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Village of Newark Valley 3 Golden Lane Annexation

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MEETING

Wednesday, February 9, 2011, 7:00 p.m.

Hutchinson Hall, 109 Whig Street

Newark Valley, New York

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Town Board: Stuart Yetter, Donald Thomas, Daniel

Cheresnowski, Joseph Tomazin, Jr., Ronald Graham

KAREN J. MCMULLEN, ESQ.

Village Board: Mayor James P. Tornatore, Dennis

Carlin, Fred Blee, Lori DeHaas, Morgan Interwies

FRANK M. COMO, ESQ.

Reported By: Marisa L. Nold

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STUART YETTER: I'll call this
meeting, the joint Town Board and the
Village Board of Trustees to order.

The purpose of this meeting is a public hearing regarding the petition to annex property to the Village of Newark Valley. The purpose of this is to hear any objections which may be presented against such petition for annexation.

The full board of the Town is present and the full board of the Village is present, along with their respective attorneys. At this point in time, I will, with the consent of everyone here, open the floor to --

FRANK COMO: You may want to do some preliminary stuff first. I think we should acknowledge the petition, the receipt of it, that it was properly filed and that the notices were properly published.

STUART YETTER: Okay. The notice of the hearing was properly published as per the instructions of the town attorneys.

The notice was mailed to the subject of the

1 annexation petition, a copy of the notice 2. of hearing was mailed to any fire district, 3 public benefit corporation or town 4 improvement district that is operated by a 5 separate board of commissioners that will 6 govern the territory that's annexed by the 7 village. That was not applicable, because 8 there was no changes and all of those boards stayed the same. The petition was 10 found to be in order by the town's 11 attorney. 12 Are there any questions by the 13 villagers? 14 FRANK COMO: No, we acknowledge that 15 there was proper petition and that the 16 notices were properly served. 17 Do you have affidavits of 18 publications? 19 KAREN MCMULLEN: We have a copy of 2.0 the publication, the Courier has yet to 21 send an affidavit of publication to us. 2.2 FRANK COMO: Why don't we just submit 23 the copy of the notice as part of the 24 record?

KAREN MCMULLEN: Absolutely. So the legal notice was published in the Tioga County Courier on January 19, 2011, and a copy of the legal notice cut out from the paper is submitted as part of the record.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Now, they didn't have to notify the people that surround the property of this?

FRANK COMO: No, it's not part of the petition. You had to notify the people that were subject to the annexation, and that's only one entity.

KAREN MCMULLEN: And the town clerk of the Town of Newark Valley did send a letter to each resident of the apartments as well, as a courtesy copy, that they're aware of the annexation petition and the notice of hearing.

FRANK COMO: And we need to note that there wasn't a certification put on to the petition as required by the statute, but there was an affidavit saying that they couldn't obtain one from the town regarding the tax parcel.

KAREN MCMULLEN: I think there was a certification for this one.

STUART YETTER: I have a certification in my packet.

"I, Michael Maxwell, being appointed assessor of the Town of Newark Valley, hereby certify to the best my knowledge, that Newark Valley Apartments, Limited Partnership, 19 Orchard Street, Spencer, New York is the owner of the Newark Valley Apartments, the tax mat number is 53.00-1-43.122, property location is off Whig Street in Newark Valley, New York."

FRANK COMO: Let's submit that as part of it.

KAREN MCMULLEN: Okay. So a copy of the letter signed by Michael Maxwell dated December 13, 2011 -- sorry, 2010, as well as the printouts showing the tax mat number for the subject parcel are submitted as part of the record for the hearing this evening, as well as a copy of the petition. We'll just put in the full petition with the certification.

1 Are there any other preliminary items 2 that you'd like addressed? 3 FRANK COMO: No, I think that covers 4 it. STUART YETTER: All right. At this 5 6 point then, as the notice of hearing 7 states, the purpose of this is to hear 8 objections, which may be presented. 9 We'll open the floor at this time. 10 CHARLES GUTTMAN: May I be heard? 11 STUART YETTER: Yes. 12 CHARLES GUTTMAN: My name is Charles 13 Guttman. I'm an attorney in Ithaca, New 14 York. I'm here on behalf of William 15 Frandsen, who is the managing partner of 16 Newark Valley Apartments, Limited 17 Partnership, which is the owner of the 18 subject property. 19 What I'd like to do, if I could, is 2.0 to provide a background of the situation 21 and why we believe that annexation is in 2.2 the public interest. Really, I'd like to 23 provide that and open myself up to

questions. And Mr. Frandsen is here, who

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may have additional information. I think I can clear up the confusion about the certification. The petition was filed last spring, which did not have the certification, because we could not obtain a statement from the assessor at that time. But then a new petition has been filed and that does have the appropriate certification.

In terms of the background of this project, it actually began back in approximately 1991, and Mr. Frandsen, at that time, was approached by -- I think it was Robert Moulton, who was the supervisor of the Town of Newark Valley at that time, and Mr. Frandsen had experience in developing low income and senior citizen housing projects. Mr. Moulton approached him and said that there appears to be a need for this type of project in Newark Valley and requested that he investigate whether this project could be developed.

And I've got a few documents, I think
I've got ten copies. I will be submitting

them. Number 1 is a letter from

Mr. Moulton as the supervisor in the Town
of Newark Valley from September 19, 1991,
which states that the Town of Newark Valley
is very supportive of the proposed senior
citizens homes to be constructed on Whig

Street, that the town board along with the
code enforcement personnel, had physically
inspected the proposed site and they wanted
to be the lead agency for any environmental
assessment. These projects take a long
time to get developed, because economically
they don't make sense as a standalone
project.

And once Mr. Frandsen was approached about developing this project, he then did all the necessary background work, acquired the property, deeded it into a limited partnership and obtained the necessary funding. Funding, I think, is important to understand why we believe that this is in the public interest. These projects are supported by funding from both the state and the federal government.

And they're funded, really, by two different means, simultaneously. One is that the federal government issues tax credits to the investors of this project, so that they receive a tax break by investing in this project, and both the federal and the state government also issue low interest loans. And Mr. Frandsen borrowed, as the managing partner, money from both the federal government and the state government, which he is paying back.

In connection with doing that financing, there's also a very thorough investigation done both by the state government and the federal government as to whether this project -- any project like this is going to make sense. And the government, state and federal, want to make sure that this project is supported by the municipalities.

And there was a resolution passed in 1998 by the Town of Newark Valley stating that the town recognizes that a need does exist within the town for decent and

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affordable housing for individuals and families of modest means, and the resolution specifically states that the Town Board of Newark Valley wishes to express its full cooperation and support for the project.

Also, in 1998 -- I've got another letter from the Town of Newark Valley to Mr. Frandsen saying that on December 15, 1998 there was a town board meeting, and at that point, they discussed what's called a PILOT agreement, PILOT meaning payment in lieu of taxes. And, again, that PILOT agreement was being negotiated, and it says at a special meeting of the town board, the board expressed its full cooperation and support of the project. So it was clear in 1998 that the town wanted this project supported, told Mr. Frandsen, we support it, we're going to give you our support and cooperation.

He also met with the village, because they wanted both, while it's not in the village, it was important that the village

is not going to be opposed to it. I've got
a letter from the village to Mr. Frandsen
dated December 28, 1998 advising that the
village will provide fire protection and
ambulance service and that the county
sheriff and New York State police will
provide police protection. It states that
natural gas was not available.

