TOWN OF CLARKSON Public Hearing #2 on WIBA #1 November 29, 2022

The Town Board of the Town of Clarkson held a Public Hearing #2 on WIBA #1 on Tuesday, November 29, 2022 at the Stanley Pogroszewski Justice Court, 3655 Lake Road, Clarkson, NY at 6:00 P.M.

PRESENT:

Christa Filipowicz
Nick D'Amuro
Councilperson
John Culhane
Councilperson
Councilperson
Councilperson
Leslie Zink
Councilperson
Susan Henshaw
Town Clerk

Robert Viscardi Highway Superintendent

Richard Olson Attorney

Kevin Moore Building Inspector

Courtney Miller Assistant to the Supervisor

Tammy Baker Assessor
Scott Mattison MRB Group
Tod Ferguson MCWA

Jose Medina Brockport Fire Dept-Deputy Chief

Full Transcript of the entire Public Hearing attached.

RESOLUTION #294 MOTION TO CLOSE THE PUBLIC HEARING #2 ON WIBA #1

Introduced by Councilperson Culhane

Seconded by Councilperson Zink

Motion to close the public hearing #2 on WIBA #1.

VOTE OF THE BOARD

AYES: Supervisor Filipowicz, Councilpersons Culhane, D' Amuro, Guarino and Zink NAYES:None

RESOLUTION #295 MOTION TO PROCEED WITH THE WIBA#I VOTE

Introduced by Councilperson Guarino

Seconded by Councilperson D' Amuro

Motion to proceed with the WIBA#l vote.

VOTE OF THE BOARD

AYES: Supervisor Filipowicz, Councilpersons Culhane, D'Amuro, Guarino and Zink NAYES:None

11-29-2022

RESOLUTION #296

MOTION TO ESTABLISH WIBA#I TO INCLUDE 245 PROPERTIES IN THE TOWN WITH THE COST BORNE BY THE OWNERS OF THE INCLUDED PROPERTIES TOTALING FOR A TYPICAL SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE BEING APPROXIMATELY \$987.03 PER YEAR COMPOSED OF (1) A SHARE OF THE DEBT SERVICE ON A 38 YEAR BOND USED TO PAY FOR THE INFRASTRUCTURE; (2) ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE DISTRICT; AND {3) THE COST OF SUPPLYING WATER TO THE DISTRICT.

Introduced by Supervisor Filipowicz Seconded by Councilperson Culhane

Unanimously carried

Motion to establish WIBA#l to include 245 properties in the town with the cost born by the owners of the included properties totaling for a typical single-family residence being approximately \$987.03 per year composed of (1) share of debt service on a 38-year bond used to pay for the infrastructure; (2) administration, operation and maintenance of the district; and (3) the cost of supplying water to the district.

VOTE OF THE BOARD

AYES: Supervisor Filipowicz, Councilpersons Culhane, D' Amuro, Guarino and Zink NAYES: None

RESOLUTION #297 MOTION TO ADJOURN

Introduced by Councilperson Zink Seconded by Councilperson Culhane Motion to adjourn at 7:22 PM.

VOTE OF THE BOARD

AYES: Supervisor Filipowicz, Councilpersons Culhane, D' Amuro, Guarino and Zink NAYES:None

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Henshaw
Town Clerk

Approved 2-28-2023

1	TOWN OF CLARKSON BOARD MEETING
2	STANLEY POGROSZEWSKI JUSTICE COURTHOUSE
3	3655 LAKE ROAD
4	CLARKSON, NEW YORK 14430
5	NOVEMBER 29, 2022
6	COMMENCING AT 6 P.M.
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8	PRESENT:
9	CHRISTA FILIPOWICZ, TOWN SUPERVISOR
10	TOWN BOARD MEMBERS: NICK D'AMURO, LESLIE ZINK,
11	TOM GUARINO, JOHN CULHANE
12	RICHARD OLSON, TOWN ATTORNEY
13	SUSAN HENSHAW, TOWN CLERK
14	ROBERT VISCARDI, HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENT
15	COURTNEY MILLER, ASSISTANT TO THE SUPERVISOR
16	SCOTT MATTISON, TOWN ENGINEER WITH MRB GROUP
17	KEVIN MOORE, CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
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SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thank you, everybody, for coming. I would like to call this meeting of the Clarkson town board to order. Please join mein reciting the ''Pledge.''

(''Pledge of Allegiance'' was recited.)

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Please remain standing for a moment of silence for our servicemen and women, first responders, and veterans. Particularly those that paid the ultimate price. Thank you.

Just because we have a large group here tonight, I want to let everybody know where the exits are: Straight out where you came in or straight out the back. This door over here, that's an office, don't go over there if there's an emergency. Go this way, and it's straight down the hallway.

All town board members are present, along with Susan Henshaw, our town clerk; Bob Viscardi, the highway superintendent; Richard Olson, our town attorney; Courtney Miller, assistant to the supervisor; Scott Mattison, our town engineer with MRB Group; Kevin Moore, the code enforcement officer; Tammy Baker, our assessor.

And also with us tonight from the Monroe County

Water Authority is Tod Ferguson; from the Brockport Fire Department is Fire Chief Jose' Medina.

So I will open the public hearing for the town of Clarkson Water Benefit Area Number One. Just by way of background for people who weren't at the first meeting, a lot of people have been asking for water in various areas of the Town for years. It hasn't been affordable by those people to get it by themselves. So the town board has decided to apply for a Rural Development Grant three years ago to assist those of you without water. That was a long wait with Covid in there and all of the other things that have occurred in that three years, and that finally came through this summer, and that was to this point. Scott will go through the details of how much the grant was and the rest of the cost and stuff.

So I will let Scott do the presentation first and the second half the meeting will be open for public comment, but we will have some ground rules. Raise your hand to be recognized. We'll have enough time for everybody to speak, we'll go through once. If you have a second question, we'll go through again, and we'll just need your name and address for

the record. Be respectful, please.

So, Scott, would you like to start?

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SCOTT MATTISON: Absolutely.

First, I'm Scott Mattison with the MRB Group.

I'll run through the details of the project quickly,

and I'll take your questions at the end.

So, Christa, kind of ran through this already, the supervisor, the board members, the clerk, the assessor, the town attorney, the water authority is here as well.

So, the purposes of this meeting, in review for the work that was completed to date. We're going to review the project scope, review the total project costs, the property owner estimated costs, review the steps that are left to be taken, and the project schedule, and then we'll take the comments and questions at the end.

So goals and objectives of the public water system are to provide an affordable public water service, maximize potential grants and low interest loans, and create a long-term plan in providing public water based upon needs, requests, and feasibility.

So water district formation: The water district will be formed under Article 12A of the Town Law,

basically by Town board action. So a preliminary study was initiated by the town board, service areas were evaluated, the alternatives were considered, feasibility of the project area was determined, and the preliminary cost was established. Those have all been completed.

Formation process would include preparing the map plan and report, which has been completed, The total project costs are estimated in the annual cost of a typical single-family home was estimated. The legal public hearing was held, and that's what we're doing right now. Then the application for the comptroller's office for district approval was set at.

A little background information: The Monroe County Water Authority operates and maintains the water system, under what is called a "retail lease agreement." The average home utilizes 60 thousand gallons of water per year, approximately, and the town has received grant loan funding for the project, which we will go over.

So the overall project details: The project includes approximately 69,500 linear feet of water main, which will be installed to service approximately 178 homes. Fire hydrants are located

about 600 feet apart and at intersections. Water service is provided to each existing home and business that elects to sign up to receive water with the Monroe County Water Authority. Improvements are generally installed within the highway right-of-ways, and some cases temporary, permanent easements may be necessary depending on the water main locations.

