion project that was to build a small dam on the Normanskill and diverted water from the stream, pumped it quite a distance to a treatment plant and then there was a very large diameter transmission main that brought the water down into the center of Town where it was expected that it would be needed. He said the problem with that was that even though at times, there were tremendous quantities of waters flowing in the Normanskill. Mr. Fraser said when they flow in those quantities, the quality is not very good because the turbidities are extremely high and they come as a result of heavy rainfall and high runoff and in

order to even attempt to control quality in the Normanskill, you have to have a significantly sized reservoir to settle out some of the turbidity and to even out those parameters. He said even in Watervliet's reservoir, out in the Town of Guilderland, turbidities in that reservoir, even though it is well in excess of a billion gallons, get up into the hundreds after rain storms and stay there for a matter of hours and days. So, Mr. Fraser said, it has gotten to a point where it is very, very difficult in a populated area to find a good place to site a surface reservoir without real significant problems.

Supervisor Ringler recognized Mr. Secor who wanted to comment. Mr. Secor said just to follow up on that Mr. Bergen, a separate report was attached to the summary report which actually outlined all of the parcels that had to be acquired. He said it really did get into that. He further said one of the things that he tried to touch on in the beginning is, in 1970s we looked at 7 or 8 different possibilities and came up with 3 viable ones. He said they went back and looked at all of those again plus everything that was identified, he thought in 1965, the study that looked at all of Albany County. He said again, they tried to look at those as well. He said he tried to do as comprehensive and broad approach as they could and it really came back down to a couple of choices again.

Supervisor Ringler asked if anyone else had any questions. Mr. Morris Groves, who lives at 4 Brockley Drive, stated he was a retired civil engineer. He said his question has to do with the bonding and amortization of the project. He said the legal notice, obviously in the Spotlight, spoke of amortization of principal over a period of 20 years. He said when Mr. Fraser made his estimates of amortization, he used a 30 year period at 8 percent interest. He said can he project it that in 1993 those interest rates will have come down so that the cost will not be so much as that. He said the cost estimated, the cost may still remain at 10.7 but are you using the 20 year amortization period or are you using the 30 year period that is in the table. Mr. Fraser said their estimates were based on 30 year amortization schedule as you have suggested and an 8 percent interest rate. He said when the Town talked to their bonding attorneys, they found that they were advised that it might be difficult to sell bonds for a 30 year term in today's economy. He said the 20 year term would be more attractive to the purchasers of bonds, however, the interest rates that are expected to be available on the 20 year term are significantly lower than the 8 percent that we used in the report. He said they expect that the combined annual cost of amortizing one versus the other will be approximately the same. He said, in fact, the 20 year issue under today's long term bonding scenario could even be less than what was shown in the report.

Mr. Groves said a further question might be, the 30 year cost according to the amortization schedule was \$24,800,000. and some thousand, we could hope that that might be \$20,000,000. perhaps, asking if this was a possibility. He said it would be significantly... in other words, it would be at least twice the initial cost of the project. He asked who was going to answer that question. Mr. Secor said any time you mortgage something, the total cost is more. Mr. Groves thanked the Board.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions from anyone who has not had an opportunity to be heard. There were none. Mr. Schanck said he had a quick one for Mr. Secor. He asked what was the... going into the project, when it is on line for the first year, what was the difference between the residential rate and the rate that we are expecting to negotiate with GE. Mr. Secor said it is actually Cogen but the residential rate is about \$1.00 per thousand right now and our initial negotiations with the Cogen people is \$1.69 or \$1.70 per thousand. He said they would be \$.70 per thousand gallons higher. Mr. Schanck asked what the residential cost is expected to be at. Mr. Secor said the residential cost is going to be unaffected by this project. Mr. Schanck said so GE will basically be an additional about \$400,000. a year. Mr. Secor said this is correct. He said this is a good business deal for them because if they buy the water from Albany directly, they have to build new storage reservoirs to guarantee them the supply in case of an outage. He said their \$200,000,000. facility is sitting down there on less than 1 acre of ground. He said

they have not got a place to put. He further said GE does not want to build any large storage reservoirs on the project, so it becomes a problem. He said the cost of water whether it is from the Town of Bethlehem or the City of Albany is more than the direct purchase price that the city is showing. He said that is why they are negotiating at this level. Mr. Schanck asked if GE would use about 1/3 of the capacity. Mr. Secor said they are projecting about 1/2 a million gallons a day for Phase I and about an additional 1.8 per day for a total of 2.4 million gallons. He said some of that GE is shutting down their old water facilities, so that the net effect is about 2 million gallons per day. He said that is about what the contract was from Albany.