And there's another letter, which I think is really critical to the issue that we're discussing now, from the Village to Mr. Frandsen also dated December 28, 1998. And it says we have been asked to advise you that the Village of Newark Valley has municipal water service available to your project site at a cost to you on Whig Street in Newark Valley. And then it goes into the details to the water source and the quality was chlorinated groundwater, 278.0 gallons per day available, it gives those details.

But I think the key of all of this was in 1998 -- beginning in 1991 and continuing through 1998, it was the

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municipalities who approached Mr. Frandsen, we need this project, please have it built. He then went to the federal and state governments and in all projects like this, they need to know that municipalities support this project, they need to know that it's going to be compliant with zoning, they need to know that site control exists and they need to know that all the necessary utilities for operating this project are going to be there.

If any of those conditions don't exist, there's no way that the federal government is going to approve the project. Mr. Frandsen established by the paperwork that those things existed, negotiated the financial arrangements, developed the architectural planning, got the building built and everything.

And for, I think it's over ten years now, this project has been operating. It's an 18-unit project, there are, I believe ten one-bedroom units and eight two-bedroom units for a total of 26 bedrooms. It's

essentially been fully occupied, and it's occupied primarily, if not exclusively, by low income people.

The way this project works financially is also very important to understand, because the residents are low income people, they receive -- I think 100 percent of them receive what's called Section VIII housing. They receive money to pay the rent. When Mr. Frandsen got these low interest loans, the government is willing to give him low interest loans, not because they think he's a nice guy, but based on a promise as part of the deed covers that this property will be rented to low income people.

Now, the rents aren't sufficient to cover the county costs of this project, that's known from the beginning. And as manager of the project, on a year-in, year-out basis, he has to do a few things; number one, he's certified at the beginning of the project, and I believe he has to certify every year -- I'll check with him,

he's not sure if it's every year or every three years, he certified that he will manage the property in as efficient manner as possible.

On a yearly basis he tells the state government -- he tells both of them, the budget submitted to the state government and the federal government, this is what I expect to come in as rental income, this is what may come in as miscellaneous income, laundry machine unit, any other miscellaneous income, and these are the expected expenses.

It's going to expect some expenses to pay the PILOT agreement or any other taxes, there's going to be expenses for maintenance, there's going to be expenses for management, repairs, utilities, including the mortgage payments both to the federal government and to the state government, so he gives them a budget. That budget is approved on an annual basis, and on an annual basis, it comes out that the income is not going to be sufficient to

cover all of the expenses, and the difference is paid to Mr. Frandsen as a manager, as a rent subsidy by the State of New York.

So he believes that annexation makes sense for a variety of reasons, which I'll get to in a minute, but it's not for his personal benefit. He gets a management fee for running this project from the government. If his expenses go up, the rent subsidy goes up. If his expenses go down, the rent subsidy goes down.

The amount of money he clears as manager of this project doesn't change. If the expenses are higher, then the difference is paid by the State of New York, and it's paid by myself as a New York State taxpayer, as well as all of us as New York State taxpayers. If the expenses goes down, then the State of New York pays less money. If, for some reason, this project failed, then it has potential for the town to take over the project, I don't know if the town would want to if it was a failed

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project, but if not, ultimately there would be a default on money owed to the federal government and money owed to the state government.

So a default would cause a lot of problems; one, the PILOT agreement wouldn't exist in the future, the federal government would have an uncollectible debt, the state government would have an uncollectible debt, and the people who were residing there would not have a place to live. I don't think that's what's in anyone's mind, I don't think that's really a concern here.

The concern is that Mr. Frandsen has an obligation to manage these properties as efficiently as possible. He believes that it would be more efficient to have this property annexed to the village, and therefore he's duty bound to present this petition.

It's our belief that if the property is annexed, there will be a public benefit in several regards. There's going to be a benefit for the residents, there's going to

be a benefit for the town and village in general in that these people have a place to live, and there's going to be lower economic costs for this project, which means that the State of New York is going to have decreased rent subsidies. So those are the reasons why this petition is being presented.

In terms of -- I think there's really three issues to address. One is the economic issue, one is water quality issue and one is safety issue, specifically, fire safety. We've got a project now that is being served by the village water, and it's my understanding that sometime in the near future the village will be revising, updating its water system, and there's a potential that if this property is not annexed into the village, the municipal water service may not be available to this property.

Today there is a hydrant, a fire hydrant, adjacent to the property. I believe there's actually two hydrants, one

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I can almost quarantee you that any

which served right in front of the property and one which is a little bit further down the road. I think the one down the road probably benefits the neighbors more than it benefits this project. If there is no municipal water, those hydrants will probably become dysfunctional.

I used to represent -- I'm a city attorney in the City of Ithaca. I spent a lot of time talking with people from the fire department there. I think it's common knowledge that fire officials like fire hydrants for one very good reason, they help put out fires. And I assume that fire protection is covered by the -- I think it's the town fire departments here, and I assume you've got a water truck there. And if there's no hydrants in the nearby area and a fire happens, the water truck provides the water to put out the fire. It's not as good a method as a hydrant. So, therefore, we think that having the hydrant is a good thing.

person who works in fire protection is going to say having a hydrant is a good thing.

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There's some economic benefits to
that, because if you have a hydrant at your
property, your fire insurance rates go
down, because the fire insurance companies
will know that having a hydrant means
you've got a lower chance of having damage.
So you've got an economic benefit from
having the hydrant, and you've got a safety
issue by having that hydrant.

For that reason alone, we believe guaranteeing municipal water is a benefit for the project, it's a benefit for the people who live there, it's a benefit for the neighbors. It's going to help them financially with the fire insurance rates, it's going to help them in safety and fire protection.

The next issue has to do with quality of water. You've got a municipal system, I don't know much about the details of how it's run, but I know enough to know that

any municipal system is periodically tested and it's tested for one reason, to make sure that there is quality of water, the water is free of bacteria, good drinking water; that's obviously important, for any person who is drinking the water.

So having the guarantee of municipal water means that the residents are guaranteed good quality water. If municipal water is not supplied to this project, what will happen is that Mr. Frandsen will have to develop what's known as a community water system.

It's a little municipal system, and there are, basically, very similar requirements that the water be tested. But I think we all know from experience, now, when you've got a little system run by an individual, you're comparing it to a municipal system run by people who are more professional, you've got a higher likelihood of a guarantee of quality from the municipal system.

So we believe in terms of water

quality, having a municipal system is a benefit to the residents.

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Mr. Frandsen, as I said before, this is not the first project he's done. He did a project several years ago in Van Etten, and at that time, originally there was no municipal water for that project. And he had and he operated and he ran a community water system, he's familiar with how it goes. Later, it got hooked up to the Van Etten municipal water.

He did his best job to run that community system, and it gets tested on a regular basis to make sure there's the right amount of chlorine in the water and to make sure there aren't any chloroforms, and on one occasion while he was running that test, there was some chloroforms. He had to flush the system and test it a multitude number of times. When you've got a municipal system, you have a higher guaranteed quality of water, and that's important.

The other issue before us is the

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question of economics. I think that's the one that's been discussed and debated quite a bit before. If this project does not have municipal water, he will have to develop a water system. What he will have to do is he will have to drill two wells.

The requirements are that they be redundant. You don't want to have just one well, and there's a problem that people don't have any water. The requirements are there be two wells. It's not exactly the same as a well that someone drills for their own individual house, they have to be double-cased and obviously have to be bigger wells for the house, because they're serving 15 units. You've got to have two pumps that are bigger fancier pumps than we have on our own individual houses and what you then have to do is then have a huge storage tank, so you pump the water into the storage tank and it's available there and then you have another tank that sends it into the property.

