

COUNTY OF GREENE
TOWN OF NEW BALTIMORE
SPECIAL TOWN BOARD MEETING
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SPECIAL MEETING

Supervisor O'Rorke called the special meeting to order at 7:05 pm. Attending: Councilwomen Benway and Finke, Councilmen Meredith and Norris, Attorney Wukitsch, Highway Superintendent Jordan, Town Clerk Brooks, and 10 members of the public who signed the attendance sheet. Absent:

Supervisor asked that cell phones and other electronic devices be turned off, having experienced static with the digital recorders, and stated that the purpose of the Special Meeting was to discuss the wastewater treatment plant serving Sewer District No. 1, mostly the hamlet, 150 users, two businesses -marina and restaurant, and single and two-family residences. Turning 30 years old, not a new plant, and showing wear and tear, the Town worked with NY Rural Water Steve Grimm and Liz Tedford to create a Comprehensive Performance Evaluation of that plant. Then Request for Proposal for engineers was put together; then engineers prepared a Preliminary Engineering Report. Like taking an old car to the mechanic when it is starting to not be so fuel efficient or reliable, what do we need to have done, oil change, new tires, new transmission but maybe all those repairs are unaffordable. Some things you need now, some can be put off, some cannot be put off. Three engineering firms responded, \$14,000-35,000, Town Board narrowed to two firms and Delaware stepped up to plate as they knew Town and sewer district didn't have extra money, and if we didn't get the grant they would do it for free. Supervisor continued that due to their efforts, we got the grant, which Delaware Engineering will speak about. Delaware presented at October Work and December Regular Meetings of the Town Board. Because this doesn't affect everyone, Sewer District No. 1's residents alone will pay for service, the Town Board wanted to encourage those from district to come to learn about the options. We have three existing bonds in district, 30year-old bond will be paid in 2016, another will be paid off in 2017, and another will be paid in 2033. They were taken out when pumps were upgraded at pump station and for ultraviolet system. The district does have a Fund Balance, but not what is needed to do all repairs and upgrades. Supervisor thanked Mary Beth and Brock for their third trip to Town Board to walk through status of plant and various options including options for funding.

PRESENTATION- DELAWARE ENGINEERING – PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT FOR SEWER DISTRICT #1

Brock Juusla passed out a Summary/Overview, noting some permit violations, and an operator Jim Polverelli who does an excellent job above and beyond; the violations do not reflect his work. Delaware looked at the pump station and collection system, originally constructed in 1983. Facility has had permit violations; last two years have exceeded permit limits for flow and removals, fecal coliforms, and disinfection system. The original permit for 60,000 gal/day can handle peak of 195,000 gal/day. During 2010-11, exceeded in March, 265,000 gallons, what plant can treat and was an I and I event. The collection was built in 1983, system has some I and I, clean ground water or stormwater is entering system and being treated. NY Rural Water is still doing work on that; water that is already clean to start. One pump station/Cornell Park is taking about 75% of flow, pumped back up over to hill, other 25% goes more directly to plant. Pump station had some work done in early 2000; grit causes premature mechanical wear on pumps, Delaware recommends replacement with pumps that can handle that; pumps are lasting only 2 years.

Supervisor noted 75% of flow comes thru pump station, when two go down at same time, harder to find parts, parts come from out of country, one pump was on warning light, limping through while the second was being repaired.

Brock continued that not all pumps created equal. WWTP, constructed in 1983, some upgrades in 2000 and screening put in works well and has no issues, then UV disinfection system in 2007 as a requirement of Governor Pataki's Swimmable Hudson. For grit removal: any grit coming in as well as what is coming by gravity, there is no effective process to get rid of it, and it keeps accumulating in tanks around the plant. Delaware recommends, with any upgrade, a mechanical grit removal system. Flow equalization was installed in 2000; tanks are sufficiently- sized, made of carbon steel, should be cleaned up and painted, lots could be done

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with pumps to automate the system, a control system would recognize, adjust flow without operator present, so it is recommended they be replaced. The oxidation ditch allows for removal of organics, microorganisms consuming the organics, flow to secondary clarifiers, microorganisms clump together, settle out by gravity, coming out in secondary clarifier, settle to bottom, the activated sludge is returned back here to consume additional organics coming in. The oxidation ditch is sized correctly, but mechanical mixers are 30 years old. Secondary clarifier, a digester, is undersized for peak flow- high flow means inadequate settling and moving the microorganisms. Delaware is recommending building two secondary clarifiers sized to handle those peak flows, so servicing work can be done with a spare. Take one down, work on it, and still provide treatment. Return activated pumps are what pull microorganisms back in, not sized correctly so are not effective to the process, adding to hydraulic overload contributing to BOD violation.

