IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION OF NEWARK VALLEY
APARTMENTS, LP FOR
ANNEXATION BY THE VILLAGE OF
NEWARK VALLEY OF LANDS IN THE
TOWN OF NEWARK VALLEY BEING
TAX PARCEL NO. 53.00-1.43.122

FINDINGS, RESOLUTIONS AND ORDER OF THE TOWN OF NEWARK VALLEY PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 17 OF THE NEW YORK STATE GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL LAW

A Petition ("Petition") having been filed by Newark Valley Apartments, LP ("Petitioner") for the annexation of certain property in the Town of Newark Valley ("Town") into the Village of Newark Valley ("Village"), and a joint public hearing of the governing Boards of the Town and the Village having been held on February 9, 2011, in accordance with Section 705 of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, the Village Board of the Village of Newark Valley hereby makes the following Findings and adopts the following Resolutions and Order based upon such Findings, all in accordance with Section 711 of the General Municipal Law:

FINDINGS

- 1. The Petition of Newark Valley Apartments, LP dated March 12, 2010, for the annexation of Town of Newark Valley Tax Parcel Number 53.00-1.43.122 ("Property") was duly filed in the Offices of the Town Clerk of the Town of Newark Valley and the Village Clerk of the Village of Newark Valley. A copy of the Petition is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
- 2. Pursuant to Section 704 of the General Municipal Law, the Town caused notice of the required joint public hearing on the Petition to be timely published and sent to the (i) the Petitioner (the Petitioner being the sole owner of property within the territory proposed to be annexed), (ii) all persons residing within the territory proposed to be annexed qualified to vote for officers of the Town as their names appear upon the register of voters for the last preceding general election, (iii) the Newark Valley Central School District and (iv) the Newark Valley Fire District.
- 3. The joint public hearing of the Village and Town of Newark Valley was held at the Newark Valley Town Hall on February 9, 2011, in accordance with the notices as published and mailed.

- 4. In attendance at the joint public hearing were (i) the Mayor, the four Trustees of the Village, the Attorney for the Village and the Village Clerk; and (ii) the Town Supervisor, the four Councilmen of the Town Board, the Attorney for the Town and the Town Clerk.
- 5. Stuart Yetter, Jr., Supervisor of the Town of Newark Valley, presided at the hearing by agreement of the members of the participating Boards.
- 6. Comments were received from various members of the public in attendance at the joint public hearing, including the Attorney for the Petitioner, including Charles Franeze of Hunt Engineering, and William Foster the Village of Newark Valley Public Works Superintendent. Elected officials of both the Village and Town offered comment as well. A transcript of the proceedings is attached hereto as Exhibit "B". No representative from the Newark Valley Central School District, and the Newark Valley Fire District appeared at the hearing.
- 7. The Supervisor of the Town confirmed at the outset of the joint public hearing that to the best of his knowledge the required notices of the public hearing for the Town and Village had been published in a timely fashion as indicated above and the Town Clerk had complied with the mailing of notices as required by Article 17 of the General Municipal Law.
- 8. The Village Attorney had reviewed the Petition and had advised the Village that the Petition has been in substantial compliance with Section 703 of the General Municipal Law.
- The Village Board of the Village of Newark Valley makes the following findings in accordance with the Section 711 of the General Municipal Law as to whether the proposed annexation is or is not in the overall public interest:
 - A. The Petitioner owns property in the Town, on Golden Lane. The parcel of land is contiguous with the Village in the rear. It fronts on a Town road called Golden Lane, which was dedicated to the Town by the Petitioner or by a related company to the Town, that accesses its development.
 - B. Petitioner's property is the only property for which Golden Lane is currently used actively.
 - C. The Property is approximately 2.55 acres and contains total of 18 apartments which are all dedicated for low-income housing and is State and federally funded.
 - D. The rents are subsidized under HUD Section VIII.