I think at the last hearing, the

figure was thrown out at about \$15,000 to drill the well, and there was some discussion of, oh, it's only \$15,000 to drill the well, let's compare that to what these units are going to pay in water service charges. Well, \$15,000 is probably the estimated cost of drilling the well, but that doesn't cover the cost of putting in the pumps, it doesn't cover the cost of putting in the tanks, it doesn't cover the cost of putting in the tanks, it doesn't cover the cost of actually building a building in which to house the storage tanks, and I think it's an \$8,000 pump that goes from the storage tanks into the properties.

I asked Mr. Frandsen to give me his best estimate of what it would cost to develop this type of community system. His best guess was about \$125,000, because it may be more, it may be less. He's going to have to find a contractor that can do it. You don't have a lot of contractors who are experienced in developing these water systems. To some extent, he's at the mercy of what he can get. But his best estimate

is going to be the cost of about \$125,000 just the develop the system. Then once you've got that system, you've got the normal maintenance of a system, which is more complicated than an individual one-family house and because it's a community water system, the water has to be tested on a daily basis.

You have to have the water sample tested -- taken every day, periodically sent to a lab, and I think it's once a month, someone from the government actually comes and tests it themselves. There was a figure thrown out of about \$2,000 for testing the first year and about \$500 for future years, but that's only the cost of the lab tests. You have to have a certified individual who's going to actually draw the water into a sterile container so it can be sent.

If you say -- let's just use round numbers, of \$30 a day for someone to drive over there, take the water, put it aside into the container and sometimes take it to

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the lab and drive back and that takes an hour, and they got paid \$30, that's about \$200 a week, which is about \$10,000 a year. That is a more realistic cost of what it's going to cost to test the water. Essentially what you're going to have is the same requirements of a water system, which is going to serve 18 units, as it's going to serve the whole village. And it's just inefficient to run a water system that way, it's much more efficient to run a water system for the village and include

So for all of those reasons, Mr. Frandsen analyzed it, and he really analyzed it in two respects; one is safety and one is economics. In terms of safety, it's in the public interest because of the hydrants and the quality of water that this property be annexed. And in terms of economics, it's going to save -- it's not going to affect Mr. Frandsen personally one way or another.

this property.

There's actually a slight argument

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that he personally does better if he had to develop a new system, because he's going to say, I've got larger management responsibilities, so I should get a larger management fee. That's really a trivial issue. He analyzed it, because he has an obligation to the New York State government, the United States government, to operate this project as efficiently as possible. He knows from his experience, he knows from analyzing the numbers that it's going to be economically much better to have a connectedness to the municipal system and the economic benefit goes to the State of New York.

Now, the question becomes what detriments are there to annexation. And I submit that there are really not any detriments to annexation. I know it's been discussed that the water line from the village goes under, I believe it's Whig Street, and that line at some point may need to be modified in some way or repaired, but it's fairly common for one

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municipality to negotiate with another municipality to repair water lines, not actually under the pavement itself, it's on the side of the road. Those are things that happen with municipalities on a daily basis. You're laughing, I understand --

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Because -- I'm going to let you finish.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: There are so many situations where one municipality has to cooperate with another municipality in terms of easements. And to repair roads, snowplowing or whatever it is, that is a potential thing that these two municipalities would have to agree on, that the village might have to go underneath the town road and repair a water line. water line from Whig Street to the project was put in about 10 years ago and probably 50, 60 years from now, that's probably going to have to be maintained, also. I submit that that's not an insurmountable problem. That, I think, is probably the biggest detriment to the annexation. Τ

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don't think there are really others.

I think there's an issue that should be explained in terms of real estate taxes, and I believe it's 1998 and I can get the date for you, if you need it. The PILOT agreement was entered into, the town renegotiated that with Mr. Frandsen and at that time, the town was operating as agents of the town and the county and the school district.

And an agreement was made that Mr. Frandsen would make an annual payment to the town and that amount would be shared between the town government, the county government, and the school district. The village is not a party to that agreement, and I believe an argument, and I discussed this with Mr. Como the other day, exists that the town would be able to assess the property for real estate taxes and not be subject to the PILOT agreement.

FRANK COMO: You mean the village? CHARLES GUTTMAN: The village would be able to assess, did I say the town?

sorry, the village would be able to assess it, because they were not a party to the original PILOT agreement, and the PILOT agreement would continue. So there would be no detriments to the town, the county or the school in terms of taxes.

I would recommend that what happens with most of these projects is the taxes are usually paid by the PILOT agreements rather than by traditional assessments and that probably there would be renegotiated agreements. If there isn't, the law on assessments on these type of projects changed either two or three years ago. New York State government adopted Section 581-A of the real property tax law and before that, there was a real mess on how you would assess projects like that.

And there were cases that went all over the place and the assessors went all over the place, they came up with very different answers. New York State government solved that question pretty clearly when they adopted this new section,

and they said that with projects like this, when a certain percentage of the project is dedicated to low income housing, that what you do is you determine what the income of the project is and you capitalize it. You multiply it by a number, say that's the value of the project, and it's different than a regular rental apartment, because you've got different factors.

The rents are not market rents, they're subsidized rents. The interest, the mortgage interest, is not a standard interest, it's a subsidized interest. All of those come into play. You get the true economic value of the property and factors are based on that. So one of two ways works in terms of assessment. The PILOT agreement could be renegotiated or either the village could just say we want village taxes and the PILOT agreement stays. So taxing is not a detriment to either the town or the village.

And I would be happy, if someone else thinks that there's some other negative to

this annexation, to discuss that. I've looked over the papers. I don't believe there is any other detriment, but I would be happy to discuss or have Mr. Frandsen discuss any other concerns that anyone has as to why this is not in the public interest.

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JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Could you explain this tax deal again? I guess I'm lost. Can the village, as this becomes a village property, can the village assess village taxes on this property?

The rationale I have is that there -- the PILOT agreement is a contract between Mr. Frandsen and the town, the town acting on behalf of the town, the county and the school district. I've got several copies of the PILOT agreement. I'd be happy -- there may be one here, but I'd be happy to give you extra copies of it, so it's part of the record.

The village is not a party to that agreement. That agreement says that each

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year the taxes that are going to be paid to the town is determined, and the town has an obligation of sharing it with the county and the school. The village didn't sign that agreement. And basic contract law says, if I enter into an agreement with you, you and I are both bound, but Mr. Yetter or Mr. Graham, they're not a party to that agreement and they're not bound by it. So if -- today, the property is not in the village, the village might like to assess it, but they can't. Tomorrow, if it's in the village --

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: This board has to make a decision on more than just
Mr. Frandsen or your thoughts. We're
looking at the best interest of the Town of
Newark Valley. Okay, now what you just
told me, if this becomes a village
property, the village creates another tax
base -- the Town of Newark Valley is
maintaining a road for village tax money,
and we're getting nothing out of it, so
that's one negative.

1 CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, today, you're 2 maintaining that road. 3 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Crrect. 4 CHARLES GUTTMAN: And, today, you're 5 getting tax payments under the PILOT 6 agreement. 7 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: That's true. 8 CHARLES GUTTMAN: Tomorrow, if it 9 became part of the village, you would still 10 get the same --11 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Understood. 12 CHARLES GUTTMAN: -- PILOT agreement. 13 I think you've got an argument that at that 14 point the road is within the village and 15 the village should maintain the road. 16 Well, actually, I'm incorrect. The road is not being annexed. So you would still give 17 18 me two --19 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I think there 20 would be more -- you know, if there was a 21 bigger party to this thing, if that was on 2.2 the table, it would be more -- you know, 23 then I wouldn't see -- I'm not going to

speak for the whole board here.