UV system deactivates bacteria, what is required for testing is fecal coliform, is likely cause by requirement of two units, we only have one, system has long uv bulbs, must take out of channel to clean, new systems have wipers and automation. Delaware recommends getting rid of UV and put in a sodium hydrochloride core and contact tank. As microorganisms consume organics, remove sludge at times, with space to store it to thicken and treat, one digester, should have two, redundancy theme of two, the one is undersized, Delaware recommends taking secondary clarifier tank that is here and convert to another digester. As we do this, Delaware recommends upgrading controls to 2013 (phone rings, Jim goes), now every piece is controlled on its own, overflows are possible with new problems. Some general housekeeping and maintenance, generators, everything is 30 years old and should be replaced. That's it overall.

Supervisor thanked Brock, adding that the full report is on website. She continued that the Board relies heavily on operators who reside in the town and in the sewer district, nothing will call him when there is a problem, he knows when there is high flow and constantly goes back and forth to the plant; we are very fortunate that we have that service from him as a 'retirement job' and have asked him to sign on for another 30 years. There are not a lot of people who go into this line of work, fewer and fewer operators; probably in the future we will not be able to rely on an operator who lives in town and in the district.

Mary Beth began unless you drive a snowplow, you set an alarm when you go to bed; Jim knows if there will be rain, he will get up at midnight to see, and there are not a lot of people who do what he does. Standards were different. What can I do today and make it good for another 30 years, not 2-3 years. Folks want to know cost; funding for these kinds of projects, estimates are gotten from actual projects, what has been bid, and local suppliers. Delaware is somewhat conservative and does not underestimate: complete project is about \$2.3 million. In terms of costs and financing; the handout has rate impact information. If we all get financing, with smaller state budget and no federal budget in 5 years, what that means for projects like this is that we have to guess how much money is available to fund projects like this; what can we compete for and get back into New Baltimore. Until all that money goes away, you must compete to get the money back into New Baltimore and there are some who compete better than others. One of Delaware's goals is to get to highest level of competition we can. Not a lot of grant programs, a few subsidizing projects. One of the most popular is USDA's Rural Development a grant/loan program that they operate; the metric used is median household income. Historically reasonably well-funded, when 'Obama bucks' came out they were well-funded, now not well-funded and more difficult. The way their program works begins with small percentage of grant and loan is at least at market rate or higher, and is designed for communities who cannot get financing or go take a bond. Not in a great position to provide financing for this, the NYS Revolving Fund gets appropriations from federal government, last year it was April when we learned how much money for prior October application. NYS is very good at that program and they do wonderful job of making money from the money they get, and reinvesting that money in communities. In 2009 for the first time there are 0% loans and grants, opening up a whole world of opportunity; neighbors in Valatie, Hudson, and Athens are taking advantage. See Estimated Project Cost. A number of years ago some may remember a proposal to bring water line from Ravena into hamlet of New Baltimore; that proposal was kicked around for a long time and then went away. In process of evaluating that proposal, the Town did income survey for the sewer district boundary, very specific, resulting in median income of \$40,000/year, half above half below. Regarding metrics (ability to pay), 2010

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census doesn't separate the hamlet, only provides projections and the over/under is about \$10,000, so it says that the median income could be \$66,000 or could be \$42,000. Census result not good for us, but if we had to use that data, that would mean a median about \$56,000. In order to get funding through these programs you must demonstrate that the amount of money you would pay for the services is *burdensome*. The feds will come up with formula taking into account the median household income, and arrive at a Target Service Charge. The project costs must exceed the target service charge to qualify for subsidized financing. If median household income is \$45,000, the target service charge is \$650/year. If \$56,000, target service charge is \$990/year. If target service charge was [\$650,000?], due to the overall cost and number of persons who would share in that cost, you would be able to get 30year financing at 0% interest. That would result in a cost in about \$721/year/customer to do the project. NOTE: this assumes the two other debts are expired, and the third debt may be consolidated. If the 2010 Census numbers were used, the cost would otherwise be over \$1000/year/customer; the median household income makes a difference.