- E. The development of this low-income housing project, which is the Petitioner, commenced in approximately 1991. At that time, the Supervisor of the Town submitted a letter in support of the project (Exhibit Number 1). Even the current Supervisor of the Town acknowledged that the project is an "asset to the community".
- F. The Town Board was the lead agency. In 1998 the Town passed a resolution stating that there was "... a need... within the Town for decent and affordable housing for individual and families of modest means..." and that the Board expressed "its full cooperation in support for the project". The need for this project was recognized by both the State and Federal governments. Thus, the Petitioner was granted funding for the project.
- G. Also in 1998, the Village had agreed that it had public water available.
- H. The availability of public water is a large factor in deciding to locate the project in the Town.
- I. Based upon the foregoing, the manager then obtained State and Federal approval to build and run the low-income housing development.
- J. That low-income housing development consists of 18 units which is 10 one bedroom units, and 8 two bedroom units for a total of 26 bedrooms.
- K. It has and is essentially been fully occupied primarily, if not exclusively by low-income people.
- L. As a governmentally funded low-income housing project, the costs are required to be reviewed and rates of reimbursement are controlled by the government.
- M. The record reveals that the Petitioner or related company not only dedicated Golden Road to the Town but also paid approximately \$90,000.00 to have the road improved and an 8 inch water main run down the road to its Property from Whig Street.
- N. This water main not only provides water service to the 18 low-income units on the property but also has 2 fire hydrants, one which was put in by a neighbor for improved fire protection. The nearest hydrant on the system is approximately 600-800 feet away from the corner of Golden Road and Whig Street.

- O. The Village of Newark Valley currently supplies public water to the Property and other properties outside of the Village. However, due to issues of water safety and improvements needed, the Village has plans to improve its system. The Village has given time to the Town residents currently on water, including the Petitioner, to form their own district or improvement area. They have declined to do the same.
- P. At some point in the future, the Village will need to cut off the water supply outside of the Village. Thus the Petitioner is facing the prospect of having to obtain water for its low-income residents.
- Q. The manager of the Petitioner believes that it may cost approximately \$125,000.00 to install a private system.
- R. Such system may require the Petitioner to install a sprinkler system, pressure pumps, emergency generators, together with providing much more administrative detail and testing than what is needed with a public system.
- S. Such expenses may require additional funding from the governments and higher expenses to the project. Those expenses will be born indirectly by the residents of both the Village and the Town as tax payers.
- T. As a governmentally funded low-income residence, the manager just gets a set fee. All other costs are monitored by the governmental agencies.
- U. Annexation of this property would be revenue neutral to all entities involved.
- V. The principle of the Petitioner stated that he was invited to come to Newark Valley, to establish this low-income housing development on the promise that he would have public water and a PILOT agreement, in approximately 2001.
- W. Petitioner is obligated to maintain the development as low-income housing for a period of approximately 30 years or more.
- X. The continued existence of the fire hydrants of Golden Lane would be insured by annexation, and would be benefit not only to the residents of the Petitioner, but also the Town residents in and near

Golden Lane, to which the fire hydrants could be assessable in emergency situations.

- 13. There would be no change in services by allowing annexation for police.
- 14. There would be no change in services or expenses to the School District.
- 15. While the Town may still have the obligation to maintain the portion of Golden Road, it is noted that there is no part Town highway tax excluding Village residents from paying the Town Highway tax. Thus there would be no loss of revenue to the Town to maintain the road in front of the property.
- 16. Annexation would ensure the current level, if not improve water supply for fire protection; whereas, if the property is not annexed there will be no fire hydrants for fire protection, for not only the Petitioner's property but also the neighboring properties.
- 17. The Village is not part of the current PILOT agreement. Petitioner acknowledges that it will either be taxed separately or enter into a separate agreement with the Village. Thus, annexation would not affect the income from taxation by the other entities involved.
- 18. The Village finds that the Petitioner is providing a public service to the community in providing low-income housing on the subject Property.
- 19. Given that this project is for low-income housing for the approximately 26 low-income residents, annexation cannot be considered solely as a benefit to one person.
- 20. If the Property was annexed public water could be delivered to it by the portion of Whig Street, which is in the Town and Golden Lane which is also a Town road.
- 21. If the property is annexed, the Town residents contiguous to the pipeline going to the Petitioner would be able to contract with the Village to continue, resume, or establish water service with the Village.
- 22. The Petitioner, or its associated companies provided the main on Golden Road. Since the Petitioner located this low-income housing development under the understanding that it would obtain and continue to receive public water, and that it spent substantial amounts of monies improving and dedicating the road to the Town, and installing the water main on Golden Road, that it would be unjust to have it create a new private water system together with all the other commensurate improvements necessitated thereby.