Mr. Drazan said if we are looking at storage requirements, he is just wondering why did we take out a 38 million gallon storage facility up in New Scotland. Mr. Secor said the 38 million gallon storage capacity that used to be in New Scotland was open storage and it is inappropriate to store finished water in open reservoir. Mr. Secor further noted one of his key things when he came here in 1978 and discussed things with the water plant, one of the first and highest priorities was to enclose the storage area. He said you do not make furnished water in a water plant and then go and put in an open pond. He said that is not a place for it. He said they enclose these with steel tanks where the purity of the water is maintained in the system. He further said that is why the 38 million gallons was really built as a storage reservoir back when the system to supply from the old Felter spring. He said the Felter spring would run hard and heavy in the spring, in the early time of the year, and then dry up to nothing in the summer. He said the 38 million gallons of storage was sitting up there, really raw water storage but piped into the Town and chlorinated. He said this was before the Pure Waters Act and requirement for all surface supplies to go through a filtration plant. He said that was an old technology that had to be done away with. Mr. Drazan said we went from 38 million to roughly 4 million that is up on the hill now. Mr. Secor said he thinks it is 6, 5.7 or something like this. He said this again was set up as a 2 tank facility. He said the water plant runs like a fly wheel -- when everybody gets up at 6:30 in the morning, you do not go from 1 and 1/2 million gallons per day to 6 million gallons per day, you cannot run like that. Mr. Secor said you produce water at a constant rate and these tank levels float on line so when the demand in the system exceeds the production, then the tank levels fall and when the demand in the system is less than the production rate, the tank levels rise. He said the plant operators actually are watching tank levels, does not care what is happening out in the system. He said that thing is just sitting there floating on line. He said there will be a time in the future when we will need to build a second facility so that the first one can be taken out of service, cleaned out, repainted and things like that.

Mr. Rasmussen said based on the questions that were asked by the previous speaker concerning some further questioning about contamination spills, it was said that there will be some vigilance and testing done and it would use some other alternate means. He asked where the testing will be done, up in the water treatment plant and therefore, is everything down stream from that including the gravel beds subject to some contamination. Mr. Secor said we would have raw water testing and normally, it would include taking of raw water supplies siting. He said obviously, if there was a spill in the river that was known, the pumps would be shut down, so this was not drawn into the gravel bed. He said the plant will be operated, maintained, anything we know about we can shut down. He said if something is detected in the system, then the water in the transmission line would have to be wasted. He said we would dump it back into the river and wait for things to clear. He said we would have the ability at the raw water pumping plant to recycle water, just blow it back out into the river until we flush the deposit and then get back into production. He said those types of redundancies would be built in. He said, mean while, the water treatment plant would still be operating because it would living off of the 20 million gallon reserve which is pure water to be kept up there, it is raw water but it is still of appropriate quality water and the other facilities could be shut down until the problem is cleaned up.

Mr. Rasmussen asked if there was much likelihood of contaminating the gravel sites. Mr. Secor said they do not believe that, again, most of the spills that you talk about are things that float on the top and that is why they want to stay away from the direct intake. He said there is some, with the antifreeze problem... the Town of Colonie takes in 18 to 20 million gallons a day out of the Mohawk River. He said they have been forced to shut down -- he noted everyone has probably seen it in the paper over the winter -- because of the glycol spills from the airport -- the de-icing chemicals they were using at the airport. He said the airport has now installed a treatment system and the collection system to hold that but still, what happens in Colonie, is when something is detected in the river, they shut down that intake and go to their Stony Creek reservoir and use reservoir water until they go back on the river. He said they are now drilling wells along the Mohawk River, looking for a similar situation to what we are doing so they can get away from this direct river intake. He said the Town of Green Island has wells within the village that takes, the City of Poughkeepsie takes water -- a number of communities up and down the river that take water in various fashions and treat it. He said it all meets the standards, it has not been a problem.