Back in summer, we had an opportunity to apply for grant with criteria: population under 10,000, median household income based on 2010 Census less than \$55,000/year, it was \$56,000 for the entire town, not the hamlet. Delaware went back to the data for the prior water study where this community had deserved subsidy, 'friends' in the water segment of State Revolving Fund felt the community had deserved subsidy, and they agreed, granting the grant. Now we have the agency from which we want money, agreeing with us that this is a community deserving attention and that the community deserves investment and that the project will be expensive but necessary. Money breeds money; chances are good for getting it again.

[This] is a rate impact comparison, just finished Athens, now in Valatie, and both went through same funding channel. How did they do? If median household income was \$56,000, you end up paying about \$1000 or \$28 over the target service charge. \$45,000 would be \$71 over that overly burdensome number determined by the feds. Village of Valatie had median household income of about \$39,000 in 2010; Delaware looked at the village and there was no way that the census data is reflective of service area. Delaware worked with RCAP, Rural Community Assistance Program, a federally-funded entity that does income surveys at no cost, went to them for Village of Valatie resulting in the median \$39,000/year and target service charge of \$500/year. When Delaware went through original project calculations, they received 0% interest for 30 years and \$3.3 million project; they had 802 equivalent dwelling units (EDU), like a house, nursing home is equivalent to a lot of houses. Their cost would have been \$644/year or \$144 over what was considered burdensome to the community; they are still paying for original old plant.

We're in same position, needing upgrades, and if there's a grant we try to open the door and compete for it. That's what we did with Valatie; because they were \$144 over the target service charge they got the \$2 million grant, bringing them to \$87 over. If agency can get you close as \$50-100, you're good to go. Village of Athens' median household income from 2010, we started their practical before that data was available, was \$37,000 and target service charge was \$455, they received 30year financing at 0% for a \$4.6 million project, 690 EDU's includes a few little restaurants, \$525/year or \$70 over target service charge. Where do we fall, does this project make sense in the terms of our neighbors? Yes. If we didn't fight the fight over the median household income and get to the \$71 (over the target service charge of \$1000) and \$720/year per user, is reasonable relative to other folk in the area, achievable and not 'pie in the sky'.

If the Town wants to pursue and move forward, to finish up the grant we will list the project on the intended use plan for this funding source. We have to say what we're going to spend this money on. This program has intended use plan (IUP). This grant paid for and required we take Brook's engineering report and list the project for potential financing- opening doors. Delaware now suggests consider conducting an income survey; the project is do-able and highly fund-able, we've demonstrated that we can compete in the same program but, as we move down road, we'll need to update old survey that was done. Incomes have grown but not as much as 2010 Census predicts. Delaware suggest that we look to do that at no cost, but requiring volunteers. We would work with Rural Community Assistance Program, whose method and analysis are well-accepted, a computer program-generated list, a mailed letter with response to a Massachusetts processor. With 200 properties, only 50 survey responses will be insufficient, need 50-80% return by knocking on doors for significance. At some point must make an

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investment, cannot just turn off the lights and walk away, the sooner we do, the better off we are, we're making less money. The amount of help money is getting smaller and competition is getting stiffer. This is a small area to canvass, get that under your belt, get fresh data from RCAP, runs on federal fiscal year, making that application this summer, recommend that if town wants to pursue, get income survey done this summer. This fall, intended use plan (IUP) gets published and ranked. We'll be compared by need, environmental, and opens the door to what we could potentially do; annual list, so if you miss, you wait a year. Get the project listed. Seriously consider the income survey and get sample forms. Then, in fall we'll be notified by early 2014, if you can submit for subsidized financing based on survey; if you wait it will be 2015; everything else will have tracked up in cost.

Supervisor asked does the competitive nature of funding weigh in the status of the plant and some issues, we've been keeping the plant performing at an acceptable level; taking into account where Athens is with its consent order, not pointing fingers, some have not been able to do that, DEC is really telling them you have to now do it. Mary Beth said this program scores the projects; there is consideration given for what water body you discharge to and is the body considered a concern, up until 2007 we didn't have disinfection at our plant because it wasn't required. Hudson River was capable of receiving the waste load from the plant and had no degradation to the environment. With the Swimmable Hudson goal, disinfection was added. There are other goals we can get points for. There are no points for having a consent order, a regulatory order that you have problems and what will be done, follow the rules. The civil penalty/fine is just money that goes out of your community and goes off to the state and cannot be invested in your community.