23. The Village finds that the Petition is in the public interest and it will allow the low-income residents living on the property to continue to have safe water, and that there will be adequate fire protection for such residents and the neighboring properties, and also that for the other reasons stated above that annexation is in the public interest.

VILLAGE BOARD MEETING APRIL 12, 2011

RESOLUTION #17-11 ANNEXATION

NOW THEREFORE, based on all of the foregoing findings, it is hereby

RESOLVED, that the Petitioner's Petition substantially complies with in form and content with Article 17 of the General Municipal Laws; and it is further

RESOLVED, that the proposed annexation described in said Petition is deemed to be in the overall public interest; and it is further

SECOND Trustee Carlin

RESOLVED, that the proposed annexation as described in the Petition is hereby approved by the Village Board of the Village of Newark Valley.

MOTION	Trustee Blee	SECOND	Trustee Carlin		
ROLL CALL	:				
BleeY	CarlinY	InderwiesY	TornatoreY		
		ORDE	R		
HEREBY ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing Findings, Resolutions and Determinations as set forth therein, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Order, together with the Petition, notice of public hearing, written objections and testimony and minutes of the proceedings taken and kept on the hearing, be filed in the Offices of the Clerks of the Village and Town as the affected local governments, and at the County Clerk's Office. Dated: 4/12/11 Mayor Tornatore Dated: 4/12/11 Trustee Inderwies Trustee Carlin					



IN THE MATTER OF THE SECOND PETITION OF NEWARK VALLEY APARTMENTS, LP FOR ANNEXATION BY THE VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY OF LANDS IN THE TOWN OF NEWARK VALLEY BEING TAX PARCEL NO. 53.00-1.43.122

FINDINGS, RESOLUTIONS AND ORDER OF THE TOWN OF NEWARK VALLEY PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 17 OF THE NEW YORK STATE GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL LAW

A Second Petition ("Petition") having been filed by Newark Valley Apartments, LP ("Petitioner") for the annexation of certain property in the Town of Newark Valley ("Town") into the Village of Newark Valley ("Village"), and a second joint public hearing of the governing Boards of the Town and the Village having been held on February 9, 2011 in accordance with Section 705 of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, the Town Board of the Town of Newark Valley hereby makes the following Findings and thereupon adopts the following Resolutions and Order based upon such Findings, all in accordance with Section 711 of the General Municipal Law:

FINDINGS

- 1. The Petition of Newark Valley Apartments, LP dated December 13, 2010 for the annexation of Town of Newark Valley Tax Parcel Number 53.00-1.43.122 ("Property") was filed in the Offices of the Town Clerk of the Town of Newark Valley on December 21, 2010. A copy of the Petition complete with a signed certification from the Town Assessor is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
- 2. Pursuant to Section 704 of the General Municipal Law, the Town caused notice of the required joint public hearing on the Petition to be published in the Tioga County Courier, the

official newspaper of the Town, on January 19, 2011.

- 3. On January 21, 2011, the Town caused a copy of the notice of joint public hearing to be mailed to (i) the Petitioner (the Petitioner allegedly being the sole owner of property within the territory proposed to be annexed); and (ii) all persons residing within the territory proposed to be annexed qualified to vote for officers of the Town as their names appear upon the register of voters for the last preceding general election.
- 4. The Town also caused a copy of the notice of joint public hearing to be mailed to the Newark Valley Central School District and the Newark Valley Fire District on January 21, 2011.
- 5. The joint public hearing of the Village and Town of Newark Valley was held at the Newark Valley Town Hall at 9 Whig Street on February 9, 2011, at 7:00 p.m. in accordance with the notices as published and mailed.
- 6. In attendance at the joint public hearing were (i) the Mayor, the four Trustees of the Village, the Attorney for the Village; and (ii) the Town Supervisor, the four Councilpersons of the Town Board, the Attorney for the Town, and the Town Clerk.
- Stuart Yetter, Jr., Supervisor of the Town of Newark Valley, presided at the hearing by agreement of the members of the participating Boards.
- 8. Comments were received at the joint public hearing from the Attorney for the Petitioner. Elected officials of both the Village and Town offered comment as well. A transcript of the proceedings is attached hereto as Exhibit "B". The Supervisor of the Town presented objections to the annexation petition, which were read into the record. A statement from Mary L. Chappell, Vice-President of Municipal Solutions, was read into the record. Charles Franzese from Hunt Engineering made statements on the record. No representative from the Newark Valley Central

School District or the Fire District spoke at the hearing.