So we're going to talk about something that we call an equivalent dwelling unit or an EDU. So the project costs are based on the number of EDUs, they're split over those. So a typical dwelling unit. Typically a single-family home is 1 EDU, two-family home is 2 EDUs, so on and so forth. Commercial properties are assessed at 1 EDU at a minimum. They could possibly be assessed more based on water usage if they use more than a typical single-family home. Vacant buildable lots are 1 EDU, and land-lock parcels are zero units unless the owner also owns an adjacent parcel with road frontage, then it's one EDU.

Some special rules for Ag parcels, in agricultural production and Ag district, are totally exempt from the special assessment for water, except for a house and one acre and any farm buildings that elect to hook up to public water.

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So the capitol cost estimate: The total project costs is \$7,655,000. The Town has received at \$2,955,000 in USDA rural development grant funding. The remaining portion, or the net local share, is \$4,700,000. This is financed at 1-1/2% interest for 38 years, which breaks down to be \$163,166 of an annual debt service payments. Those are split up over the 245 EDUs in the district. This leaves an estimated debt service cost perfect chargeable per 1 EDU of \$665.98. So the estimated cost of an average residential user for the first year for one EDU. the Monroe County Water Authority has a water meter and an account fee of \$240 that you would have to pay the first year. You'd have to install your own water service from the right-of-way line back to the home. This is estimated for hundred linear feet at \$15 a linear foot, so it's \$1,500.

The total internal plumbing changes to switch over to public water from your well, \$200. repayment of the long-term bonding we previously discussed is \$665.98. Purchase of water based on the 60 thousand of gallons year that is estimated, of \$306.05, and there's a reserved repair account of \$15. So this leaves a total first-year cost for the average resident user of a

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single-family home \$2,927.03. So the estimated cost for the average residential user after the first year, and the second year through the 38th year.

Repayment of the long-term bonding, \$665.98, purchase water \$306.05, reserve water repair account \$15. So the total second year beyond cost, \$987.03.

Some homeowner responsibilities: It will be the property homeowner's responsibility to install the water service from the right of way to the house. regardless of which side of the road that you're on, to bring the water service to the front right-of-way line, which in most cases is approximately 25 feet to the sideline of the road. It would be your responsibility to get if from that point to the home. You would need to abandon the well, or separate your well supply, from internal well changes to public water supply. You would have the initial Monroe County Water Authority meter to the home as we discussed. Homes over 500 feet from the main water main will be required to have a meter tile. would have to purchase water and comply with the Monroe County Water Authority requirements if you elect to hook up.

Some typical questions regarding keeping your private well. The Monroe County Water Authority

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offers the following options: The first would be to abandon your well. The homeowner is responsible for the cost associated with the well abandonment. The second opposition to is completely separate your well supply from the public water supply. So this would be a one-time easement fee of \$850 plus \$80 at this point every five years for an inspection. This is so the Monroe County Water Authority could come in and inspect it to make sure that the two water supplies are still separated. Option number three is to install a backflow prevention device which must be designed by a professional New York State licensed professional engineer; this is the most costly option.

So the role of Monroe County Water Authority in this project is to technical assistance, review and approval of plans and specifications, they supply potable water, meeting or exceeding state and federal standards, they operate and maintain the water supply in the distribution system, they coordinate new service installation and well abandonments, and they set up new customer accounts for billing.

So the advantages of the public water system consists of quantity and quality, increased fire protection, lower homeowners' insurance rate because

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of the fire protection, increase property values without automatically increasing in your assessment. Reassessments do not automatically take place because of a public water district being created. Enhanced marketability of your property in the future. Less worry about water supply, and it eliminates the cost associated with your private well,

So water system implementation: The possible timeline based on starting right now, about four to six months to prepare the plans and specs, another four to six months to obtain permits and approvals, easements, and anything else that is needed. Bidding and award of the contract under one or two months, and construction with somewhere around 9 to 12 months. So you're looking at a total timeline at this point of 18 to 26 months,

Just a few typical questions and answers: If you don't want water, do you have to pay for it? So if this goes through and the district is established, you have to pay for the water district debt, but if you don't hook up you don't pay for water use.

Will the project raise my assessment? Your assessment does not change. Your tax bill will include a separate water district tax for a special district line item.

If I don't hook up immediately could I hook up later? Yes, but if you elect to hook up later you have to pay the Monroe County Water Authority tap-in fee which is considerably higher than what it is initially.

At that point this is everything that I have.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Okay, thanks. So the

next step is the period of public comment. So,

again, just raise your hand if you would like to ask

questions, we have all of the experts up here from

the water authority. I know that there was some

questions last time, and they're all here tonight to

help with getting the facts out there for you.

So, we just need your name and address. Who would like to go first? Alan.

ALAN CROSS: Alan Cross, 1613 Drake Road. You mentioned something about a -- if your house is more than 500 feet from the road, something about a \$1,000 fee about a water tile. Could you just go over that?

SCOTT MATTISON: Yes. So there's not an actual set fee if you're more than 500 feet from the road, the water authority requires installation of a water meter tile. Correct, Tod?

TOD: Yes.

SCOTT MATTISON: So that is because you're so far

from the road they want the water meter out at the road, In order to do that it has to go in a tile that is at the right-of-way, it's up to the homeowner to purchase that and install that. I believe at the moment it is somewhere around \$700 or \$800.

TOD: You could buy it pre-made, then it's \$700. If you make one yourself -- and when we do it -- the cost for the parts is about \$250.

ALAN CROSS: So you could have the Monroe County Water Authority to do it?

TOD: No, we wouldn't do it, but we would give you a diagram on what to go and buy, just the materials is \$250, We'll put it in you or your plumber, if you're hiring someone, to do your service. We'll give you the full detail on how to install it, otherwise it will be -- if you want to buy one pre-made, there's manufactures that make everything in one unit, and they're a little bit more expensive.

ALAN CROSS: Who would install that?

TOD: Your plumber, and it's just a one-time fee. It's to be build housing container for you.

ALAN CROSS: Sometimes the house -- my house sits more than 500 feet from the road, and you snake it around, the water line --

1 Tod: Roughly 499. SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Okay. Thank you. 2 3 PATRICK WHITNEY: Patrick Whitney, 1200 Drake, My question is for the assessor. You're stating that the assessments are not automatically going up. Do you see the cost of the houses selling for more, 6 correct? 7 TAMMY BAKER: Correct. R PATRICK WHITNEY: How could they not be sold for 9 more if you're attached \$665 debt to each home? 10 could they not automatically be worth more? 11 12 TAMMY BAI, ER: I have proof of sales -- so I have 13 to have proof of sales that show that it's municipal 14 water, and you have to have enough sales. It's sort 15 of like solar panels. If you solar panels, I don't 16 have enough sales to tell me that the solar panel has 17 increased the resale value of the homes. PATRICK WHITNEY: If there's a debt attached how 18 does that not? 19 20 TAMMY BAKER: The debt is attached to your tax bill -- the Monroe County tax bill. It does not 21 22 apply to remember the overall assessment. 23 PATRICK WHITNEY: Okay. 2.4 TAMMY BAKER: The assessments are based on

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PATRICK WHITNEY: How does that not be more with

this debt attached to it? You're saying -- how many?

If I go to sell my house, I want to get a fair amount

for it and what I have already put in. You're

attaching a debt to it for 40 years. Do you see what

I'm saying?

TAMMY BAKER: Yes. Some people want municipal water. When they go to buy a house, they're looking at it, at least they don't have a well, and they don't have to buy all of the supplies for a bad well and at least they know that they have municipal water, And they don't have to go to the laundromat, or anything like that. Everything is --

PATRICK WHITNEY: So when I sell it at full disclosure, there's an attachment to it?

TAMMY BAKER: Yes.

PATRICK WHITNEY: Okay. I'll consider that.