At least two communities wish they didn't have regulatory orders. But there are other considerations, like economic need. Agencies are good at helping you look for points. Having this engineering report gives you 'a leg up' as opposed to 'back of the napkin' lists. Detailed understanding helps you score better. Sometimes communities don't move forward, may have more points, maybe have to acquire land, maybe need new kind of difficult-to-achieve permit, but because NYS is good at federal programs and identifying which one is 'ready to go', you move to top of pile. Athens was a 'bypass' project having not scored well enough to get financing on the face and in the year they competed, but they and Delaware did everything they needed to do to get the money and, when the phone call came, were ready to sign the papers tomorrow; Valatie, too. As much as doing all this, it is successful.

Delaware has done or secured \$50 million in low-cost financing in last two years for projects like this; complete the painful, upfront process of getting ready, and position yourself. City of Hudson got 'Obama bucks', just happened to be ready, state said you have your project; Delaware got them ready in 3 months for an \$11 million project. Put yourself in a position where you can make decisions.

Supervisor clarified early 2014; Mary Beth answered that would be when we would know whether we could get some money. Typically, we need some kind of bridge financing. As with a house, you may own the land but you need to pay to have house built, nothing to mortgage without the house, but want a construction loan to build, then later on a mortgage. These programs are no different, could take out a short-term borrowing and then a long-term construction loan. Probably here you take a [ban] for all the engineering, then a short-term bridge loan to go build. Once you know how much money you spent, the original short-term and bridge get rolled into long-term financing. If you qualify for the 0% 30-year financing, they give you that construction money at no cost to you til you close on your long-term financing; that is very good. That is a relatively new program. How do you pay interest on borrowed money before you can charge those who will benefit from the facility. It would be a long time; if we listed for financing in fall 2013, apply for subsidies in spring 2014, work on design of 2014, go to bid in winter of 2015, and finish in 2016. These things do not happen overnight; about three years with 'Obama dollars' required being shovel-ready.

Supervisor said sewer committee was, even if we didn't get financing, concerned about status of pump station, waiting for three years, may have to pay to make that investment, but may roll that \$231,000 over into the project although begun as standalone project. If you can give a contractor more stuff to do, you get the economy of scale. Pump station is critical piece of

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infrastructure and a significant risk; costing a lot to be replacing pumps every couple of years. Supervisor is afraid we're not going to be able to get them fixed.

Mary Beth said Delaware would include that cost in the project listing. If you went forward and decided you couldn't wait; as was done in Valatie where there was a consent order, they used money they had and some they borrowed, and were refinanced under the project and then that part was eligible for the \$2million grant, \$1.3 million 0% interest loan. She added that there are acceptable practices as to the borrowing, how the money is acquired and used, set it all up so it is ready for this program, your attorney is aware of that, and your bond counsel you would make sure they knew that's the way you would plan the program.

Supervisor said committee had talked about doing certain aspects of the over-encompassing; Mary Beth said these numbers would change; it is a ratio of median household income, the target service charge, the project cost, the number of people to pay for it, and your existing costs. As projects get less expensive, you get farther away from the target service charge, so your case to say *this is burdensome* goes away. The integrity of the project harms the Town by taking away aspects, and thus taking away competitiveness, where you're trying to build points. The pump station by itself would not be a competitive project, too small and wouldn't get enough points to qualify; Brock said broken out in section 6, but looking at what we could do, nothing in there that is not recommended to have done, think of pump station as phase, for phase 1 we could live with grit for now, keep using mechanical mixers that are there, when they fail we'll replace them anyway, what is most important, disinfection and coliform violations, and clarifiers and the BOD violations, and cannot do with the RAZ work. As we're going to build the clarifiers, we might as well do the digesters. These estimates of \$1.2 million are in 2013 dollars. Phase 2 would be replacing the grit system; \$600,000. Phase 3 would be full automation system; replacing generators, roof replacement. Controls systems are like phone and computer systems, 5 years later you're trying to marry technologies to make it work and you end up spending more money. Phase 4 would be pump station upgrades. In 2013 dollars, Brock estimates you're increasing costs by 10% to do it in phases. If one control system, if we're not going to do the central control system, we're doing standalone control systems that tie into a main control system. Can be done over time, in today's dollars at 10% more, what could you live with; Jim answered it could last awhile; yet everything is marginal now.