- 9. The Town and Village Attorney confirmed at the outset of the joint public hearing that to the best of their knowledge the required notices of the public hearing for the Town and Village had been published in a timely fashion as indicated above and the Town Clerk has complied with the mailing of notices as required by Article 17 of the General Municipal Law. A copy of the publication in the Tioga County Courier and copies of the Notice of Hearing were set forth.
- 10. The Attorneys to the Town and Village have reviewed the Petition and have advised the Town and the Village that the Petition appeared to be substantially compliant with the requirements of Section 703 of the General Municipal Law.
- 11. There are no agreements between the Town and the Village with regard to assumption of indebtedness or other liabilities or the disposition of property pursuant to Sections 707 and 708 of the General Municipal Law.
- 12. The Town Board of the Town of Newark Valley hereby makes the following specific findings in accordance with Section 711 of the General Municipal Law as to whether the proposed annexation is or is not in the overall public interest.
 - A. The primary purpose of the instant Petition is to enable the Petitioner to utilize the water services provided by the Village. Currently, the Village is in the process of updating its water system and it is possible that in the future, though the Village maintains no date is imminent, that the Petitioner could be prohibited from obtaining Village water. It is clear to the Town, however, that the Petitioner was aware of the precarious water situation when it decided to locate its project in the Town. Many other Town residents have been faced with this issue regarding Village water. Many of these affected residents have drilled and installed well systems. Petitioner's general partner, William Frandsen, admitted at the joint public hearing that such a water well is feasible on the Property.

- B. The Petition states that it is cost prohibitive to obtain water services by the means of a water well. At the joint public hearing on February 9, 2011, Attorney for Petitioner stated that two wells would have to be drilled and two water pumps would be necessary. Mr. Frandsen estimated the cost of installation would be \$125,000.00, and stated that it could be more or less. This estimated cost is approximately \$105,000.00 greater than the Petitioner stated as an estimate at the first public hearing held on March 26, 2010. No contractor's estimate was submitted. No tangible evidence of actual cost was presented.
- C. Mr. Frandsen's statements indicated that compliance with New York State law was a disincentive for utilizing a well water system that services multiple housing units. Mr. Frandsen stated that he operates eight housing facilities, and that one facility is on a private water system. Although he stated that New York State law makes the private water system "difficult," he did not provide any documentation or tangible evidence.
- D. At the first joint public hearing held on March 26, 2010, it was disclosed that the additional cost to the Village taxpayers to upgrade the water system which would service the Petitioner's Property could approach \$90,000.00. At said public hearing on March 26, 2010, no definitive funding source for this upgrade was disclosed, so it may be that this cost, if incurred, will be passed onto the Village residents solely for the benefit of Petitioner, which is not in the Village residents' best interest.
- E. The Petition states that a community water system and sprinkler system would be required if the Property utilizes private water from a well. At the second joint public hearing held on February 9, 2011, Attorney for Petitioner stated that he could not confirm or provide any evidence that a sprinkler system or any other specific improvements to the Property would be required. Evidence that no sprinkler system would be required was presented and was not contested.
- F. The Petition, as presented, does not include, for annexation, the Town road known as "Golden Lane," which services only the Petitioner's property. Should the annexation be granted, the Town would be responsible for maintaining a road solely for the benefit of Village residents, which is not in the public interest of the Town taxpayers.
- G. If the annexation of Petitioner's Property was approved, there would be no beneficial change in any way with regard to non-water related municipal services. Specifically, there would be no change in police coverage. Nor would there be any appreciable difference in fire coverage by the Newark

Valley Fire District. No tangible or scientific evidence was presented at the joint public hearing in favor of the Petition showing that abandoning the fire hydrants, if the Village decides to do so, currently operating on the Town road known as "Golden Lane" would create a safety issue for the Petitioner's residents, despite speculation to that effect at the joint public hearing. There would also be no change in school services as any student would still attend Newark Valley Central Schools without disruption.