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couldn't see any negative in that.

If the portion of the Whig Street and that road were annexed to the village where the village maintained those, then as a -looking out for the best interest of the people and the Town of Newark Valley, then I would agree with Mr. Frandsen's request.

But being that this water line runs underneath the Town of Newark Valley highway, and we've been in discussion for two years that the Village of Newark Valley cannot maintain water lines underneath the town road that -- you know, as a town resident, I personally can't see how it can even happen, number one, because of what they've told us for the last two years.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: My understanding, I think there's two different issues here. One is the maintenance of the road itself. If there's a pothole in a town road, I hope you're going to fix the potholes.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: This week.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: At some point. today, you're receiving X dollars in town

and county taxes and you're maintaining this road. If it was annexed tomorrow, you would receive the same X dollars of town and county taxes and you would be maintaining the same road.

So I think your income coming in is the same, and your expenses going out are the same. I don't think that changes, really. The question becomes -- I think you raised another question, is may the village repair a water line, which is outside of the village. And the answer is yes, if that water line serves a village property. So if you have a water line going from the village through the town back into the village, if annexation occurs, post-annexation, villages are allowed to maintain a water line if it is serving a village property.

Now, they're going to have to go on your town road and dig it up and repair the line, but those kind of agreements in terms of a municipality working underneath someone else's road, all you have to do is

give them an easement and they give you a hold harmless agreement. You have a town attorney and a village attorney, I guarantee you both of them know how to write hold harmless agreement. I assume you have -- the hold harmless agreement is easy.

That kind of stuff -- we learned that very quickly in practicing law. So the money coming into the town doesn't change, the maintenance of the road doesn't change. In terms of fixing the pothole, I believe it results in a zero gain, nothing changes at all in that regard.

FRANK COMO: I would just like to note for the record that there is no part town highway tax. The village is assessed on the highway taxes just as any other entity within the town, so -- so it's not deemed becoming part of the village does not exempt you from the highway tax.

MAYOR TORNATORE: Within Newark Valley, if I may in making this comment again, that the village residents and

businesses' tax rate for the town is the same as town residents for town only, so it's not a situation of where it's, you know, there's any current inequitability in all of it.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: In terms of all the other municipal services which serve this property; ambulance, fire, police, I don't think that changes at all.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: On December

28th, your letter of 1998 said that the

village wrote a letter and said they

offered fire and ambulance service. Just

for the record, the service no longer

offers town nor ambulance service in the

Town of Newark Valley, so nobody is arguing

that point.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I'm submitting to not make the point that the village is offering police department or ambulance services. The point I think was significant there is that in 1998 when this project was being developed, federal government and the New York State

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government were insisting that services, police, fire, water are going to be there.

> JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: They are.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: And these letters were obtained, partially, to reassure Mr. Frandsen that he would have this -- primarily to reassure the United States government and the New York State government that these services were there, including the availability of water services.

And the United States government and the New York State government were relying on the expectation that water service was there and if that's going to change, I think it's incumbent to protect the public benefit that that not change. And if that can be done in a way that there's no detriment to anyone, and actually an economic benefit and a safety benefit, then I think that the scales are going to tilt fairly dramatically.

You've got safety and economics on one side, and the only thing I see on the

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inconvenience that the town and village win, because it's going to happen

frequently when you need to have repairs to a water line, that the two municipalities are going to have to cooperate.

opposite side is -- I'm going to call it an

And I'm going to suggest that it's going to have to be not so much the town board or the village board, but you're going to have the two attorneys talking and saying, we've got to have an agreement. And you're going to have the people in the trenches who do the actual work saying, this is what needs to be done, attorneys are going to draw up the papers and everyone is going to say, oh, that makes That, to me, is really more much of sense. an inconvenience issue. You start balancing that with the safety issues and the economic issues, I see the scales being very dramatically tilted.

DONALD THOMAS: For the past year, we've got roughly 25 families scrambling to know what to do about water.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: 42.

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DONALD THOMAS: 42. And they've been doing well and everything else, because they're unsure as to what the village is planning to do to supply them with that clean fresh water you were talking about. And as long as that hydrant is up there, there's no guarantee that there's going to be water to it, the way I understand it.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I don't agree with you. I have compassion for those families being up in the air of what's going to happen.

DONALD THOMAS: I guess I'm wondering why would Mr. Frandsen think it's so much safer to be a villager than it is a townshipper.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I don't think he thinks it's safer, but with one exception of water. I think the distinction is, if you have a single-family home, you can drill a well and that's a simple project. If you're drilling a well and operating a system which is serving 18 units, then it's

1 a little different.

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Mr. Frandsen told me that when he was operating the one in Van Etten, late at night he has to wonder, I'm providing water to 18 different units where there's families living there, and he has to worry in the middle of the night to make sure that that water is going to be clean and fresh.

I live in the City of Ithaca, I don't really think about very much where the water comes from. I turn on the tap and I expect it to be good water. And that is the advantage of being a villager rather than a towner is to have the guarantee, that reassurance that you've got water that's clean and fresh and is actually going to be there. When you have a municipal system run by professionals, you have a greater guarantee that it's clean and fresh and you have a greater guarantee that it's actually going to be delivered, and the system isn't going to fail in terms of lack of quality, but also lack of

1 quantity.

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It would be a disaster if you've got an 18-unit unit development and there is no water or there's water that has to be boiled. I think that distinguishes this project from the single-family homes. But the fact that they were confused and uncertain of what the future is doesn't mean that this is not in the public interest.

DONALD THOMAS: They being?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: The other 42 households. And the second hydrant actually does serve some of those other houses, so there's a side benefit to other residents within the town, that they'll be close to a hydrant that may, one, lower their fire insurance rates and, two, provide fire protection if there is a fire. So I don't think that's the biggest issue, but if anything, that's a benefit for other residents of the town.

STUART YETTER: I have two questions.
You said that this unit in Van Etten that

1 was on a self-owned water source is now on 2. a public water supply. Are all your units 3 now on water supply or do you have -- a 4 public water supply or do you still have units? 5 WILLIAM FRANDSEN: 6 One out of eight 7 are on a private system. 8 STUART YETTER: You still have one on 9 a private system? 10 WILLIAM FRANDSEN: And New York State 11 safe water law made it so difficult. For 12 me to set up a system out there, I come 13 under the same jurisdiction that the city, 14 that your town, your village comes under. 15 I mean, you got two men working on your 16 water, and that's just how complicated it 17 gets, whether you're supplying, in my case, 18 20 units or whatever, as opposed to 8 or 19 900 families, My cost would just be 2.0 exorbitant. 21 Do you have any STUART YETTER: 2.2 documentation to that effect? 23 WILLIAM FRANDSEN I can show you a

couple of projects.

STUART YETTER: I mean documentation of estimates of what it would cost to do it up there, other than just your best guess?

WILLIAM FRANDSEN My best guess is based on two other projects that we did. They ran around \$125,000. I mean, just the testing is astronomical. It's not like a single-family house; you drill a well, you run one test and if it passes, it's fine. When you have a town, village, city water system, you come under a very strict New York State safe water book of regulations.

STUART YETTER: We're aware of that.