WAYNE WARD: My name is Wayne Ward, and I live on Sweden Walker Road. I had my well -- I'm 400 feet from the road, and I had a waterline break one year. So I had this well driller, when he dug the trench, and he said why don't you put two lines in. He said, one, it hooks up to the well at the present time, and another one for when to get water service. And that's what I've done. And right in front of my well, which is about 15 feet from the ditch, I got it

all coiled up and sand on top so when you dig down with a backhoe and you hit sand, then you have to dig down all by hand. So, I believe that I got the correct line because he said that it had a yellow or blue stripe on the side of it. And I believe that you go underneath the road, because I'm on the west side

SCOTT MATTISON: Correct. Regardless of what side of the road the water main goes in, we will get your water service to your side of the road, So even if it's across road, the contractor who does the project will drill under the road and bring your water service to the curb stop to the edge of the right of the way and you could hook up to your side of the road.

WAYNE WARD: Okay. And my second question is how soon do I sign up?

SCOTT MATTISON: That's what we're here to work out tonight.

MICHELLE REIS: Michelle Reis, 522 Lawton Road.

Is there not a way that a clause could be put into this -- water is going to attract people to build.

Could we not put in a clause in here that says as you build the cost for the original homeowners will go down and you allocate it to whoever builds down the

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road?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: That is the plan. That's a part of it. So if people subdivide and build off, that's more users.

MICHELLE REIS: So if 20 houses go in, is the cost is going to be

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Right.

MICHELLE REIS: Will they pay \$600?

SCOTT MATTISON: So right at the moment there is 200 -- I believe that it's 243 -- 245 units. So the town would add that, 265 units. It's up to them what they want to do. They could continue to be collect the same debt service and pay it off faster, or they could divide it over the 265 units and lower the overall cost.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Yes. Typically it would be re-evaluated. As more users go in, we're dividing that. You know a larger denominator.

JACK FULLER: Jack Fuller from Drake Road. I've listened here that the town attorney, I believe, sent to one of my neighbors. It looks like after this meeting you all vote, and one of the things that you vote on is whether all the properties and property owners within the proposed district benefit, and you're supposed to complete this vote based upon the

evidence presented here at today's hearing. So I just wanted to let everybody here know, that this isn't just a Q&A based upon what I see in the law here. It is our duty here tonight to present evidence so that our town board could represent us. And it looks like that in your vote you have to vote on whether all of the people in this district are benefitting, and if you find that any part or portion of the property or property owners within the proposed district or extension are not benefitted, thereby, for the certain property owners benefit, is thereby included, that you shall specify the necessary changes of the boundaries.

So, I'm worried right now because there's a lot of people in the district that don't have good water. And if you go ahead and vote for this, I think that it's going to go to a petition or vote, and it's going to get struck down. So, ultimately, the people that have good well water are going to be upset because you didn't vote, you know, based on their needs. You didn't change the boundaries. And the people with bad water are probably going to get upset because this will probably get shut down because of a popular vote.

So I would like for you to redraw the

boundaries. I would like for everybody in the room today to present evidence and let the town board know whether or not this is going to be a benefit to you.

As for myself, my current cost for my water is \$248 a year. So this includes my submersible pump, my pressure tank, the amount of salt that I buy, my water softener system, my pressure switch, and the filters that I use. And if I only let these items go to the warranty period -- so my pump is more than 18 years old. But if I only price these out for how long they're guaranteed or warrantied by the manufacturer, my maximum cost per year comes out to \$510. That's substantially less than what this public water would be.

So when you vote, I would like you to take that in mind. I'll drop off the itemized cost for my house here, but I should not be part of this district. I do not benefit, and I will live here for the entire 38, 40 years of the life expectancy of the system. So please remove me when you re-draw the lines. Would you like me to walk this up now or afterwards?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: You could walk it up now?

FEMALE: Could I ask you where you buy your salt?

JACK FULLER: Yes. I get it at Runnings. 1 They're a little cheaper than Lowe's. I use two bags 2 a month. 3 FEMALE: Oh, we use two bags every two weeks. 4 MALE: Yes. Me too. I'm paying more for salt than 5 I am for water. JACK FULLER: And I want to clarify, I'm just here tonight to find a solution. There's a lot of 8 people that have bad water. I'm not sure if it's 9 feasible to draw new wells. I'm not sure what the 10 cost is; I haven't had to do. People with bad water 11 would like to see good water, I'm not one of them, so 12 I don't want to be in this project. 13 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: One thing that I would 14 15 add, this is not the Town doing this. This the Town 16 trying to assist residents who for years have come in here and tried to do it by different streets, and the 17 expense was not something that they could do at the 18 time. 19 JACK FULLER: Have you surveyed how many need 20 water? Because we could probably service that. 21 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Whose we? 22 JACK FULLER: A consortium of citizens. 23 24 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Well, that hasn't happened. 25

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JACK FULLER: I'll put up the first 5,000. It's way too much money. Way too much money.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: I think that there is a misunderstanding that there's an assumption, I think that it was said at the last public hearing, that people haven't re-dug their wells and done everything like that. I guess we'll hear from them tonight.

JACK FULLER: Let's hear from them, please.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Hang on.

FEMALE: People need water.

JACK FULLER: I don't need water.

excuse me. Stop now. This is a public hearing.

I said that it's going to be respectful. I will recognize you to speak. I recognized you, you don't start calling for votes in this meeting. It's not the point. So, we got the money. I can assure you that with this grant, if you're saying \$7,000,000 isn't going to help everybody in this room, and you vote it down, then you could be assured that we will never get this opportunity again. So I can also tell you, since I've been on the town board long enough, I know that people came in on Drake Road years ago, passed petitions, a lot of things, and the people that were passing the petitions then and didn't want

it, they are the people that want it now. know, I think this is an assist for the residents if 2 they want it. 3

> WAYNE WARD: My name is Wayne Ward. another consideration here. On my road I had people that didn't want water and they changed their mind because right across the road they got a corn field. They are using Paraquat and Round Up on those fields to kill the weeds. And if you look in the what's in my water through the State of New York, you got strontium* and gasoline is our biggest contaminants in the ground water. So you may think that you got good water right now, but eventually you may not have good water. You don't want to kill this project because this is -- I had 11 petitions on my road alone, and they've been all turned down, and I don't want to see it turned down again.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thank you.

CURT HAMLIN: Curt Hamlin of 992 West Avenue. Has anyone approached people that live across the street -- down the street?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: They have approached us already, but this is -- the grant is a defined area. So that's what we're dealing with.

CURT HAMLIN: Does that reduce the EDUs?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Maybe the water authority -- or Scott could help me.

SCOTT MATTISON: Yes. Absolutely. Because of the amount of work that you have to do with the Rural Development providing all kinds of audits and everything else, it's too much work for the Town of Sweden, Clarkson, and the Town of Murray to go in this together and provide all of that paperwork. There's very few people in Sweden and Murray.

The idea would be to the town to form a district, if it goes through, to establish out of district -- get agreements with out of district users, they would then collect debt service from those users as well, which would be used to lower the cost.

MALE: I just want to note that running water in the Town of Sweden at this point is very expensive because they hit a lot of rock. So they'll jump at the chance to get water at this price,

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: I can tell you we had a couple of residents that had called us from Sweden and we had discussions with their board as well, just as questions.

 $\mbox{\sc MALE:}$ So it would increase the EDUs borrowed and the price would go down.

SCOTT MATTISON: There is a portion of this project that could serve Sweden,

JOCELYN RUSCIO: Jocelyn Ruscio, 2660 Redman.

Previously was my understanding was that this was an all or nothing project. That's the first time that I heard something about redrawing the boundaries; is that possible?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: No.

JOCELYN RUSCIO: Do we all have to jump on this $\label{eq:constraint} \mbox{or } \mbox{it}^{\, 1} \mbox{s} \mbox{--}$

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: My understanding that it's put in as a project with the boundary lines. Scott has --

SCOTT MATTISON: So part of the project you can't really redraw the boundaries because water doesn't jump from pipe to pipe. You don't put water in front of his house to get to the next house. And if you do put water in front of somebody's house that doesn't want it, they do benefit even if though they think they do. They now has access to public water. They now have fire protection, Those are all things that they didn't have before.