H. Ultimately, the Town determines that annexation is not in the public interest of taxpayers. No new documentation or tangible evidence was provided by Petitioner.

RESOLUTIONS

NOW, THEREFORE, based on all of the foregoing Findings, it is hereby

RESOLVED, that the Petitioner's Petition substantially complies in form and content with

Article 17 of the General Municipal Law; and it is further

RESOLVED, that the proposed annexation described in said Petition is hereby deemed to not be in the overall public interest; and it is further

RESOLVED, that the proposed annexation as described in the Petition is hereby denied by the Town Board of the Town of Newark Valley.

ORDER

HEREBY ORDERED, that copies of the foregoing Findings, Resolutions and Determinations set forth therein, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Order, together with the Petition, notice of public hearing, written objections and testimony and minutes of the proceedings taken and kept on the hearing, be filed in the Offices of the Clerks of the Village and Town as the affected local governments.

Dated: 5/3/1/

Supervisor

Dated: 5-4-11

Dated: 5-4-11

Dated: 5-4-11

Councilman

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2	Village of Newark Valley	
3	Golden Lane Annexation	
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5	MEETING	
6	Wednesday, February 9, 2011, 7:00 p.m.	
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9	Hutchinson Hall, 109 Whig Street	
10	Newark Valley, New York	
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12	MEMBERS PRESENT:	
13		
14	Town Board: Stuart Yetter, Donald Thomas, Daniel	
15	Cheresnowski, Joseph Tomazin, Jr., Ronald Graham	
16	KAREN J. MCMULLEN, ESQ.	
17		
18	Village Board: Mayor James P. Tornatore, Dennis	
19	Carlin, Fred Blee, Lori DeHaas, Morgan Interwies	
20	FRANK M. COMO, ESQ.	
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22		
23	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

annexation petition, a copy of the notice of hearing was mailed to any fire district, public benefit corporation or town improvement district that is operated by a separate board of commissioners that will govern the territory that's annexed by the village. That was not applicable, because there was no changes and all of those boards stayed the same. The petition was found to be in order by the town's attorney.

Are there any questions by the villagers?

FRANK COMO: No, we acknowledge that there was proper petition and that the notices were properly served.

Do you have affidavits of publications?

KAREN MCMULLEN: We have a copy of the publication, the Courier has yet to send an affidavit of publication to us.

FRANK COMO: Why don't we just submit the copy of the notice as part of the 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

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

53.00-1-43.122, property location is off

Whig Street in Newark Valley, New York."

Apartments, the tax mat number is

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.

Are there any other preliminary items 1 that you'd like addressed? 2 FRANK COMO: No, I think that covers it. 4 STUART YETTER: All right. At this 5 point then, as the notice of hearing 6 states, the purpose of this is to hear 7 objections, which may be presented. 8 We'll open the floor at this time. 9 May I be heard? CHARLES GUTTMAN: 10 STUART YETTER: Yes. 11 CHARLES GUTTMAN: My name is Charles 12 Guttman. I'm an attorney in Ithaca, New 13 I'm here on behalf of William York. 14 Frandsen, who is the managing partner of 15 Newark Valley Apartments, Limited 16 Partnership, which is the owner of the 17 subject property. 18 What I'd like to do, if I could, is 19 to provide a background of the situation 20 and why we believe that annexation is in 21 the public interest. Really, I'd like to 22 provide that and open myself up to 23 questions. And Mr. Frandsen is here, who

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

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

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,

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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

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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

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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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.

I can almost guarantee you that any

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

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

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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.

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

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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 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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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 this property.

the lab and drive back and that takes an

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.

There's actually a slight argument

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 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.

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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? I'm

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.