We have mobile home parks that are on
private water supplies that fall under
that. None of them seem to have any issues
with complying with the regulations.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I couldn't -one thing that you said was this hold
harmless agreement, I'm kind of curious on
that.

Suppose if the Village of Newark

Valley did tax this property, and, you know

-- they assumed, they don't have to assume

ownership, but they can assume responsibility of repair and maintenance on the road. That's probably one of our biggest concerns, town taxes are going to -- I know your PILOT agreement did tell me that, but, you know, somebody else could get paid to that and then we could -- you know, the attorneys could wrap it up where the village would maintain that road, and then -- it's more of an understanding on my part, anyway.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I think -- I mean, that would obviously be between the two boards, but I think you're looking at two different issues. One is the maintenance of the road itself, and I think that's a separate issue of the maintenance of the under -- the water line underneath it.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: That's true, absolutely.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I don't
think -- speaking for myself, it's a
village decision that may be required by
law, if that water line only serves people

who live in the village. And if it has to be repaired, if you think just from pure logic, that would be a responsibility of the village to repair that water line, because it doesn't provide any benefits to the town, and if it broke, the town could -- they don't care if it breaks.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Right, we don't, not at this time.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: So the village has an obligation to repair it.

STUART YETTER: What we care about is that if you have village water lines running under town highways, possibility of a break, it washes the road out, liability issues there. You've got a stretch of a whole row of Golden Lane that is going to be serving — exists to serve only one property, which now would become a village property. I would be willing to bet that what we spend on salt to keep that road clear would eat up a great portion of that PILOT agreement share that we get. It's not a money maker for us, no way, shape or

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form. The property doesn't -- you know, the financial side of it, to say that it's financially beneficial to the town residents, it's not. It's a service that's being provided for the low income people, I feel, you know, that that's value. But it's not our primary objective to be in the low income housing to provide that or to see how that affects the residents there other than if it's there, it has to be done well.

And nobody is saying that

Mr. Frandsen hasn't done it very well. The project has been an asset to the community, that's not an issue. The issue is if we let that be annexed for his convenience and financial benefits as far as the total cost of water over the lifetime of the property, if the town taxpayers -- and I understand the village residents are town taxpayers, you've got to understand that. But we're looking -- they're only 20 percent of the town taxpayers, there's another 80 percent out there that we have to be aware of.

And they're going to be footing the bill for maintenance on this road, snow removal costs, all kinds of things that's never going to go away. And we're not going to see any benefit to us. There's no benefit that I can see for a town resident to see this property be annexed.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, I think
there's minimal benefit. What I'm going to
agree with you is maintaining any road is
not usually a great money-making business.
You maintain the roads because the
residents want the roads maintained. And I
don't know the details of the layout of the
village and the town, but the expectation
is there's a bunch of roads that you have
that go into the village and primarily
serve the village residents entering and
exiting the village. And you maintain
those, because they're within the town.

As the road goes into the village, it's serving the benefit of the village and every road that goes into the village does that. I'm familiar with this in Ithaca,

because we've got Cornell University there, which doesn't pay any taxes at all. And, actually, while I was city attorney, we had a big debate about this, because the City of Ithaca paid for maintenance of the roads that go into Cornell University.

What's the benefit to the city? And the benefit is that they're our roads and the same thing with your roads.

STUART YETTER: Well, the point you're missing there is that, yes, there's roads that exist just to serve village residents, but they're paying for that. They're paying taxes towards that. They pay town taxes.

So, you know -- but town residents don't pay village taxes. This becomes annexed, the village gains a financial benefit through additional water sales and potential taxation. There's an automatic benefit for those, but the majority of the people -- that's only 20 percent of the people that this board represents.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I think my

submission here is the annexation benefits the village, it benefits the residents of this project, I don't think it benefits
Mr. Frandsen personally, one way or another. I think it benefits the residents of the State of New York, because if there's lower rent subsidies, all the residents in the State of New York, all the taxpayers are going to benefit from it.

I'm going to agree with you that there's not a very significant benefit to the town for annexation. I think the only benefit I really see to the town is the continued maintenance of the second hydrant, which I'll agree with you is fairly de minimus. On the other hand, I don't think there's any detriment to the town, because today you were salting Whig Street and Golden Lane, tomorrow you'll be salting Whig Street and Golden Lane, and you'll be receiving the same amount of taxes. So there's a benefit to New York State, the village and the residents and no detriment to the town, that all-in-all,

1 there's a benefit. 2. I guess what I'm missing -- I would 3 love to have someone explain to me, what 4 the detriment to the town is. If you have a benefit to the village and the residents 5 6 and no detriment to the town, then 7 all-in-all, there's a benefit of --8 DONALD THOMAS: What is the benefit 9 to the village? I have yet to hear you say 10 that. 11 CHARLES GUTTMAN: The benefit to the 12 village is, one, they're going to get 13 another property they can tax. 14 DONALD THOMAS: That means the town 15 is going to lose theirs --16 CHARLES GUTTMAN: No, the town 17 doesn't lose, because the PILOT will be the 18 same. 19 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What happens 2.0 when the PILOT expires? 21 CHARLES GUTTMAN: When the PILOT 2.2 expires, you go into Section 581-A, and at 23 that point, New York State law says that

this property is taxable. You determine

what the income and expenses are, the net profit, that number gets capitalized and that becomes the appraised value. The town taxes are paid, county taxes are paid --

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: So it's not the real property, it's something based completely different?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, Section 581-A says this is how you appraised or assess a property which is low income housing or subsidized housing. And prior to -- I have that section here. I think it was two or three years ago when this law was adopted. Prior to that, the assessors had to figure out what to do with a fairly unique property.

New York State legislators solved the problem when they said this is the methodology. But when that PILOT expires, you have a taxable property on the tax rolls. Today, you have a taxable property, and you just agreed by contract of what should be paid. When that contract ends, in my experience because contracts can be

1	negotiated, but if you couldn't renegotiate
2	it, then New York State law says that it's
3	a taxable property, you assess it and taxes
4	are assessed.
5	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: You spent
6	a little bit of time talking to us about if
7	the project were to fail and whose
8	responsibility it would be.
9	Are you telling us that if we don't
10	annex this to the Village of Newark Valley,
11	this project will fail?
12	CHARLES GUTTMAN: No.
13	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Then why did
14	you even talk about it?
15	CHARLES GUTTMAN: I wanted to cover
16	what I considered to be all the possible
17	scenarios.
18	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: But that's not
19	even a possibility.
20	CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, it's always a
21	possibility.
22	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: But not because
23	of this.
24	CHARLES GUTTMAN: I don't believe it

would be because -- but we're going to have \$125,000. Part of the financing of this project, and this is by the agreement that Mr. Frandsen entered into the New York state and federal government that every year, he must dedicate some of the revenues into a reserve fund, so if you need a new roof, his money will put a new roof on.

Today, there's about \$70,000 in that reserve fund. If, all of a sudden, tomorrow, he has to develop a community water system which is going to cost \$125,000 and he's got 70, he's got to come up with \$55,000. The likely -- what would happen is he would go back to the federal or state government and borrow another \$55,000, but I can't guarantee you that he would be able to do that. It's extremely likely that that would happen and that the government was not going to allow that to happen over a \$55,000 issue.

But is it a possibility, yes. I would be remiss if I didn't say that is a

possibility and cover it. I think it's an extremely slight possibility, but if I didn't mention it, I can imagine you saying, well, wait you didn't cover that issue. I'm trying to cover everything I can.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I'm covering everything related to the discussion.