Mr. Jasinski said he has one question, it is like a by-product. If the Town supplies the water to Cogen, Mr. Jasinski asked what happens to the water and if it is released back from Cogen, where is it going and does it cause any damage to any of our land areas. Mr. Secor said what is going to happen is, the GE facility shares an outfall which comes down the railroad -- indicating the location on the map exhibited -- they had an old outfall that goes down the railroad line, it discharges near the big bridge down here, the Berkshire spur bridge. He said they have a SPEEDIES permit and again, that is monitored continuously by both GE and EnCon. He said that discharges into the river but what all Cogen is doing, is putting water into a boiler and into a cooling tower. The cooling tower is evaporating it, according to Mr. Secor, indicating their biggest problem is that if... there are minerals, calcium carbonate, whatever is in the water, as they heat the water, they steam off the H O but the dissolved minerals and residuals or anything else in the water stays behind. He said they watch for this concentration of materials left in. He said when they discharge they have done nothing chemically or physically to the water except heat it up. He said that is all they are doing, they need this for cooling water.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions. Mr. Davies said he had one last question. He said if he could just quickly summarize his understanding is that, essentially the water rates that are charged per hundred cubic feet, will not be affected by this new facility. He asked if that was correct. Mr. Secor said the residential. Mr. Davies said residential is what he is speaking to. He said you also charge at the present time a little over \$10. per thousand of assessed evaluation, being in a water district -- he asked if there is an anticipation for that to increase significantly in a residential area. Mr. Secor said no.

Mr. Schanck said he wanted to just address the issue another gentleman made about if Cogen were to cut back operations, assuming that you were able to negotiate usage at \$1.70 with Cogen for Phase II, quick calculation says over a 20 year span it would pay about 1/3 of the cost with their usage. But, he said, if they were to pull a GE Schenectady skip with that... Mr. Secor said they are negotiating a take or pay contract with them. Mr. Schanck said it will be made stable. Mr. Secor said they are going to pay no matter what and we are looking for bonding or surety to guarantee those payments even if they were to have a problem. Mr. Schanck said in 20 years that is about \$8,000,000. Supervisor Ringler said this new technology, package technology, is incremental and asked Mr. Secor to add anything he wished to this. He said it can be a 2, 4, or 6 million and so forth, even if Selkirk Cogen Phase II was not here, the Town would be building this plant and the existing industry, existing users would be paying for it and it would be freeing close to a million gallons up in the rest of the system. He said this is just an added bonus that the Town is getting. He said in any event, in 2 weeks from now, they decide they are going out of Town, we would probably down size this plant and still economically be able to build it. He asked Mr. Secor

is this was correct. Mr. Secor said yes it is. Supervisor Ringler said if there is a need to add onto it in the future, we can also do that.

Supervisor Ringler said one of the things, in his view -- he said a gentleman raised the issue before about possibly letting private industry build their own water sources and freeing up the system, that is not enough to meet our needs. He said he learned last year when he received the cancellation notice by certified mail in the middle of the summer, that he thinks the Town of Bethlehem should be in control of their destiny and that is what this does.

Supervisor Ringler asked if there were any other questions. He then asked if anyone wished to speak in favor. No one spoke. Anyone wishing to speak in opposition were then asked to come forward. No one did.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Gunner to close the public hearing at 9:10 p.m. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Supervisor Ringler thanked Mr. Secor, Mr. Fraser and everyone for attending the public hearing and invited anyone who wished to stay for the remainder of the meeting.


Town Clerk

Supervisor Ringler convened the regular meeting following the close of the public hearing.

Acknowledge
Final Plat
Approval
Richter
Subdivision

The first item, according to Supervisor Ringler, was acknowledgement of receipt of Certificate of Approval of Final Plat No. 147-E, dated 25 November 1991 for the Richter Subdivision located on Creble Road, Selkirk, for information purposes.