JOCELYN RUSCIO: Okay. That was just one of my questions. So, how long do we have to accept this grant? Is it an unlimited amount of time is it --

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SCOTT MATTISON: Supposed to be done and completed within one year from July.

JOCELYN RUSCIO: Okay. When -- let's say we do move forward with the project, when would payment start for the residents? Does it start at the beginning of the project, at the end of the project?

SCOTT MATTISON: That's going to depend when the

Town has to begin to start borrowing money.

Somewhere along the way the Town has to start borrowing money to pay costs associated with the project. We're going of to interest payments on that money, so whenever those interest payments come due is most likely when they'll have to start collecting money. It doesn't mean that they have to collect the entire amount the first time. Some of them just collect enough to pay that interest and it could begin there. That's up the Town, whatever their finances look like right now.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All right. Let me give somebody else a chance. In the back there.

BRUCE BEVINS: Yes. Bruce Bevins, 393 Lawton
Road. So you have \$3,000,000 free, right? Nobody
has to pay on that \$3,000,000, right? So if you put
in \$3,000,000 worth of pipeline and nobody pays a
penny, and you go to the roads where they need the

1 water. 2 SCOTT MATTISON: You can't do that. BRUCE BEVINS: Why? 3 4 SCOTT MATTISON: US Rural of Development have determined that based on this project, this amount of 5 money is what is affordable. Rural Development will not let you spend grant money until all of the loan money has been expended. So you can't take the grant 8 9 money and spend that first. BRUCE BEVINS: It's not free then. 10 11 SCOTT MATTISON: Nothing is free. 12 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: It's an offset to the 13 project. 14 STEVE BURRELL: Steve Burrell, 1270 Drake Road. 15 It seems like the biggest argument is cost. Break it 16 down, 987 yearly, it works out to \$82 a month, and \$19 a week. 17 The last meeting there was information about the 18 19 water samples that were taken and it wasn't mentioned 20 tonight. I think that really puts in perspective the 21 question of who needs or doesn't need water. Could 22 you share those results with us? 23 SCOTT MATTISON: Yes, based on the water samples 24 that I collected, we can infer that 30 percent of the

wells in this water district are not fit for human

1 consumption. STEVE BURRELL: And they contained e-coli. 2 3 SCOTT MATTISON: They contained either chloraform ore-coli. 4 STEVE BURRELL: Which is animal or human waste. 5 6 SCOTT MATTISON: Correct. STEVE BURRELL: And it could come from your 7 septic, the neighbor's septic or farm field. Now you 8 9 free your well temporarily of e-coli or take care of 10 the source. I would say based on that alone, I'm not 11 a fan of e-coli or bloody diarrhea, so I'm going to 12 say that that constitutes to me, and pretty much 13 everybody in this room --14 BRUCE BEVINS: They make an ultraviolet light 15 that you put --16 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All right. Let's one 17 person at a time. 18 GAVIN VOGT: Is there someone in your 19 neighborhood with cows and pigs, could that be 20 causing thee-coli in the rest of our wells 21 PATRICK WHITNEY: Ask this gentleman how many 22 pharmaceuticals he pulled out of the water. There's a 23 water main break down the street tonight. 24 still doing Bergen. They're \$2,000,000 over budget. 2.5 Are we going to talk about that?

SCOTT MATTISON: What do you mean \$2,000,000 over budget?

MALE: If we had done this 15 years ago, it would have been a third of the cost than it was and you guys all shot it down then.

PATRICK WHITNEY: I agree with you.

GAVIN VOGT: And we could wait another 15 years and quadruple the cost again. Just get it done because you and the other guy and Drake Road that says we don't need water because you just moved in the last of couple years. The rest of us have been dealing with this shit for 15, 20 years.

PATRICK WHITNEY: Thee-coli --

GAVIN VOGT: It doesn't matter. I want it, you don't.

JOCELYN RUSCIO: Could I just add one more thing to this? It's not just e-coli. I have a ton of silt and minerals in my well that if you took water from my kitchen sink you would see all of these things floating in there because it just builds up, and it's wrecked -- I can't tell you how many appliances in the last 14 years in my house. I can not give my animals water from the tap. I spend a good -- at least \$1,000 a year just to buy bottled water for my home. I mean, right, those of us that have been here

for forever and that haven dealing with this, it is more than just e-coli in the water.

COUNCILPERSON D'AMURO: As far as projects in the past, just to put this in perspective, I got a hold of Scott a couple of weeks ago, and you could look at the 19 projects listed there in the larger region, and the average is there -- were below the average in all of the cost even with the inflation where it is right now. Should this project go over budget, as Bergen was mentioned as I investigated that one Scott, correct me if I'm wrong, we can apply to USDA for more grant money and more loan?

SCOTT MATTISON: Correct,

COUNCILPERSON D'AMURO: They're usually -- likely to give that out?

SCOTT MATTISON: Correct.

COUNCILPERSON D'AMURO: Or we can find plenty other funds to cover the over-budget costs, such as -- we want to use ARPA funds or things like that, right?

SCOTT MATTISON: Yes. The Bergen situation is not anywhere like this at this point. The Bergen situation is something that happened in the middle of Covid. There's nothing that you can do about it.

It's not over budget by any means. If the project

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comes in above what these costs are we're going to be right back here doing this again. There's no way for the Town just to change the cost of the project and assess a higher debt service to you.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: We are just sort of the instrument to get the money to the residents. It's not -- no one here has anything in this game. It's not a Town issue. We just want to be the tool to get you the money if we can and we were successful, and now it's up to all of you to decide if you want to take advantage of that or not.

GARY MANTEGNA: My name is Gary Mantegna, I lived on Sweden Walker Road for 32 years. And I was part of the 11 or 14 petitions to get water on our road. Fifteen years ago I dug out -- we're going to call it a crib -- I put two 1,700 gallon water tanks in the ground. I have water hauled in every five weeks, six weeks, at a cost of \$75 alone. We do that -- that's over \$1,600-\$1,700 that I'm just paying to have water brought in because my well is no good.

I have four kids. My wife went to the laundromat every summer from spring to fall, doing six people's laundry because we could not do laundry. Our water was so hard that we blew out the faucets. I've gone through -- and tanks that I put

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in, I've gone through five hot water heaters because of the well water, and you know the cost of that is \$800-\$900 a pop. So I look at all the money that I have spent, you said how much you spent, couple hundred bucks a month -- whatever your cost was for your salt water or whatever. Maybe I got it wrong, fella, I'm sorry. But anyway, I spent a lot of money within the last 32 years in this house, and just to have affordable drinking water, and whole-house filters. I put those tanks in just to -- because we couldn't drink the water. I mean, my toilets would turn black in the inside, the washing machines went, faucets went, dishwasher went. Look at all that cost. And that's nothing compared to what we're going to pay to have the water come down our roads and be safer.

We have no fire protection. If my house catches on fire, forget it, by the time that they get there, it's marshmallow time; it's done. The house was built in 1875, and it's going to go like a match stick. So, in either with the tankers and the equipment they have here, where are you going to get the water? You have to run it Ridge Road down from my house to Gilmore from my house, because I'm in the middle. So we have no fire protection and my house

would be gone.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: May be Jose' could speak to that.

JOSE' MEDINA: I'm Deputy Chief Jose' Medina from the Brockport Fire Department. So, pretty much like he's saying, the fire protection is one of the huge things that you think about with this project. Yes, it's going to cost you a little bit, but that could be the difference between life or death. We do have a 3,000-gallon tanker. Three thousand gallons is gone in about five minutes. The next closest tanker to us for, pretty much for all of these districts, is Kendall or Murray. So you're talking another 15 or 20 minutes away. Each one of our engines which we have, hold about 4,000 gallons. Same thing, that lasts for about three to five minutes.