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.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, today, you're 1 maintaining that road. 2 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Crrect. 3 CHARLES GUTTMAN: And, today, you're 4 getting tax payments under the PILOT 5 6 agreement. JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: That's true. 7 CHARLES GUTTMAN: Tomorrow, if it 8 became part of the village, you would still 9 get the same --10 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Understood. 11 CHARLES GUTTMAN: -- PILOT agreement. 12 I think you've got an argument that at that 13 point the road is within the village and 14 the village should maintain the road. 15 Well, actually, I'm incorrect. The road is 16 not being annexed. So you would still give 17 me two --18 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I think there 19 would be more -- you know, if there was a 20 bigger party to this thing, if that was on 21 the table, it would be more -- you know, 22 then I wouldn't see -- I'm not going to 23 speak for the whole board here. But I 24

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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.

My understanding, I CHARLES GUTTMAN: 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 1 hold harmless agreement. You have a town 2 attorney and a village attorney, I 3 guarantee you both of them know how to 4 write hold harmless agreement. I assume 5 you have -- the hold harmless agreement is

7 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.

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

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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

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

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.

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

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a little different.

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 quarantee, 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

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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 I think that distinguishes this boiled. project from the single-family homes. the fact that they were confused and uncertain of what the future is doesn't mean that this is not in the public interest.

> They being? DONALD THOMAS:

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

was on a self-owned water source is now on a public water supply. Are all your units now on water supply or do you have -- a public water supply or do you still have units?

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: One out of eight are on a private system.

STUART YETTER: You still have one on a private system?

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: And New York State safe water law made it so difficult. For me to set up a system out there, I come under the same jurisdiction that the city, that your town, your village comes under. I mean, you got two men working on your water, and that's just how complicated it gets, whether you're supplying, in my case, 20 units or whatever, as opposed to 8 or 900 families, My cost would just be exorbitant.

STUART YETTER: Do you have any documentation to that effect?

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

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

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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 So there's a benefit to New York taxes. State, the village and the residents and no detriment to the town, that all-in-all,

there's a benefit.

I guess what I'm missing -- I would love to have someone explain to me, what the detriment to the town is. If you have a benefit to the village and the residents and no detriment to the town, then all-in-all, there's a benefit of --

DONALD THOMAS: What is the benefit to the village? I have yet to hear you say that.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: The benefit to the village is, one, they're going to get another property they can tax.

DONALD THOMAS: That means the town is going to lose theirs --

CHARLES GUTTMAN: No, the town doesn't lose, because the PILOT will be the same.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What happens when the PILOT expires?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: When the PILOT expires, you go into Section 581-A, and at 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.

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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,

on 11-B and 11-C, perhaps you should tell us a little more about the Golden Lane and the statement that Mr. Frandsen paid money for installation.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Yes, he did. \$100,000 is your estimate of what that originally cost to put the mains in?

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: Yes.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: When -- as part of the construction of this project,

Mr. Frandsen paid -- when I say

Mr. Frandsen, the point is well taken,

ultimately the money was -- a check was

written by Mr. Frandsen. Ultimately that

money came from public funds, because all

of the funds from this ultimately came from

public funds. But the answer to that

question is yes, when the project was

constructed, the original water lines were

put in.

And I believe that cost was approximately \$100,000, and I think it's a lack of efficiency that have spent that money, connected it to a municipal water

system and then to disconnect it. And then 1 to create a second water system, I agree, 2 that's a lack of efficiency. And 3 ultimately that is public funds, which are 4 inefficiently being used, because 5 ultimately that's where those funds come 6 7 from. FRANK COMO: I think we touched on 8 this already, but Mr. Frandsen owned the 9 property and then dedicated it to the 10 11 company? CHARLES GUTTMAN: Yes, that's 12 13 correct. JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What does that 14 15 mean? FRANK COMO: You own the town -- or, 16 you own the road. 17 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: I thought you 18 were talking about the Golden Lane 19 20 property. CHARLES GUTTMAN: No, the road is 21 dedicated. It's a common thing that when 22 anyone is developing a project is that a 23 road is built and then it's given to the 24

municipality, because that's the way it is.

JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: Is the \$100,000 to install the road or the road and the water line? It seems like a lot of money for 600 feet of water line.

FRANK COMO: I believe the figure that was used in your petition was 90.

WILLIAM FRANDSEN: Yes, the water
line was 90. I believe the rule was we had
to repave it, if I remember, originally,
because it was oil and stone. And we
repaved it, because it wasn't done properly
in the beginning.