Mary Beth asked if the Town would take multiple bonds, getting expensive; financing in pieces would blow past the \$1000 quickly. To do the project would be painful 6-8 months but done in pieces, go on for 10 years, and carrying some significant risk. The mechanical mixers were put in phase 2 because they weren't directly related to the violations, but if they quit there is no treatment, and it could be two months getting new ones from Illinois. This is common circumstance to face with aging plants; folks are in same position or worse. We were reviewing Athens' plant history, violations, then consent order; you get to do a lot before an order, they want to give you a chance to correct it. What Jim does onsite is herculean conscientiousness. It is good that Town Board had the foresight to start the process.

Supervisor asked if \$213,000 include the capacity upgrade? Brock said capacity went to phase 4 because when you size plants as to what it can do, some can handle increasing the capacity, permanent flow of 100,000 gallons day. No real cost difference, putting in grit systems, what Delaware is recommending is such an incremental cost when building new to make these for increased flow, there would be no incremental cost or so small he couldn't estimate it. There are lots more fudged in the estimate than in the cost difference of fifteen yards of concrete, the control systems are the same. The only thing, if not done til phase 4, and a developer came along want 20,000 gallons capacity, I need you to do this. The risk is that we would not be able to change permit until that is done and they might change the 'goalposts'. To do all the work was no cost difference, only in this EQ, small for what you get for it, especially if you're getting 0% financing for 30 years.

Councilman Meredith asked what cost to build a brand new plant; Brock answered \$5 million to construct 50,000 gallon/day private facility downstate. Mary Beth said new plants have advantages and disadvantages, Brock is reusing what we have, oxidation ditch is old technology, but what we have here is simple, straightforward, and works really well. It is hard

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to argue with preserving this versus going modern. If Hurricane Irene blew this away, we wouldn't rebuild oxidation ditch. We reused a lot of the Athens plant, too, and added a couple of little pieces around it, repurposed things to extend their life, concrete and steel, if maintained, will last for a long time. Delaware tries to extend the useful life of what we have. A lot of times it is the mechanical guts inside that wear out, now it is the depths, the standards for the side walls changed over time, with the shallow tanks you must decide whether to raise a wall, only 7 feet deep, that's to analyze.

Councilman Merédith asked how frequently regulations change. Brock answered once you have permit for certain flow, as long as you get your treatment, you're fine. But the clarifiers are shallow, we're going to re-rate the plant, you'd have to hire 10 years from now to re-rate the plant, this could do 100,000 gallons/day, but now the secondary clarifiers need 14 feet. If it doesn't meet their standards, you don't get approved, but can get them there with a struggle. If you do it all know, as long as there are no violations, not changing effluent quality, when they do the review they can change what they would accept the plant to be. An example: nothing was here when this was built, everything was going in the river and something was better than nothing. That is no longer the perception. The standards are still the same; many old plants have bypasses out front -now a violation of federal and state law.

Dick Brooks offered that it was all Pete Seeger's fault. [laughter] Mary Beth continued that standards don't change that often. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System NPDES runs the show. Other acronyms she mentioned were Short Term Interest Free Financing (STIFF) and Short Term Mark Rate Financing (SMRF). Regulations for river have not changed in many years. Swimmable Hudson goal, we rate water bodies by their highest and best use: AAA highest is drinking water; NYS has no triple AAA. Syracuse has Canandaigua Lake and Cayuga Lake are AA-chlorinate and drinkable; BB- appropriate for human contact/recreation and swimming; C-for boating and fisheries, also for trout and sturgeon. New York State's anti-degradation policy means it cannot be made worse. Swimmable Hudson initiative said it had to be made better, installing disinfection. There are other programs like that, i.e. recreational tourism, sturgeon and shad. Another way to acquire points is to point to where we are in the river, an important estuary environment. The standards like sidewall depth may change about 5-7 years; a consortium of 10 states create guidelines, NYS adopts like a building code for process. Those standards are intended to be very conservative, we have a built environment; with practice and a good operator you can achieve better numbers. What you do, and Athens is doing, their process runs so well, that in spite of the numbers, we should be able to do more at this facility, because the numbers demonstrate it. You don't have to spend money to get it re-rated and get more flow through the plant, like Windham, which means more houses and economic development.