MAYOR TORNATORE: I'm a person -- I'm not going to speak right now either pro or con because that's not my function or our function sitting on this board, but we like to see things that revenue in neutral, that's been brought up by the town board and that's dwelled in my mind, too, concerning all of this conversation. And I think revenue neutrality is important in this situation, and I'll be more specific.

Many many things are possible and, in fact, not that the government is a bottomless pit, but, in fact, there is a bottom, and I think we'll all see the bottom of it pretty soon within the next two years. The key is that then those

alternatives that are out there, those alternatives are expensive and, ultimately, it becomes more expensive to all of us, because in the grand scheme of life, whatever we get in dollars, whatever Mr. Frandsen will get in dollars comes back to our expense.

When I say our, it's globally our expense ultimately, so based upon that realm called efficiency, based upon efficiency, what is efficient? And I'm not going to comment on that tonight, because this is really a Q and A, and that is the realm of efficiency.

So what is efficient? Is it
efficient to continue to utilize what is
working or to -- for the benefit of all
town residents, and this is a question, not
a statement on my part for Mr. Frandsen or
the LLC or whatever it is, to go out and
spend more dollars, possibly government
dollars, possibly that they would be
reimbursed for, maybe, maybe not, to do
these things that are already there, the

1 reservoir.

The ultimate situation of repair of piping down the road has not even been discussed within the \$70,000 reserve and the possibility of the \$125,000 to be spent. That doesn't include the piping, the piping for this to get the potable water to the facility itself. Hunt Engineering is here this evening and they can talk about some of those things, about the potentiality of that expense.

Now, the piping is in good shape. I mean, it is fairly, that kind of thing. I mean, we just replaced piping, some of it -- none of it 100 years old, but some of it 80 years old and a situation to improve the system. And we all know whether you pay or not, we all know the expense of that. So if we all remember efficiency, efficiency, as it takes into consideration all town residents, the efficiency and the lack of spending additional dollars. Thank you.

FRANK COMO: I just have a couple of questions. Covering most of your petition,

1 on 11-B and 11-C, perhaps you should tell 2. us a little more about the Golden Lane and 3 the statement that Mr. Frandsen paid money 4 for installation. 5 CHARLES GUTTMAN: Yes, he did. 6 \$100,000 is your estimate of what that 7 originally cost to put the mains in? 8 WILLIAM FRANDSEN: 9 CHARLES GUTTMAN: When -- as part of 10 the construction of this project, 11 Mr. Frandsen paid -- when I say 12 Mr. Frandsen, the point is well taken, 13 ultimately the money was -- a check was 14 written by Mr. Frandsen. Ultimately that 15 money came from public funds, because all 16 of the funds from this ultimately came from 17 public funds. But the answer to that 18 question is yes, when the project was 19 constructed, the original water lines were 2.0 put in. 21 And I believe that cost was 2.2 approximately \$100,000, and I think it's a 23 lack of efficiency that have spent that

money, connected it to a municipal water

system and then to disconnect it. And then
to create a second water system, I agree,
that's a lack of efficiency. And
ultimately that is public funds, which are
inefficiently being used, because
ultimately that's where those funds come
from.
FRANK COMO: I think we touched on
this already, but Mr. Frandsen owned the
property and then dedicated it to the
company?
CHARLES GUTTMAN: Yes, that's
correct.
JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What does that
mean?
FRANK COMO: You own the town or,
you own the road.
JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I thought you
were talking about the Golden Lane
property.
CHARLES GUTTMAN: No, the road is
dedicated. It's a common thing that when
anyone is developing a project is that a
road is built and then it's given to the

1 municipality, because that's the way it is. 2 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Is the \$100,000 3 to install the road or the road and the 4 water line? It seems like a lot of money 5 for 600 feet of water line. 6 FRANK COMO: I believe the figure 7 that was used in your petition was 90. 8 WILLIAM FRANDSEN: Yes, the water 9 line was 90. I believe the rule was we had 10 to repave it, if I remember, originally, 11 because it was oil and stone. And we 12 repaved it, because it wasn't done properly 13 in the beginning. 14 DONALD THOMAS: Just speaking from memory, I'm quite sure I have 90,000 in the 15 16 roads, in addition. 17 KAREN MCMULLEN: In the petition you 18 mentioned that as part of the community 19 water system, it may require the petitioner 20 to install a sprinkler system, is 21 that -- can you speak to that, is that 2.2 accurate? 23 CHARLES GUTTMAN: We're not sure. Αt 24 this point, the project is built -- when a

project is built, it's built up to the building codes at that time. At that time, when we submitted the project for approval by the building inspectors, we stated this project is served by municipal water. There's a hydrant there, and that affects the fire safety issues in terms of what's required in terms of sprinkling.

If we -- if this project is disconnected from municipal water, we're going to have to investigate, we don't know the answer to this, as to what will have to be done to compensate for the fact that there is no longer a hydrant there. There are several possible things that could be required.

One possible thing is that a building inspector could say, you now need to sprinkle that building, which would be completely cost prohibitive. Another possibility, which is even more likely, is that they're going to require a very, very large water reserve with a very large pump, so that if there's a fire, there's water

available to take care of that.

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Again, that's going to be an expensive proposition, and it could be even more expensive if -- ridiculously more expensive if sprinkling has to be retrofitted into the project.

STUART YETTER: We had our code enforcement officer approach and investigate that question, and he approached Charles Bliss, who is a New York State code representative and he stated that if it didn't need the sprinklers when it was built, it won't need them now regardless of the water supply.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: We believe that to be true, and we hope that to be true. But it's a concern that we have, because my experience are to ask the code enforcement officer a question and hope that the answer is correct and it never gets better, it never gets less of what's required, and the potential always is that it's going to be required more in terms of fire safety.

DONALD THOMAS: Can you use the water

1 system from a creek for the fire system? 2. CHARLES GUTTMAN: Can you use the 3 water from the creek? 4 DONALD THOMAS: There's a good sized 5 creek. Well, the problem 6 CHARLES GUTTMAN: 7 is you then have to get a truck up to that 8 creek. 9 DONALD THOMAS: Not a truck, just a 10 pump. 11 WILLIAM FRANDSEN: To answer your 12 question, no, you cannot. There must be a 13 reservoir on the site, and that answer that 14 you got from whoever the code gentleman 15 was, that is not correct. There has to be 16 a reservoir of water on the site. 17 sprinkler system, that depends on how much 18 money you spend to remodel your project, 19 and if you spend over a certain amount of 2.0 money, then it comes under the new code, 21 which would require a sprinkler system. 2.2 I don't think that would happen, but 23 there's no question that you will need 24 reservoir of water on the site.

1 STUART YETTER: I wasn't speaking to 2 the reservoir, I was just speaking to the 3 sprinkler system.

> FRANK COMO: Excuse me. Just as a note, the creek is a protected creek under the DEC. I've represented other people who've gotten fined by them for anything related to water, so you probably could not get a use. The old Tioga Central Railroad, which I represented, needed to do some riffraff, they -- for two hours they blocked off one of the channels of the creek so that they could do it, both they and the IDA got fined. I think they got fined over \$1,000.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: They may do it, they probably should not do it in that situation, the problem becomes you don't know ahead of time when the fire is going to happen.

DANIEL CHERESNOWSKI: Isn't there a hydrant right at the end where the town and the village, you know, meet?

> CHARLES GUTTMAN: Yes.

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DANIEL CHERESNOWSKI: How far is that away from the hydrant that you put in?