So, by the time that we get people, two firehouses, because we're 100% volunteer still, and by the time we get someone to the firehouse to get pieces of equipment to any of these areas, we're anymore between five to 10 minutes. That's minimum. Then to get water, there's probably like 15 minutes or so for the tanker. That's typically not the first truck out. We try to make that the second truck out for any areas that don't have hydrants.

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Hydrants are a huge thing for us. We could have a hydrant hit in less than two minutes, and add water to that truck and have water flowing to any fire. That obviously helps with any type of rescues that we have to make. If there's anybody trapped in the house, God forbid, water, water, water is our key thing. Unfortunately, our priority is our life safety. We can't save you if we're not safe. If we don't have water to get one of you guys out, obviously that makes the difference.

So, from our perspective, this is a huge thing for us, a huge thing for you guys. So, we -- as we keep going with the projects, I believe this covers the rest of Clarkson. I know that the Town of Sweden is working on finishing the last few roads that they don't have. At that point that cuts out of your tax on that because we will not be purchasing another tanker after this because if we don't need a tanker, why would we keep tanker.

KEVIN: Kevin "not audible'' I live on Ireland
Road. Just as an approximate cost of a tanker,
knowing that --

JOSE' MEDINA: A little over a half million dollars.

KEVIN: Right, and knowing what Hamlin is

covering for their new pumpers. The fire equipment 1 is expensive. 2 JOSE' MEDINA: It is. They're a lot. And 3 typically right now we're trying to get a better 4 5 schedule for buying new trucks because after 10 to 15 6 years the lovely New York salt starts to ruin 7 everything, and it all costs us as well with the equipment. Obviously, we cut back on equipment, 8 9 that's a cut back on taxes and everything else as 10 well. GARY: Gary "not audible* So, how long do you 11 12 think that it would take to go down from Ridge Road to Gilmore? 13 JOSE' MEDINA: If there was a fire? 14 GARY: If there was a fire and to run a line, How 15 16 long do you think it would take --JOSE' MEDINA: We wouldn't run a line, 17 We have a port of pond that holds about 22 hundred gallons of 18 water. We would put an engine, depending on how far 19 the house is from the road 20 21 Gary: At the road. JOSE' MEDINA: Your house is close to the road? 22 GARY: Yes. 23 24 JOSE' MEDINA: Our base pumper, which would be fighting the fire which is our main attack, it would 2.5

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have a port of pond sitting at the road in front of them, and they would be drafting out of that, and as quick as they're sucking that water, we're trying to pump water back in. So with your location, depending on how trucks get bottled up and if we can keep them on the same side the road, it could be anywhere from a truck going to Ridge Road to fill up, which includes more trucks coming to fill them. Usually we have Spencerport, Hamlin, Hilton go to our fill sites, they would fill up tankers, and then they would either go a complete block, which is obviously huge. Or we try to work them where we will have trucks coming from one direction and then alternate and come from the other direction, and they would keep dumping into these ponds until the fire is out and everything

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GARY: What kind of a timeframe is that? I'm not going to hold you to it.

JOSE' MEDINA: Honestly, it's hard to say. If we're going for a fill site, from the time we get an engine started to go to that fill site and establish a fill site, you're anymore from 15 to 20 minutes in because it's normally -- it would not be one of Brockport's fire trucks at a fill station because you

will have either Hilton, Spencerport or typical to 1 Hamlin. So the time that it takes their guys to get 2 the job, get to their firehouse and respond to our 3 fire district, we're up to 15 minutes, 4 GARY: We're done. Just so that you know, every 5 person in the district and surrounding area, is all 6 volunteer. The nearest paid fire department is North Greece. 8 9 MALE: There was a house fire on Drake Road, I think in 2020, it was a total loss. 10 JOSE' MEDINA: I don't know if anybody follows 11 the Brockport Fire District page, we were up on Reed 12 Road for a barn fire about a week and a half ago, and 13 they don't have water up there, And by the time that 14 we got trucks from Murray, Bergen -- which is kind of 15 16 close -- they're the only other tank that is close besides our own. Anybody east of us doesn't have a 17 tanker. So we're getting it from Genesee County or 18 19 Orleans County or Hamlin. 20 GARY: So we're toast.

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JOSE' MEDINA: Unfortunately, yes.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: In the back,

BRUCE BEVINS: Yes. Question for the engineer again. So you're saying -- you said that the project is 13 miles.

SCOTT MATTISON: Approximately.

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BRUCE BEVINS: You can't cut the project in half and spend the \$3,000,000?

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SCOTT MATTISON: No. You can not --

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BRUCE BEVINS: Why does the Town -- why are you choosing to do 13 miles of pipe?

SCOTT MATTISON: I'm choosing to do 13 miles of pipe because they have interest from people within the 13 miles of pipe. If you want to cut the project down to the half the size, Rural Development is going to remove the money to maintain the cost as it currently is. Rural Development has a formula, they have decided based on the income of the people in this district, this is what is affordable. changes -- if you try to get additional money from anyone, they will remove money. If you try to change the project size, they will remove money. There is no way of making it any cheaper.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: For those that are weren't at the earlier public hearing, we're -- the people that -- could you stand up and talk so that we can all hear? Your name and address for the record.

JAMIE ALMETER: Jamie Almeter. Let me explain a a little bit about a grant. We've applied for grants for grants through the fire department for years.

grant works -- you take a project, you have whatever they come up with the \$7,000,000 or whatever for the project. You could apply to this government, state, whatever, for a grant. They will no way ever pay for a complete project. They're going to pay a part of it. Now you come back to you and you say no to this, you say we want to downsize it. So now you have to go through the whole process, now your project is \$5,000,000, and you have to go through the grant process again and apply, and they're not going to give you the three, they might give you a million and a half this time. They don't have to give you anything. It's a catch-22. They're not paying for the whole project.

And if anything goes wrong with it, you were granted \$3,000,000 for this project. This project gets voted down, you don't get the \$3,000,000.

They're not going to give it to you. They're not going to say, oh, here's \$3,000,000. Just do what you want with it. No. If this project is voted down, that money is gone. You don't get it.

So that's a little bit how the grant works.

It's not a -- yes, we want to do this and give us the money, it doesn't work that way.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: For those that weren't at

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the last meeting, the eight areas of this grant, the streets that are being serviced, that will bring water to anybody in the town. I'm not sure if everybody caught that. So everybody in Clarkson will then have public water. So that's why it is the size that it is.

DALE MARSHALL: Obviously, Clarkson has invested a lot of time in this and everything. But my question about the schedule from this date on, I think that it was 1826 project or something like that. So, I'm assuming that it's a go, and we're moving forward with this.

SCOTT MATTISON: At this point, the district has not formed

DALE MARSHALL: What do we need to get this going again?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: First, could I have your name and address for the record for the record for Sue.

DALE MARSHALL: Dale Marshall, Drake Road.

SCOTT MATTISON: That's kind of why we're here tonight. I believe that the Town is going to form the district tonight, it's subject to permissive referendum, and when the permissive referendum is over we'll know what's going to happen. If it gets

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to that point.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Over here.

CHRISTINE OLIVER: Christine Oliver, 363 Lawton.

Just a question. You said that it's 665.98. The

last meeting wasn't it the \$620? Why has it gone up?

SCOTT MATTISON: Yes. So -- you want me to touch
on that?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Yes.

SCOTT MATTISON: So, the overall project costs, the 7.55, whatever exactly it was, million dollars, has not changed. The reason that the debt services changed the Town has a new assessor, and she has reviewed the parcel list. She has found that there's more agricultural -- agriculturally exempt parcels in than what was originally in there, so it reduced the number of EDUs, which is the reason for the change in the debt service costs. There's less EDUs that it's divided over.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Yes, in the back. A name and address.