Councilman Norris asked, regarding oxidation ditch, what happens if mixers go down and sludge must be shipped out, 3 months for mixers. Mary Beth answered would have constant line of trucks, 24/7, and hope it doesn't rain. Brock added *two of everything*; most of the time you can survive with one, each rated for the full capacity of plant; always about having two equal sized pieces of equipment. Mary Beth reminded it is a biological process, requires air, Canajoharie has massive yellow one on right, beside Beechnut, 2 million gallons day, built in 1973, a 'race track' where bugs are running around introducing oxygen and keeping water flowing. If one failed you would probably have violations, then consent order follows. Phasing in the project makes it hard to pick and choose, with the violations incurred, what do you choose.

Councilman Norris reviewed as a committee they wanted some options but, considering scenarios, doesn't seem logical to do it that way, especially with the 0% financing. Be better off doing whole package to get best possible price and financing. Valatie did two phases and had to double back. Councilman Norris asked why is secondary clarifier in that place? Brock responded it seems to fit, but map is conceptual, when you get to final design and full hydraulics, all the elevations, gravity flow, stuff may move, pump to it anyway, gravity feed to eliminate hydraulic problems, not certain what is in the ground, UV is a process needed to continue to function, must keep plant running while building and that drives part of the design. Mary Beth showed sludge drying bed, sludge now gets dried like potting soil; putting in clarifier creates better quality sludge, less cost in terms of handling it and to get rid of it. Dick Brooks remembers being able to help self to composting sludge, putting it on flower beds. Mary Beth said Home Depot white packages is human waste sludge, treated and totally killed, comes from place in Canada, where there are acres of sludge much of it from New York City. It

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can be difficult to do it cost-effectively, done with heat, wind rows, lime injected, but a challenge to manage, needing a lot of land, and smelling like a farm.

Supervisor reminded that the Board has heard Delaware two times before; this night was for district residents to hear. Dick Brooks might be only remaining member of that Board, pretty straightforward, wished he had the car he was driving at the time, would have replaced lots of that car, really good idea to do all at once. Before this, in early 60's, it was Pete Seeger's fault cleaning up the river, his sloop group, there were 9million toilets flushing directly into the river, 180 in hamlet that flushed into river, 1840-1900 builds. Bathrooms came along about 1900, you put in your own sewage system, worked out your own leechfield, 6-inches to solid rock, and couldn't get a perc test, so, engineered nicely, an overflow pipe went into ditch or direct to river. You could walk along the ditch and find out what neighbors had had for dinner. He remembered dye tests in 100 houses toilets and had to use different colors because the dye blended in the ditch; out of 100, he believed 9 passed. On warm summer days, not just water, but visible toilet tissue and feces along the streets; most on Main could not drink their water and many could not bathe in their water. Councilman Meredith asked how much it cost at that time. Dick had locked in brain is while putting it in, very tough with blasting, for additional \$100,000 could have dropped in water mains. Brock recalled an estimate of \$400,000. Mary Beth said neighbors in Leeds and Jefferson Heights really wish they had done at that time; now estimated at \$8.9million for 348 homes; many now cannot get certificates and cannot pass perc tests.

Chris Frey asked how to audit income survey; Mary Beth said that is why RCAP is used, funded by USDA Rural Development, are the gatekeepers. The last year's income is also collected. Supervisor reports roughly 150 users, also vacant lots, 242. Use is not metered, paid by a point schedule for debt service and operation and maintenance, single- or two- family homes (10-20pts). Assessment is irrelevant; assessed values are used for need.

Janet Angelis asked where I and I is coming from, closed system, approximately 40 manholes looked at already with NY Rural Water Steve Grimm, how to find some deterioration. Jim pointed to sump pump problem; with any state agency, you can require to see where their sump pump discharge is. But you must provide a means for disconnect, so now the town is responsible.

Mary Beth asked, with so much rock, where are you going to put that water; some who disconnect just put it out into the neighbors' yard, a problem; drainage and stormwater controls are the biggest problem. Brock added that every system has some I and I; compared to many it is better than most.

Councilwoman Finke asked how long new technology might last, looking at a 30 year old plant. Mary Beth said sticking to simple technology, looking at a twenty-year service life before making a major investment, provide a 30-year design. Like house and car, loan should represent useful life. The project, as an integrated whole, has so much integrity. Brock spoke of sticker shock, a lot of stainless steel, limit the carbon steel, make them corrosion-resistant. Clarifier in City of Hudson was built in 1965, cut 5% of concrete and that was not as well-maintained.