Acknowledge
Final Plat
Harris
Subdivision

Following was acknowledgement of receipt of Certificate of Approval of Final Plat No. 130-F, dated 12 November 1991 for the Torrell Harris Subdivision located on Beaver Dam Road, Selkirk, for information purposes.

Acknowledge
Final Plat
Futia
Subdivision

The next item was acknowledgement of Certificate of Approval of Final Plat No. 138-F, dated 24 September 1991 for the Futia Subdivision for information purposes.

1992
Trailer
Camp Permits
Shady Grove
East and
Shady Grove
West

Following, according to Supervisor Ringler, was a request from John H. Flanigan, Building Inspector, for approval of Trailer Park Permits for Shady Grove West and Shady Grove East, Selkirk.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Gunner that trailer camp permits be issued to C.D. Wang Enterprises, Inc., Poughkeepsie, NY to park 28 camp units on premises located on Route 9W known as Shady Grove East Trailer Park for an amount of \$140.00 and Garden Homes Management Corp., Stamford, Connecticut to park 120 camp units on premises located on the west side of Route 9W known as Shady Grove West Trailer Park for an amount of \$600.00 and that they expire on December 31, 1992. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Approve
Minutes
of 12/11/91
and
12/16/91

The next item was to approve the Town Board minutes of December 11, 1991 and December 16, 1991 distributed on December 26, 1991.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the Town Board minutes of December 11, 1991 be and they hereby are approved as submitted to the Town Board. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that the Town Board minutes of December 16, 1991 be and they hereby are approved as submitted to the Town Board. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Accept
Resignation
of Philip
Maher,Comptroller
with regret

Supervisor Ringler next read a letter of resignation from Philip Maher, Comptroller, effective January 31, 1992.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Gunner to accept, with regret, the resignation of Philip Maher, Comptroller. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Supervisor Ringler next acknowledged receipt of a request from Gregg Sagendorph, Highway Superintendent to purchase two (2) heavy duty dump trucks and one (1) brush chipper from the 1992 State Contract.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that Gregg Sagendorph, Superintendent of Highways be and he hereby is authorized to purchase two (2) heavy duty dump trucks at a cost of \$43,000. each and one (1) brush chipper at a cost of \$12,391. from the 1992 State Contract. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Approve
Purchase
of 2
Heavy Duty
Dump Trucks
Highway

Supervisor Ringler said the next item is a request from Chief of Police, Richard J. LaChappelle, for Officers McMillen and Linstruth to attend the NYS DARE Officers Association conference to be held January 17 and 18, 1992 in Niagara Falls, NY, noting this will be funded through DARE funds, which are contributions and not out of the budget. He also noted there is no overtime expense involved, however, the Board needs to authorize the use of a police vehicle to attend.

Approve
NYS DARE
Conference
Police
Dept.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Mr. Gunner that Officers McMillen and Linstruth be authorized to use a police vehicle to attend the NYS DARE Officers Association conference to be held January 17 and 18, 1992 in Niagara Falls, NY. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Next the Supervisor said was a recommendation from Chief of Police, Richard J. LaChappelle, for the appointment of Lieutenant Vanderbilt to the Traffic Safety Committee.

Appoint Lt.
Vanderbilt
To Traffic
Safety
Committee

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Webster that Lieutenant Richard Vanderbilt be and he hereby is appointed as a member of the Traffic Safety Committee, effective January 8, 1992. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

The following item according to Supervisor Ringler, was a request from Chief of Police, Richard J. LaChappelle, for approval of attendance of Detectives John Cox and Theodore Wilson and Officer Joseph Mastriano, Sr. at a seminar presented by Polaroid School of Law Enforcement Imaging, at a cost of \$225. The Supervisor noted they will receive equipment upon completion of the course for \$289.

Approve
Polaroid
School of
Law
Enforcement
Imaging -
Police

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Gunner that Detectives Cox and Wilson and Officer Mastriano be and they hereby are authorized to attend the Seminar presented by Polaroid School of Law Enforcement Imaging to be held January 15, 1992 at the Albany Hilton Hotel at a cost of \$225. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

A request has been received from Chief of Police, Richard J. LaChappelle, according to Supervisor Ringler, to appoint Joseph Mastriano, Sr. to the position of Detective in the Bethlehem Police Department, effective January 18, 1992.