DEBBIE LONGBINE: Debbie Longbine, 373 Lawton
Road. You know, again, all of us want water, and I
have nothing to do with those people getting water.
I understand what it's like, however, we have
excellent water. We've had it tested. We lived here

for 14 years, and we've never had appliance problems. 1 2 3 5 My question is, you said the people came to you, 6 they want to have the water to come in. Is there a 7 8 percentage of who wants it, as opposed who doesn't? Is there any kind of -- do we know how many people 9 want it as opposed to it? 10 11 12 purpose of this public hearing and --1.3 14 15

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Everything we have. We drink our water. We've been told to drink our water over Monroe County water. I work with people that have Monroe County water and they still bring bottled water to work.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Well, I think that's what we're trying to find out here. That's the

DEBBIE LONGBINE: This is a small percentage of people.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: There has been many people who have contacted us. Like I shared in the last meeting and I haven't shared that much this This is as a result of people calling us all time. of the time. Either they're bringing in little samples of brownish water or calling me to a new -- when is the grant coming through. I need a new appliance. Is it going to be done within the next six months. You know --

DEBBIE LONGBINE: Well, unfortunately, like

1 anything else that we deal with, we got a problem. 2 If you don't have a problem, you're not going to contact someone. Again, I don't blame those people, 3 4 and I don't deny them the water. I just don't feel that I should have to pay anything when I have 5 excellent water. I have not replaced a thing. I 6 drink my water. I do my laundry in it. I let my 8 husband drink it. PATRICK WHITNEY: I've calmed down. 9 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: That's okay. Me too. 10 PATRICK WHITNEY: This is a \$4,700,000 question: 11 How many people can you say right now, that have 12

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How many people can you say right now, that have died -- from private water, that have died from drinking their water? And the many lawsuits that we have heard, Camp LeJuene, the Erin Brockovich story.

I mean, there's a ton of stories.

GAVIN VOGT: It's all ground water. You're going to throw that one thing out there from all of this?

JACK FULLER: Camp LeJuene, Erin Brockovich was one from ground water leaching in from a neighboring property. If they had public water they wouldn't have been sick. A good example you just threw out there.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: In back over here.

TAMMY TSCHIDERER: Tammy Tschiderer, 170 Lawton

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Road. For us, my husband has four stage leukemia. It is a chemically-based induced leukemia. We have been here 16 years. We have every filtration system in our house, and we want public water. I have a farm field across from me. I love where I live. I grew up here my whole life. But I want public water. I don't want to risk his health anymore. If you watch somebody go through chemo, because it's a chemically-induced leukemia, it is definitely from pesticides and all the stuff he has taken in. So for me, it's very important.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thank you.

ALAN CROSS: Another thing too, anyone that lives on Drake Road, I think you would be very scared. If you look on Redmond Road where the transfer station is. For decades it had an open air dump there, that was before they sealed the dump on the bottom and things like that. All of that stuff, God knows what is in that dump. It was closed in 1982. But God knows what's in there, what was dumped in there, and what is getting in the ground water, which I don't think that anybody or the Town has ever even looked for the different chemicals that could be in the ground water.

One other thing, there's a -- I was talking to

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Bob Viscardi, one of the reasons why Pesh* Homesteads there on -- north of the transfer station there on Redmond Road got public water because when they took samples from the drainage ditch on the edge of Redmond Road they found dangerous chemicals in it.

And that's one of the reasons, if you remember, that we have spoken. God knows what is in the ground water, like I said, on Drake Road. I live as the crow flies directly across from the transfer station and the old dump.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thanks, Alan.

WAYNE WARD: Wayne Ward again, 3267 Sweden Walker Road. I would like to know on the project where are you going to start when you start?

SCOTT MATTISON: All of that would completely be up to the contractor. Once the contract is bid we really don't have that much input anymore, how and when they do it. We give them a certain of amount of days to finish, and they can do whatever they like after that, basically.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thank you. This gentleman here.

STUART HANSEL: Stuart Hansel, 304 Lawton Road. We have an excellent well. I've been there 40 years, filled pools, washed cars. The water is good. My

daughter comes from Kendall over to get water because 1 our water is better than theirs. I see no excuse why 2 should I take it. I agree with the lady over there. 3 4 What's it going to cost me if I don't hook up and don't want it? 5 SCOTT MATTISON: If it all goes through and 6 you're in district and you elect not to hook up, you 7 8 pay the debt service and nothing else. STUART HANSEL: How much is that going to cost? SCOTT MATTISON: Six sixty-five a year. 10 STUART HANSEL: How much? 11 SCOTT MATTISON: Six sixty-five a year. 12 STUART HANSEL: Do they put that on your tax bill 13 14 or is it a separate bill? 15 16 17

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SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Yes. And that was another thing that I wanted to correct because there was some fliers going around that somebody else provided, and they said something about the amount that would be taxed and then there was like another thing, like maybe tax on the tax. Just that number is the tax. There is nothing added on to that.

JASON HORN: I'm Jason Horn from Lawton Road. We can't all assume that we know each other's situations. But I also have very good well water. moved in the town 12 years. I put in the necessary

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equipment to have that kind of drinking water for my family and I raised them here. I just -- I think that, piggy backing off of a couple conversations I just want to make sure. You have \$7,000,000 that you're spending here in the Town of Clarkson that is representing your residents. You hear from people. I'm not going to call to tell you that the my well is awesome. I'm not going to do that. want you to know that my water is good. drinking off of my own property, my land being self sufficient, that's why I moved out there. That's part of being in the rural area. Yes, there's different situations. I live across the field. don't want to take healthy water away from anybody. But are those that are me to advocate or drinking water systems that they have and they treat, that are perfectly, they have been tested? And I invested in a well that supplies proper supply, filtration, reverse osmosis to get the water where I want it.

There's people like me around Clarkson, and I want to know that those people are represented as well in this discussion. That's just the point. We can't assume that we know everyone's situation. But I guess the only way for you to know is for us to tell you. And I don't know how people that are okay

with their systems tell you because you're going to hear only from those that don't have good drinking water. So, that's my point.

If it's the majority of the 174 houses or currently 178 wells that are out there, heck, let's do it. But if it's 50 of those out of the 178 that's not the majority of Clarkson in this waterdistrict. And I don't think anybody knows that or could answer that question. Are the 50 here? Are the 50 -- I don't know if there's 50 homes in this room. But just making the sure that the decision is -- to spend over \$7,000,000 that are we're going to spend and pay over 40 years, mayne 10 percent increase in our tax bills --

MALE: I'll be dead when it's paid off.

Are we doing the -- are we represented? That's all.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All right. Thank you.

MIKE WHIPPLE: Mike Whipple, Ireland Road. You got it down here that one to two months for bidding and awarding a contract. So, would that -- I mean, you don't have the bids in yet, so how do you have a final price on what it is actually going to cost?

SCOTT MATTISON: It's based on a cost estimate from similiar projects.

1	MIKE WHIPPLE: But every ground system is
2	different, and you never know what you're going to
3	run into underground.
4	SCOTT MATTISON: We're never 100% sure about
5	anything.
6	MIKE WHIPPLE: So there's a variable there.
7	SCOTT MATTISON: Correct.
8	MIKE WHIPPLE: That could change at any time,
9	SCOTT MATTISON: It's going to be completely
10	whatever the bids come in at, Correct.
11	MIKE WHIPPLE: And then the previous bids and the
12	cross effective things were done prior to any
13	increase and cost of fuel and equipment cost and
14	things of that nature,
15	SCOTT MATTISON: These costs are current as of
16	July. All we can do. You have to come up with a
17	project. You have to come up with a cost. You have
18	to submit that to get grant money. You just can't
19	apply and say that we'll come up with that in the
20	end.
21	MIKE WHIPPLE: But you'll know for a fact once
22	the bids come in.
23	SCOTT MATTISON: Correct.
24	MIKE WHIPPLE: So is there an allowance for that
25	to be adjusted?