Richard Strauss feels it is reasonable for structural components to last; how do you plan for obsolescence and upgrading of control systems. Brock said you get as far as you can, Bradley Systems supported everything in 10 years, the auto industry makes them, then replacing PLCs. Control systems need a service contract with local integrator. Jim said pump station's generator control panel the transfer switch, instead of relays and rayostats; Mary Beth commends keeping the technology we have. We want durable, sustainable, long-term not relying on crazy technologies. The toothpaste waste requires space age technology. Brock makes point to find a company (like Bradley) that has another industry stake besides wastewater, which can expand and contract rapidly over time, now in contraction with equipment side.

Kevin Kemnah repeated that in 2007 went to UV, no going away, will have to go back to UV eventually; will chemical lead to pollution. Brock answered that UV is relatively new; ideally should have had two banks of lamps, automatic bulb cleaning, must be pulled and manually cleaned, so cannot have any flow, or he has to violate his permit for that time. On the chloride side, you have to hold water in the chlorine content for 18 minutes, chlorinating up to 2 milligrams per liter, the standard for drinking water. Mary Beth said you could add a

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dechlorination process; most of the UV systems are not made in USA (Germany), lamp must get here, the ballast has mercury and other precious metals that must go to hazardous materials facility, cost of operating a UV electricity-wise is significantly more. We have a local manufacturer of chlorine, all materials are gotten by train, short truck trip, from an environmental perspective, would weigh in favorably versus all the impacts of the UV. Since you're building another clarifier, pour a little more concrete and put in chlorine. UV has water with light going through it, if it rains a lot the water is cloudier, there is no test to be sure whether he got his 'kill'; chlorine is simple, reliable, and safe. Generally using chlorine, if you are the stream, and things live there, you're using UV because you do not want to risk any chlorine at all, but in this case you are discharging to river.

Brook refers to page 27, operation and maintenance cost is \$365/yr to operate; under existing flows to re-do the UV disinfection it would take 220 years of o&m on sodium hydrochloride to pay for the UV disinfection; so, achieving the same result at a lower cost.

Supervisor thanked Mary Beth and Brock and reminded that only those who live in this district will pay for this use. She encouraged attendees to reach out to Board members.

NEW BUSINESS

Discussion Regarding Request from NYS Comptroller's Office for access to the Town Hall from 7:30 am to 5:15pm to Accommodate Auditors

The examiners from the NYS Comptroller's Office began risk assessment and plan to be here for the month of March. In Friday's entrance interview they notified us of their compressed schedule working 7:30am- 5:15pm and having alternate Mondays off. Supervisor said she needed to take request to Board; if Board was in agreement, they can request files ahead of time, offices are locked including the town clerk's. If in agreement, someone needs to come over to unlock and unalarm, then return at 5:15pm for reverse. Diane Jordan hoped to help; with family member pursuing treatment she isn't going to be able to meet the 7:30am need. Supervisor asked will this be reflected, perhaps could have made work schedule request in October. Meeting room is available Tuesdays until 2pm; court staff can lock the assessor's office at close. Councilwoman Benway could help at 6pm to alarm; Councilman Norris asked about other towns; Supervisor said perhaps buildings/grounds/cleaning; Clerk Brooks will open for them tomorrow, Supervisor can do Wednesday evening, Councilman Norris offering Wednesday morning; Councilwoman Benway can lock on the 7th.

MOTION

Learning there were available keys, Supervisor moved for two keys to be issued, and one temporary code for the month; Councilman Norris seconded.

Motion Carried Ayes- 5

Nays- 0

Executive Session for Ongoing Litigation

With no more from the Town Board, Supervisor moved to go into executive session for the purpose of ongoing litigation and was seconded by Councilwoman Benway.

Motion Carried Ayes- 5

Nays-0

The Town Board went into executive session at 9:06 pm; executive session began at 9:08 pm.

Motion to close executive session was made by Councilwoman Finke and was seconded by Councilman Meredith.

Motion Carried Ayes-5

Nays-0

Executive session was closed at 9:22 pm.

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ADJOURNMENT

Motion to adjourn the Town Board meeting was made by Supervisor O'Rorke and seconded by Councilman Norris.

Motion Carried Ayes-5

Nays-0

The Special Meeting was adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Respectfully,
Janet A. Brooks
Town Clerk