BILL FOSTER: I was going to say 500 or 600 feet. But the problem with that is, if you have people running trucks and transferring water, you have less people saving people and putting the fire out.

DANIEL CHERESNOWSKI: I disagree with that, but that's your -- everybody has an opinion on some of these things.

STUART YETTER: The purpose of tonight's meeting is to have all of their facts presented so that we can make a decision on it. You've done a remarkable job of the facts presentation at this hearing, it's been much more in-depth and to the point than in the previous hearings.

So that I know with at least this board, we certainly have a lot of information to go over to guide us in making our decision.

FRANK COMO: I think there's a couple of things that haven't been addressed tonight that were addressed at the previous

1 meetings, just as a background.

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A lot of this issue has started over the fact that the village is in the process of redoing the water system and as a result of that, it discovered that it could not -it itself could not cost the funds, the improvements on the town portion of the road and the district -- that the town residents were given some options, and that's what is the big motivation for Mr. Frandsen to try to keep it in the water But that -- that's why this issue system. has resonated, and as I've said, I believe that that was one of the motivations for Mr. Frandsen just to get some background on that.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: If I can expand on it just a little, my understanding is -please correct me if I'm wrong, is that the village will probably be bonding some of the cost of doing this to community bonds if its benefits are village residents, which you cannot bond, because the village bonds are the beneficiaries of a

1 non-village resident.

MAYOR TORNATORE: That's correct, and that's what started all of this. Everybody was happy for a billion years, even though we were not complying with codes, and then when it came to the bonding, the villagers were between a rock and a hard place. The residents -- and it's very, very unfortunate. I used to sleep better nights than I did before all of that occurred, but, again, we had an issue.

People misinterpreted that as something other than really what it was, and it caused issues. We could not bond outside of our jurisdiction, thusly the issue.

FRANK COMO: And there was a statement saying that you -- earlier that we could not -- something to the effect that we could not, from a recent act, put a pipe outside the village. That's not necessarily true, we could do a pipe from one village point to another village point.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: So two other

issues, one other issue is something I want to hear. There are other people that are served on the water line in the Town of Newark Valley that continues up Whig Street and turns on Golden Lane.

What's going to happen to the people that are tied onto the village water system are outside of the village limits that would be still connected to this water main? What are the requirements for these people of the Village of Newark Valley?

MAYOR TORNATORE: I'll talk about the feeling -- and I believe I can speak for the whole village board on this issue, is that -- as all of you know, we had kept the residents outside of the village on the system, really, for as long as they want to be, probably longer than everybody has felt that it would ever occur.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: They'd like to see it for another 25 years.

MAYOR TORNATORE: That was our opinion and it still exists. Now, there's some reality and the reality is this,

1 because it has to do with -- and Chuck and 2. Bill, you may have to help me with this a 3 little bit. 4 The reality is this, there is a point 5 where public safety becomes an issue as far 6 as the integrity of the system itself. 7 as you know, there is an issue with water 8 pressure far beyond, going up further 9 beyond --10 STUART YETTER: Let's keep this to 11 the point. We're not concerned about the 12 people beyond where Golden Lane is. All 13 he's concerned about are the residents that 14 are going to be setting on upper Whig 15 Street here that are across, they're going 16 to see a water main go right by their 17 house, they're outside the village, the 18 tap-in properties here. 19 MAYOR TORNATORE: How many wells have 2.0 been dug or how many residents are on --21 WILLIAM FOSTER: Are we talking just 2.2 Golden Lane? 23 STUART YETTER: From Golden Lane to

the village this way.

WILLIAM FOSTER: I believe you have three residents left that have not put wells in and because it is under five, I think New York State Department of Health says that they can contract and buy the water from the village individually. But that's just an option for them, that's not anything we can do.

MAYOR TORNATORE: You know those options that are out there. Those options have not changed, those options that were out there all the time are still out there, and the village hasn't closed any of those off. Again, those were about five options, those options are still there.

Ultimately wells are one of them.

It's up to factors having to do with the quality of the piping that's attached to Whig Street that's on the Whig Street situation, and it also has to do with the flexibility of how things go.

FRANK COMO: As I had stated in the previous time, I believe, at the previous hearing, the fact that we have a pipe that

was built from one part of the village to another through the town, it's okay for us to contract with the people that it's running by, just to have them hook up to it.

MAYOR TORNATORE: As long as it's to a village situation.

FRANK COMO: So anybody who is there could contract with us essentially the way it was before all of this happened.

STUART YETTER: So a possible side benefit to town residents would be that those residents that are going to be living across from this water main that will now be going to serve a village property that you would have to be maintain irregardless, they could contract to do that. So you could consider that as a possible benefit to the town.

FRANK COMO: The counties from years ago ran a line out to the Conklin
Industrial Park. The firm that I was with were the town attorneys and as a benefit, we got a lot of town residents hooked up to

it, essentially, basically, on that theory.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: As I said, supposedly, whatever they were -- one or two of them decided to drill a well, okay, now they're not buying water from the village. There's this idea out there that the village -- as long as the water main runs in front of your house, you have to pay a maintenance fee. Are they going to have to pay a maintenance fee?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: I don't think the village would be allowed.

MAYOR TORNATORE: It doesn't matter now, but that has to do with a capital expenditure for expansion of real assets when, in fact, you do charge when it passes the property. It's not a use tax, it's a value-added situation into the property. It wasn't attached, it was a value added to the property. It was the only capability and availability to get that out there.

STUART YETTER: But that would be -that would lead to another question as that
if these people do those own wells. If

that well goes in front of them, there's no way that village can assess a fee to them.

FRANK COMO: No, they would just be charged for whatever water use for that village.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: You mentioned that a potential benefit to them -- one of these residents drills a well. There's a water line running in front of them, they don't pay anything for the water. Five years later, there's a problem with that well. They're going to say, oh, can I hook up to this water.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I believe that those three people today would rather stay on the village water. I have to believe that, because they would have to build a well. They knew about this issue, so I have to believe that they prefer --

CHARLES GUTTMAN: But the ones who have drilled a well, they would say, I drilled my well, I don't want to hook up to the village. And if five years later there's a problem with that well, the

1 availability and being able to future hook 2 up to those village systems --3 STUART YETTER: Now, this is really 4 going to affect three properties with the 5 potential of one other one, if somebody 6 were to build on the lot, on the corner 7 there. 8 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: So if that was 9 the case, if somebody did build on that, 10 they could tie into the water main? 11 MAYOR TORNATORE: Again, there's more 12 than one option out there available to 13 them. Again, it's those five options that 14 had it. All of those options are available 15 16 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What are the 17 options? 18 MAYOR TORNATORE: One, they can 19 attempt to annex into the village, secondly, they can attempt to dig a well, 20 21 thirdly, they can hook to the system. 2.2 FRANK COMO: Since we have an 23 adequate flow, I don't see there being any 24 problem.

DONALD THOMAS: What happens when the line goes down and you have major improvements way out there on the end and you're serving those two or three people? Are their costs going to go so high, they can't afford the water?

MAYOR TORNATORE: It's on the way, it's -- well, it's all of our water. It has to do with the availability of that piping to begin -- to begin with and that has a lot to do with the town board's decision, everyone's decision.

As to the piping availability itself, if it's on the way to Golden Lane, then it becomes as a village is or a town is. It's a communal pod and so everyone shares in the cost.

FRANK COMO: I would note for the record, in order for us to do this, eventually we would have to get a -- we should get an easement from the attorneys. For Golden Lane, we probably would have to get one for that portion of Whig Street. Since you don't own the road bend, we would

also need to get easements from the property owners if their property goes out to the center line like you have here in the village.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: You just said everyone would have to share in the cost. Who is everyone?