SCOTT MATTISON: Yes. There's a contingency built in to this, absolutely. 2

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MIKE WHIPPLE: One more thing: All of these people that have great water, I'm kind of in that riding in that same boat too. But, you know, my concern is the fire hydrants. There's no fire hydrant or anything close to my house, and if that's the cost of, you know, what we got to do for fire protection, it's something that you have to take in consideration. I have a pond a quarter acre pond in my backyard, but when it's 14 degrees out good luck getting water out of that.

SCOTT MATTISON: If it's in the backyard, the truck is not going to make that. The trucks don't go off road well; they're too heavy.

MIKE WHIPPLE: I have a driveway out to it, but there's here nor there, that's what I'm saying. mean, I would like to see a fire hydrant in front of my house.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All right. Thank you. MIKE MAULT: Mike Mault, 2108 Ireland Road. We got to leave for sports and I wanted to get my say

in. We're in support of public water. And I disagree with the gentleman over there. We have a

perfectly fine well. We have a reverse osmosis,

water softener, all of that, but I'm looking at all of the benefits of public water. And, honestly, I'm a little jealous of these new houses going up on 3 4 Townline Road, they all have public water. been there for 15 years, my house is 180 years old. Two thousand -- it's close to 2023, I don't want to 6

live like 1800s anymore.

We have a septic well. I want public water and all of the good things that come with it. water pressure. I want to just be able turn on the faucet and the water comes out like everybody else I don't want to be like a around this county. caveman anymore. There's way more benefits.

You know, something that no one else brought up, when the power goes out we don't have water. sucks. And just last year during the wind storm, and the wind storms are going to come back this year, and the power is going to go out, and we don't have water. You can't flush the toilets, you can't take showers. There's way more benefits with public water, and I have a perfectly good well, but I don't I want to cut it off and I want to have it anymore. want to turn on the faucet and have running water like the rest of society.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Thank you.

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JOCELYN RUSCIO: It's not all about the drinking water. Those of us that have been here for many, many years, and we survived the many, many dry summers that we've had here. I have to rotate if I'm going to wash dishes. I take military showers because I have to conserve my water. I've run out of water two times since I've been here, and I don't want to ever do it again. So when summer comes and the dryer months come, and you go into the conservation mode and, like the man just said, you're living like a caveman in the 1800s. It's kind of ridiculous. I can't be the only one that has a well that goes dry or close to dry.

MALE: You're not the only one.

JOCELYN RUSCIO: So it's not just drinking water. There's other issues too.

DALE MARSHALL: Dale Marshall, Drake Road, I just want to share a story that happened to me. I had a well and I lived on Roosevelt Highway, and when I came home from work one day I turned on the faucet and the water was brown. I tried to figure out what was going on. I went outside, and my neighbor said, Are you having problems with your well? And I said, Yea. You know, it turns out five of us in the neighborhood, all -- it turns out that is it was

contaminated by chloroform bacteria. They were building a house next to me and they put in a well and it opened up a fischer. And it turns out it was the dumping grounds for the Duffy Mott, a food processing place in Hamlin for apple cores and peach pits and all of that stuff. And it broke down, and it was a 11 years before I could get public water. And I couldn't do my laundry. I couldn't -- I couldn't wash my dishes or anything for over a year until I put in a whole house chlorinating system, filtration system. The cost of all of that -- and it still wasn't comfortable because there was so much chlorine in the water. I still couldn't do my laundry because it would bleach everything out.

So, I sympathize with people that have good wells, and I understand, but that's a real-life story that happened to me about 30 years ago. So just because it's good now, it doesn't mean that it's going to stay that way.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Okay. We'll wrap it up with one more question here.

DEBBIE LONGBINE: I'm sorry, I don't have a question, I have a statement. I don't think that anyone here that doesn't want the water is our doing with the the people who want it. We're like, if you

have bad water in your wells, we're sorry for you. It think what I have the problem is that we spent the money to have ours good. We had it tested. We have the life of that. Please, for the people who want it, go for it. I think that they deserve it.

I never run out of water. I haven't replaced appliances. But I don't feel that I should be paying even that 600 and some odd dollars a year for something that I don't need. I'm speaking for myself, no one else in the room. That's just my thought. Definitely. I've never been through what they have. Give it to the people that want it, but only those that want it.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Unfortunately, it's a group. So we're all in, or we're all out.

JACK FULLER: Like they said, if your house is on fire and there's a fire hydrant there, but you didn't want to contribute to it. So if the fire department said you didn't contribute to it, so we're not hooking onto it.

JOSE' MEDINA: That's not how we are.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All right. One last question in the back. I have one person in the back ready to speak.

JACK FULLER: Thanks. I was just going to say in

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the end here, it does look like -- and I have this that came from the town attorney, and I don't know the whole big picture. I understand that you're probably sacrificing grants if you change the district, but you are voting on certain itemized things here, including whether or not this is a benefit for everybody in the district. So it doesn't -- it might be all or nothing the for the grant, but it's not all or nothing for the district. You could change it, but you lose the funding. Now if your funding tons of miles and you could cut down, if the people that really need water are close to the supply you might be able to bring down the cost perperson. This is kind of the stuff that I would like to see this sort of data.

Would any of you like this stuff? I have copies of it.

COUNCILPERSON D'AMURO: One more thing to kind of add. I understand the frustration that has been raised: I have a good well. I don't need to use this. You will definitely reap the benefit of the fire protection and homeowner's insurance even if you don't hook up. The unfortunate thing is that we all pay into things that we don't use, and that's the system that we live in as democratic public. We pay

school taxes if our kids don't go to school. We pay all sorts of tax that we may not necessarily use, but 2 that is the consent of the government that we live 3 4 under in our country and it does happen. But, again, I do understand that frustration, but we all pay into 5 the things that we don't necessarily use for the 6 benefit of the locality, municipality, what have you. 7 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Tammy, any of you guys?

Anything further that you would like to add? anything else?

PATRICK WHITNEY: Just one more thing. Like it was stated here, I hope you guys get water. please, allow some contingencies. There has to be some sort of contingencies. If you don't take the full amount of money like what Jack said, then we can maybe fund it in a different way, more affordably, get the houses serviced. I want them to get water, I really do. I have no reason to fight them, and I have no reason to vote no as long as it allows me a contingency.

When I purchased my home, that's what you do. You negotiate on the terms that work for you and you could still walk away.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: I think that we had this conversation several times.

PATRICK WHITNEY: If it's voted no, nobody gets anything. That's the problem.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Correct. Right. That's why you and you talked about it. I think that you talked to Courtney a couple minutes. I don't know if you talk to Scott. But that's where we are at. This is all or nothing. So, that's why we're here. I know it would be ideal, you know, if we could break it into parts, but I can tell over the last 20 years it was broken into parts and it was too expensive for people to go forward.

SCOTT MATTISON: Tom and I worked on this, and there's a very good chance that the water authority is not going to let you put water mains. They're going to tell us no. If we tell them that we're only going to run it to the people that want it, and we're going to leave all of these dead ends still, they're going to tell us no. We need to connect them. We already a lot looked at that.

ANDY WATT: My name is Andy Watt, I live at 405
Lawton Road, I'm the new kid on the block, and many
of you here know me. I'm a 30-year veteran of the
fire service, retired. I listened to what the fire
chief said. I'm not going to fear monger anyone. I
have a neighbor who is just a few doors from me, a

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few years ago he had a fire in his home. It was a bad fire. If there was fire protection and hydrants that fire would have been a lot less, and it was a cold winter fire.