DONALD THOMAS: Just speaking from memory, I'm quite sure I have 90,000 in the roads, in addition.

MAREN MCMULLEN: In the petition you mentioned that as part of the community water system, it may require the petitioner to install a sprinkler system, is that -- can you speak to that, is that accurate?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: We're not sure. At 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.

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.

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

system from a creek for the fire system?

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Can you use the water from the creek?

DONALD THOMAS: There's a good sized creek.

CHARLES GUTTMAN: Well, the problem is you then have to get a truck up to that creek.

DONALD THOMAS: Not a truck, just a pump.

question, no, you cannot. There must be a reservoir on the site, and that answer that you got from whoever the code gentleman was, that is not correct. There has to be a reservoir of water on the site. The sprinkler system, that depends on how much money you spend to remodel your project, and if you spend over a certain amount of money, then it comes under the new code, which would require a sprinkler system.

I don't think that would happen, but there's no question that you will need reservoir of water on the site.

STUART YETTER: I wasn't speaking to the reservoir, I was just speaking to the 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.

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

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meetings, just as a background.

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

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,

because it has to do with -- and Chuck and Bill, you may have to help me with this a little bit.

The reality is this, there is a point where public safety becomes an issue as far as the integrity of the system itself. And as you know, there is an issue with water pressure far beyond, going up further beyond --

STUART YETTER: Let's keep this to the point. We're not concerned about the people beyond where Golden Lane is. All he's concerned about are the residents that are going to be setting on upper Whig Street here that are across, they're going to see a water main go right by their house, they're outside the village, the tap-in properties here.

MAYOR TORNATORE: How many wells have been dug or how many residents are on --

WILLIAM FOSTER: Are we talking just Golden Lane?

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.

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

availability and being able to future hook 1 up to those village systems --2 Now, this is really STUART YETTER: 3 going to affect three properties with the 4 potential of one other one, if somebody 5 were to build on the lot, on the corner 6 7 there. JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: So if that was 8 the case, if somebody did build on that, 9 they could tie into the water main? 10 MAYOR TORNATORE: Again, there's more 11 than one option out there available to 12 them. Again, it's those five options that 13 had it. All of those options are available 14 15 JOSEPH TOMAZIN, JR.: What are the 16 options? 17 MAYOR TORNATORE: One, they can 18 attempt to annex into the village, 19 secondly, they can attempt to dig a well, 20 thirdly, they can hook to the system. 21 FRANK COMO: Since we have an 22 adequate flow, I don't see there being any 23 problem. 24

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.

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

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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

for the surrounding neighborhood will be substantially diminished if the annexation is not approved.

The annexation would leave town taxpayers maintaining a road that would exist to serve primarily village residents. In addition, the annexation as proposed would leave village-owned water mains under town property roads that could expose town taxpayers to financial liabilities when those lines need maintenance.

I object to the proposed annexation.

I believe that it is not in the best interest of the Town of Newark Valley, because there are significant expenses and risks associated with the proposed annexation that would be subsidized by all town taxpayers.

DONALD THOMAS: What part did you want to change?

STUART YETTER: My objections may not be as strong as they were, but I think that overall --

DONALD THOMAS: They're all still

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there.

STUART YETTER: The generalities are 2 there. I certainly have more facts to consider than I had prior to this 4 information. A lot of good information was 5 presented here.

> We have Chuck Franzese FRANK COMO: 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.

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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

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

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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

have to come to us. 1 WILLIAM FRANDSEN I could get water from the same line, right? STUART YETTER: Anything will be 4 talked into negotiations. 5 FRANK COMO: If this is a big 6 project. MAYOR TORNATORE: We like meeting 8 once a year, that's okay. 9 STUART YETTER: Any further 10 discussion? 11 FRANK COMO: Bill Foster was here. 12 He's a former fire commissioner in the Town 13 of Public Works department in the village. 14 WILLIAM FOSTER: The only other thing 15 I've got to add is I've talked to the fire 1.6 chief, and he prefers to keep the hydrants 17 active and operational and the fire that 18 they had at the truck stop, he is 19 mentioning to me that they should have run 20 the main up to that section of property and 21 had a hydrant installed up there. 22 But in the village's defense, we did 23 not get an easement from there, because we 24

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