MAYOR TORNATORE: Everyone that is within that -- there's never an easy answer to a situation or a quick answer. But within the village itself, basically everybody pays for the expense. And, ultimately, even though it's residents that are in the town who are still in the water system, pay a share of the water cost, also. So it's just an expansion of that, so when I say we in total, I mean those people that are on the system.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: The Town of
Newark Valley would have no responsibility
for any repairs to the water system from
the town limits forward?

FRANK COMO: I'll answer that, no. That's a simple answer.

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MAYOR TORNATORE: Anecdotally, we, the village, we, the town, have done a lot of sharing the services in the past and we have continued to do it. In fact, both of us have accomplished a heck of a project, that all of you remembered -- what was it, Stu, a year and a half, two years ago, where the town was able to put in a culvert and we were able to bury a pipe at the same time? That's what working together and sharing the services is. That's what we want to see as a continuation of town, village politics, for the benefit of whom? For the benefit of all town residents, because it keeps all of our taxes less.

So with that being said, is everything accomplishable? Again, sharing the services, the crew is working together to create the best possible piping system that we have, together, gentlemen, yes.

Thanks.

STUART YETTER: I've got a couple of statements here, one for the record.

Written copies will be provided for the

record. But from Municipal Solutions provided from Mayor Tornatore and basically it states:

"Dear Mayor Tornatore, it is my opinion as financial consultant to the Village of Newark Valley, that the annexation of the Newark Valley Apartments, LP, 53.00-1-43.122, would not pose an undue burden on Village taxpayers. In fact, the annexation would benefit Village taxpayers by spreading the cost associated with operating and maintaining the Village over more taxpayers.

If you have any further questions or if I may be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to call." Mary L. Chappell, Vice-President of Municipal Solutions.

I had prepared a written statement with some objections; however, I'd like to alter that a little bit, because there has been some different facts brought to light that I was previously not aware of.

However, I do have some objection that I just want to make as part of the record.

As Supervisor of the Town of Newark
Valley, I believe the proposed annexation
is not in the best interest of the town
taxpayers. The annexation of the Golden
Lane apartment parcel to the village is
primarily for the petitioner's immediate
convenience. There is no evidence that the
long-term expense of a private system is
greater than the long-term cost of buying
public water.

I have information that the petitioner operates other similar facilities that use private water systems, and he should be familiar with the rules, regulations and testing requirements for private water supplies and have qualified personnel to perform those duties. The petitioner's statements in the petition regarding fire safety are incorrect. There are no provisions in the state building code requiring the installation of sprinklers in the building if the water supply changes from public to private. There is no evidence that fire protection

1 for the surrounding neighborhood will be 2. substantially diminished if the annexation 3 is not approved. 4 The annexation would leave town 5 taxpayers maintaining a road that would 6 exist to serve primarily village residents. 7 In addition, the annexation as proposed 8 would leave village-owned water mains under 9 town property roads that could expose town 10 taxpayers to financial liabilities when 11 those lines need maintenance. 12 I object to the proposed annexation. 13 I believe that it is not in the best 14 interest of the Town of Newark Valley, 15 because there are significant expenses and 16 risks associated with the proposed 17 annexation that would be subsidized by all 18 town taxpayers. 19 DONALD THOMAS: What part did you 2.0 want to change? 21 STUART YETTER: My objections may not 2.2 be as strong as they were, but I think that 23 overall --

DONALD THOMAS:

They're all still

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1 there.

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STUART YETTER: The generalities are there. I certainly have more facts to consider than I had prior to this information. A lot of good information was presented here.

FRANK COMO: We have Chuck Franzese here from Hunt to explain what the associated costs may be regarding the -CHARLES FRANZESE: Hi, everybody.

First of all, the existing water
mains that lead to the complex of Whig
Street and across buildings supply over
500 gallons a minute to the adjacent
hydrant and to the complex, which meets the
minimum requirements of the health
department for a hydrant and more than
adequately, it serves the complex. The
only negative is in the ISO investigation,
probably for a facility like that they
would want more flows of the hydrant. They
would recommend more flows, but there is no
requirement for an increase to have to
change it.

There are no costs associated with this annexation to the water system, unless there was a desire for Mr. Frandsen's corporation to make improvements that would instigate a fire sprinkler system. And to do that, we probably have to go back in the village to where the six-inch main ends and replace it all the way out, which would be about 1,500 million feet of pipe. I'm drawing a blank on the gentleman's name from the code. He is a very knowledgeable man.

I think what he's saying is with no changes to the facility, there's no requirement to have sprinklers just because you go from private to public water supply. I think what Mr. Frandsen is saying, if I want to speak on his behalf, is if he made major improvements to this facility, that would kick in the requirement to have sprinklers. So I think we're talking about two different things here.

So right now I would not see that as an issue. So the idea of having to do that

1	is down the road and only instigated by
2	major improvements to the facilities and
3	not by anything that's going on with this
4	action. Does that make sense?
5	FRANK COMO: That would be something
6	for the board, the village board.
7	CHARLES FRANZESE: That would then be
8	part of the village operation.
9	FRANK COMO: That would determine for
10	the village whether or not to do it.
11	CHARLES FRANZESE: In other words,
12	the replacement of the main, those type of
13	flows would not be a responsibility of the
14	Town of Newark Valley. Is there anything
15	else you wanted me to cover?
16	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: The property
17	that you're proposing to annex to this
18	village, can you add to that property?
19	WILLIAM FRANDSEN: Could I I own a
20	piece equally but larger just across the
21	street.
22	JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: But you're not
23	proposing to annex it?
24	WILLIAM FRANDSEN: No.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: My thought process is why aren't you proposing to annex that property, as well? If this happens, do you really want to go down this road again in five years?

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: No, but I would be under the assumption that even if the piece across the road was not annexed onto it, I certainly could hook up to the same water line, even if it's not annexed on, like the people. Are we on the same page?

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Yes, I got it.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: There's no plans at this point to develop a similar project on that property. If that was going to happen, the work to develop the project -- the federal and state funding, it's a multiyear process.

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: Am I under the wrong impression that even if it was not annexed on together, the piece that it's not built on, if that was not annexed on with this one and I did build over there --

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: You wouldn't

1 have to come to us. 2. WILLIAM FRANDSEN I could get water 3 from the same line, right? 4 STUART YETTER: Anything will be 5 talked into negotiations. 6 FRANK COMO: If this is a big 7 project. 8 MAYOR TORNATORE: We like meeting 9 once a year, that's okay. 10 STUART YETTER: Any further 11 discussion? 12 FRANK COMO: Bill Foster was here. 13 He's a former fire commissioner in the Town 14 of Public Works department in the village. 15 WILLIAM FOSTER: The only other thing 16 I've got to add is I've talked to the fire 17 chief, and he prefers to keep the hydrants 18 active and operational and the fire that 19 they had at the truck stop, he is 2.0 mentioning to me that they should have run 21 the main up to that section of property and 2.2 had a hydrant installed up there. 23 But in the village's defense, we did 24 not get an easement from there, because we

did not sign it. Other that that, I have -- the lawyer covered everything far better than I could. STUART YETTER: Anything else from your board? If not, I propose we close the public hearing and both boards will go forth and deliberate accordingly. CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the above cause and that this is a correct copy of the same to the best of my ability. Marisa Nold MARISA NOLD