I could also tell, unfortunately, I've pulled bodies out of houses, people not breathing, not surviving, they're animals. Gone back in to cleanup what was left, burned up wedding album, things like that. Once again, I'm not trying to change your thoughts, I respect everyone's opinion here for water or not water.

I particularly want water. I have a well that works. I have a lot of money invested in it. I have been through appliances already with being the new kid in just five years. Unfortunately we all don't have a good well. Is it a good system, as Mr.

D'Amuro spoke? It's kind of the way that it is in our society. But I can tell you, just the fact of that water for fire suppression and the safety of your family, is an absolute no brainer at this day and time.

And you gentlemen in the back from Drake and Ireland and different parts, I totally get it, man. I totally get it. But I'm telling you right now, when you're living that far away, you're going to wish to

God that water was at your front door, I'm telling 1 you right now. As the chief said, that water is out 2 3 4 5 6 7 district. 9 10 11 will be end our public hearing. 12 13 motion to close the public hearing. 14 1.5 16 17 guys. 18 All in favor? 19 TOWN BOARD: Ave. 2.0 21 22 23 2.4

RICHARD OLSON: There's two options. The state law says -- well, there's three options. One is to not form a district. And the two options if the board decides to form a district are to make subject to permissive referendum, which would require the petition to be circulated, and it would need to be signed by five percent of the owners of property the real property in the district, brought back within 30 days, and then between 90 and 105 days after that. It would be a referendum.

The second option would be for the Town board to bypass that petition process and go right to a referendum. Again, it has to be 90 to 105 days from now.

I pick the date of March 6, it would be ballots -- papers ballots, likely. It would take place in the Town Hall. There's certain election protocol that we have to follow. We have to have election inspectors, it would be between noon and nine o'clock at night on a Monday, March 6. Tuesdays don't work very well in the town hall because we have meetings pretty much every Tuesday.

GAVIN VOGT: I have a quick question on that. One vote per EDU?

RICHARD OLSON: Thanks for asking that.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Sir, what is your name?
GAVIN VOGT: Gavin Voqt, 1225 Drake Road.

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RICHARD OLSON: Very good question. The state comptroller tells us -- that's where we get our

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guidance from $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ that if there's three owners of a

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parcel, there are three votes. If there's one owner,

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it's one vote, and if one person owns more than one

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GAVIN VOGT: So me and my wife are both on the

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deed of my house, and we get two votes?

parcel, there's still just one vote.

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And it's based on the last assessment roll. So don't

RICHARD OLSON: Yes, two votes. Anybody else?

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go running out and change the vote. It's not going

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work.

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before? Why do you think that they keep making these

Don't you think that hasn't been thought of

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laws longer and longer?

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about that. It's a formality basically, so if and

It's a -- Mr. Cross asked a a question earlier

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this isn't going to happen -- but if 50 showed up and

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30 people voted against, that's the end of it. It's

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not based on the total number of parcels in the

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district. So everybody doesn't have to show up and

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vote. It's going to be a format of whoever shows up

and votes. There'll be rules -- we'll have the

1 rules. You'll have them plenty in time -- ahead of time.

We're going to be sending out of a letter ahead of time to people. We're not advertising here, one way or another. It's not our role here, but just to tell you what you can do.

Somewhere around we have an old ballot box, and it's really kind of neat, and we used it a few times before. We used it for the sewer district

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Talk about the 1800s.

RICHARD OLSON: Yes. We used it for the sanitary sewer district around Clarkson in the town hall many years ago. If I recall, it took place on a wet day in the spring when the septic tanks were smelling really nice.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Okay.

MALE: You as the town board, are you looking for a permissive referendum?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: That's what we're trying to decide. So, I don't think that we're not going to proceed with this. So the two options for proceeding, it sounds like the preference would be to go right to the referendum and not do the permissive referendum. So that would call for a vote immediately, rather than we could say that we're

1 going forward tonight, and then we have to wait 30 days, I believe, if someone wants to carrypetitions 2 3 against it. 4 So the quickest way if we voted to move forward 5 and a permissive referendum and nobody carried petitions. So that would be the quickest way, but we 6 7 still have to wait 30 days for someone to carry the petitions. So it's 30 days added onto that no matter 8 9 what before we can get going. 10 MALE: Let's just go with the referendum. Let's 11 skip the bull shit and get the ball rolling. SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Unfortunately we get to 12 13 decide. I think that -- I think that's where we're 14 -- I need to hear from the each board member on which way way that you would like to go. I don't want to 15 assume anything. 16 17 COUNCILPERSON GUARINO: I'd like to make the motion that we proceed with the vote. 18 COUNCILPERSON D'AMURO: I'll second that. 19 2.0 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Any discussion? 21 RICHARD OLSON: We are doing two things. We're adopting a resolution, that forms the district 22 creates the district, Town of Clarkson Benefit Area 23

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Number One, and also setting a date for a referendum.

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Correct. So, we don't

have to read all of that because Dick said it forus. 1 And then there's also in this, what exactly would be 2 voted on, and I could quote it: ''Shall the Town of 3 Clarkson establish Water Improvement Benefit Area 4 Number One to include 245 properties in the Town with a cost borne by the owners of the included 7 properties, totalling, for a typical single-family residence, being approximately \$987.03 a year, 8 composed of one share of debt service on a 38-year 9 bond used to pay for the infrastructure to 10 11 administration, operation, and maintenance of the district; and, three, the cost of supplying water to 12 the district. So that's what would be voted on, yes 13 or no. So we have a motion in a second. Any other 14 discussions? So, I'll call for a vote. All in 15 favor? 16 ALL: Aye. 17 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Opposed? None. 18 So the motion carries. So we'll be having a 19 referendum. We'll do the vote -- what was the date? 20 RICHARD OLSON: March 6. Mark your calendar. 21 SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: March 6. It will be 22 posted. 23 RICHARD OLSON: Monday, March 6, 2023. 24 25 MALE: So you'll be putting that in the

Pennysaver so everyone will see it?

RICHARD OLSON: We'll have it -- yes. It will be published, I have to look at the State of Elections town law again for a special election. But it's got to go in we'll publish it two or three times before, and we'll likely send letters out to the people in the district also, saying: Hey, here's what is going on and here's the date. There is an opportunity and checking with the board of elections and other folks in New York, for absentee ballots, military ballots and things like that. We can make it work.

But you got to own the property. And that's there's been cases on that going on for years and years. There was one out in Carlton years ago that my father was involved in and that's changed.

MALE: So if you're renting you can't vote?

RICHARD OLSON: If you rent you can't vote unless
you own it, that's correct.

MAN: One more question. The state just had that 21 ballot on back, \$6,000,000 --

RICHARD OLSON: Yes, the environmental bond?

MAN: Yes. Isn't that for improving water quality and what have you? Could we apply to that to add to this grant?

SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: That's probably the
where rural development comes from.
SCOTT MATTISON: The only way to reduce the cost
of this project is to get more than \$2,955,000 in
grant money from someone else.
MAN: So in time could you get the money to pay
off how many grants are in the Town of Clarkson?
Fifty grants? Twenty grants? Could you get a grant
to pay off all of the waterline penalties or prices?
You know what I mean? Could you apply for that?
SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: I think that we did
apply for a grant, and this is what we're working
with. Should something come down the line, it's a
possibility.
Okay. So motion to could I have a motion to
adjourn.
COUNCILPERSON ZINK: I'll make a motion to
adjourn.
SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: All in favor?
ALL: Aye.
SUPERVISOR FILIPOWICZ: Okay. Motion carries.
Thank you everyone.

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1	CERTIFICATION
2	I, MARTHA A. EMILIANI, court reporter,
3	hereby certify that the foregoing 64 pages are a true
4	and accurate translation of said court reporting
5	notes from the Town of Clarkson Town Board Meeting
6	with respect to Monroe County Water Authority
7	regarding installation of public water.
8	Martha A. Emiliani, Court Reporter
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11	January 4, 2023
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