Appoint
Detective

The motion was made by Mrs. Fuller and seconded by Mr. Webster that Joseph Mastriano, Sr. be and he hereby is appointed Detective in the Bethlehem Police Department effective January 18, 1992. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Overpayment
Water Rents
of Dec. 1991

Supervisor Ringler noted the next item was a request from Kenneth J. Hahn, Receiver of Taxes and Assessments, for authorization of overpayment of water rents for the month of December.

The motion was made by Mr. Webster and seconded by Ms. Galvin that refunds of overpayment of water rents totaling \$7.52 for the month of December 1991 be made to persons whose names appear on the list furnished by the Receiver of Taxes & Assessments 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, Ms. Galvin, Mrs. Fuller.
Noes: None.

Adopt
Resolution
Premium
Off-set
Plan

Supervisor Ringler said next item is a resolution for the Premium Offset Plan for Town of Bethlehem employees. He noted this is the plan that was discussed at budget time which now allows the employees health insurance payments to be non-taxable.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Webster that the Supervisor be authorized to sign the Resolution for the Premium Offset Plan for Town of Bethlehem employees. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Approve
Family
and
Media
Project
Seminar
Senior
Citizens
Services

The Supervisor said the next item is a request from Karen Pellettier, Director of Senior Citizens Services, for Joyce Becker, Program Coordinator to attend the Family and Media Project Seminar.

The motion was made by Mr. Gunner and seconded by Ms. Galvin that Joyce Becker be and she hereby is authorized to attend the Family and Media Project Seminar to be held at the United Way of Northeastern New York, Albany, NY, January 23, 1992 at a cost of \$10.00. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

The Supervisor noted the following item was a request from Bruce H. Secor, Commissioner of Public Works, for acceptance of deeds and easements in the Brookhill Development.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mrs. Fuller that two (2) highway deeds (Bradhaven Road and Brookhill Drive) and three (3) easement deeds (for parcels on Bradhaven Road) from David, John and Dennis Quadrini, Albany, NY for the Brookhill Subdivision be and they hereby are accepted as approved by the Department of Public Works and the Town Attorney. The deeds will be recorded in the Office of the Albany County Clerk in the near future. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

Supervisor Ringler asked if there was anything anyone wished to bring to the Town Board's attention. Mr. William Schanck noted a situation of picketing being done in Town at a doctor's residence. He noted the group picketing was planning a large demonstration in Buffalo and noted his concern that something like this might be done in the Town of Bethlehem. Supervisor Ringler said he was not familiar with what took place and asked Chief LaChappelle if he knew of this. The Chief said there was nothing specific in Town. Mr. Schanck noted it was in regard to family planning. Supervisor Ringler noted the Bethlehem Police Department would take whatever action was necessary in regard to a situation of this type.

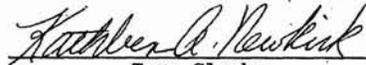
Mr. Schanck next acknowledged a mailing by the Bethlehem Work on Waste group noting the circulars had to do with reducing our waste stream. He said they had some good ideas in the circular. Supervisor Ringler said he was on their mailing list and receives their literature. Mr. Ringler noted several of the members are on the Solid Waste Task Force. The Supervisor also noted there was a memorandum from the Highway Superintendent to the Recycling Coordinator pertaining to expanding our program and making some recommendations to the Board. Mr. Schanck asked if the other plastics which we do not recycle now will be considered for this program in the future and made comments in regard to packaging. Supervisor Ringler said this is a State and national problem. He said the State solid waste management plan calls for reduced packaging but at this point in time there has been no implementation in regard to this. Mr. Ringler said this needs to be addressed with the State Legislature.

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mr. Gunner to adjourn to Executive Session to discuss a personnel matter. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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

The motion was made by Ms. Galvin and seconded by Mrs. Fuller to adjourn the regular meeting of the Town Board at 9:28 p.m. The motion was passed by the following vote:

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


Town Clerk

No formal action was taken at the Executive Session.

Executive
Session